"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thunderstorms late today; Tuesday fair; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,031. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

RAILROADS GET NEAR A BILLION FOR THEIR UPKEEP

Federal Administration Announces Great Allotments for Equipment and Betterments.

BUDGETS WERE PARED DOWN

Nearly $350,000,000 Eliminated, but with Hint That Increases May Be Made Later.

CENTRAL GETS THE MOST

Government Likely to Buy Railroad Securities Issued by Companies in Financing Their Improvements.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The railroads under Government operation this year will spend nearly a billion dollars for additions, betterments and equipment, or approximately three times as much as in any one of the last three years.

The total capital expenditures approved by the Railroad Administration as announced today are $987,961,818. Of this sum, $440,071,000 will be spent for additions and betterments, such as stations and other property improvements; $479,686,581 for equipment—cars and locomotives already ordered through the Railroad Administration, and $18,203,774 for track extensions.

The figures disclose Director General McAdoo's determination to let the railroads make many improvements which they had neglected in the last three years through permitting tracks to deteriorate and postponing all possible projects requiring large expenditures of capital. It also is shown that the Railroad Administration is not encouraging many extensions of lines during the war emergency, as practically all sums approved for extensions are to continue those already under construction, and in some cases projects already under way have been disapproved and work discontinued.

Budgets Were Pared Down.

The railroads in submitting budgets of proposed capital expenditures this year asked much more than was actually approved, and the Railroad Administration eliminated $340,247,000, or nearly one-fourth of the proposals. In paring down the budgets to this extent, the administration made it plain that most of its decisions were tentative, and might be reconsidered later in the light of any growing necessity or lack of need of betterments.

In general, the Eastern trunk lines receive generous sums for improvements and equipment, to enable them better to handle the great flood of traffic to the Atlantic seaboard for movement to Europe. In many cases, however, the budgets of Eastern roads were cut sharply.

Not only does the Railroad Administration exercise a restraining power over railroads' expansion of capital projects, but it also has authority to compel roads to make certain extensions which appear necessary.

A table made public today, and published in full elsewhere in this issue, shows that the New York Central receives $70,000,000, the largest allowance, and practically all the road asked. The Pennsylvania Lines East received $64,000,000, and the Pennsylvania Lines West $48,000,000. The Baltimore & Ohio got $43,000,000, the Erie $24,000,000, and the New Haven $24,000,000. Other large allowances included: Santa Fé, $41,000,000, the Union Pacific System $30,000,000, Southern Pacific $29,000,000, Southern Railway $29,000,000, Illinois Central $26,000,000, Philadelphia & Reading $24,000,000, St. Paul $28,000,000, Norfolk & Western $28,000,000, C., C., C. & St. L. $22,000,000, Boston & Maine $22,000,000, and Michigan Central $20,000,000.

Government May Buy Securities.

Part of the capital necessary will be supplied by the Government, from the $500,000,000 revolving fund of the Railroad Administration, although advances will be repaid eventually by the individual railroads. Wherever possible, railroads will finance their own enterprises, without Government aid, but the Railroad Administration may buy the bonds or other securities issued by the railroad to finance the capital propositions.

An examination of the budgets of the railroads has been directed by Robert S. Lovett, Chief of the Railroad Administration's Divisio of Capital Expenditures, and John Skelton Williams, Director of Finance and Purchases. The railroads were asked two months ago to submit estimates of proposed capital expenditures this year, making their estimates adequate to cover really necessary projects. They were told, however, to bear in mind that many betterments and extensions which might appear necessary under private management could be dispensed with under common control and pooling of facilities. In disapproving certain items, the Railroad Administration explained that they could be postponed until after the war. In this way Director General McAdoo adopts the same policy for railroads which, as Secretary of the Treasury, he asks other business interests to adopt as a war measure.

Allows Leeway for Increases.

This statement was given out by the Railroad Administration in connection with the table of allowances:

United States Railroad Administration.
W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.

The attached budgets were made up by the carriers in response to a letter

Continued on Page Nine.

New York lagged in loaning—let's lead in giving.—Advt.

King George and General Foch Send Godspeed to the Red Cross

LONDON, May 19.—King George, in a telegram to President Wilson on the eve of the second Red Cross appeal, says:

"I thank you in the name of my people for the assistance already afforded the sick and wounded in the allied countries. * * * The unexampled munificence of America's first response provided a noble record in charitable effort, and I feel sure that her generous-hearted people will again respond to an extent that the resources of your great country alone can command."

WASHINGTON, May 19.—General Foch, in a cable to the Red Cross headquarters today, says:

"America has come into the war with the Allies. She has generously brought the aid of her army, of her resources, of all her industrial and commercial power. These are sure pledges of victory.

"But she had already done still more by her beneficence. The American Red Cross has from the beginning of the war rendered great service to our country, whose people and whose prosperity have suffered so much. Her active and fruitful work has dressed many wounds. Her discreet activity has been felt in the two great spheres of suffering.

"France will keep the never-to-be-forgotten memory of the impulse which has brought Americans to the bedside of her wounded."

50 SHIPS IN JUNE, COLBY PROMISES

And More, of Major Size, Will Be Put in Service in July and August.

SUBMARINE BEING MASTERED

Delaware Shipyard Will Turn Out More Tonnage Than Britain Put Out Before War.

Bainbridge Colby, United States Shipping Commissioner, speaking last night at the joint memorial services of the Hebrew Union Veteran Association and the Hebrew Veterans of the Spanish War held at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, declared that fifty ships of major size would be put into the service next month. He added that a larger number would be commissioned in July, and that the August output of the yards would be even greater.

"The submarine is at last on the point of being mastered," said Mr. Colby, "and we shall choke the seven seas with American shipping. I am revealing no secrets when I give the output for June, July, and August, and when I say that we now have a shipyard on the Delaware which will turn out tonnage greater than Great Britain's total output before the war."

Mr. Colby began by saying he felt the only sounds from the Emergency Fleet Corporation just now should be of ships sliding down the ways. He added that the rule of the shipbuilders should be "caulking not talking." Then turning to the war he continued:

"This is essentially America's war, and there can be no peace until brutal and cynical Germany is smashed to the ground. I say that this is America's war because there is no room in the world for the Germany of the Hohenzollerns and the America of Wilson."

Mr. Colby told of his recent trip along the western front, and urged his auditors not to "waste mushy tears on the soldiers over there." He said that the soldiers didn't need sympathy and were in wonderful trim, and that their confidence was an inspiration, for "they have met the enemy and they know that they are his superior in every respect."

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El, said that to his mind the flag today was the symbol of a humanitarian democracy. He said that he expected the war to be of great benefit to the country for "the Revolution gave us liberty; the civil war proved that the States were not in a loose partnership, but an unbreakable union, and this war will forever banish the hyphen and make us all 100 per cent. Americans." Defending his co-religionists against the false assertion that the Jews lacked courage and sought only peace, Dr. Schulman said:

"No Jew was ever taught the pernicious doctrine of peace at any price. Such a peace is based on the desire to save one's skin, and such a peace cannot come to the world. Peace, the goal of a righteous humanity, will only come to the world when humanity will submit to be governed by right instead of might. In the meantime there is going to be much and very hard fighting before that goal is reached. We must prove to Germany that efficiency can go hand in hand with democracy, and organization with individual liberty."

Dr. Schulman alluded to the fact that his son is serving as a Lieutenant with the Royal Flying Corps of the British army, and that the son of Samuel J. Goldsmith, President of the Congregation Beth-El, is in France with the American forces. After Dr. Schulman had concluded Mr. Goldsmith read a letter which he received Saturday from his son, a very hopeful letter, but one in which the junior Goldsmith stressed the necessity of rigid support over here.

Hurley Tells of Shipping Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 19.—Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in discussing the shipping situation today said:

"The magnitude of the work undertaken by the Government is evidenced by the fact that manufacturing work more than three times greater than that of the United States Steel Corporation is contemplated and that operating work more than twice that now done by the Pennsylvania Railroad is projected. There are now 182 shipyards in operation, and when the entire building program is under way more than 500,000 men will be employed.

"When the United States entered the war there were only 50,000 men skilled in the construction of ships in the entire country, so that it is a herculean task to assemble workmen formerly employed in other trades and teach them the technique of ship construction in its various complexities."

VENUS PENCILS are the standard of the World for quality. BUY VENUS.—Advt.

WASHINGTON SEES CHANCE TO BRING RUSSIA BACK IN WAR

But View Is Taken That It Must Be Seized Without Loss of Time.

DELAY TO FOE'S ADVANTAGE

And Military Aid to Bolshevist Government Would Play Germany's Game.

COMBINED ACTION URGED

National Aspirations Might Be Fostered by Joint Civil Commission with Military Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19. — With increasing forcefulness the belief is taking ground in quarters best qualified to judge that the Russian situation presents opportunity for action that will bring Russia back as a potent factor on the side of the Allies. It is realized in these quarters, however, that if anything is to be done to aid Russia, and incidentally the allied cause, it must be done soon. Delay, it is contended, will be all to the advantage of Germany.

The growing desire that an effort be made to put Russia on her feet as a national entity has no connection with the treaty entered into between Japan and China to combat German aggression in the Far East and Bolshevist aggression under German guidance. A Paris press dispatch saying that Japan and China had been informed by the allied Governments that they have arranged for Entente military co-operation to meet the dangers threatening the peace of the Far East is not credited here. It does not accord with any of the intimate information that has reached Washington. At the same time it is conceded that the report probably has a basis in the knowledge that France, like Great Britain, Japan is keen for assisting Russia in a military way to withstand German aggression and through this means give aid to the cause of the Allies generally.

A strong feeling exists among some of the men who have studied the Russian situation that nothing is to be gained now by furnishing military assistance to the seemingly de facto authority in the former dominions of the Czar. There is little if any dissent among most observers from the view that the Bolsheviki are not capable of handling the situation in a way to assure ultimate success of a program having for its object the rehabilitation of Russia as a nation, and its probable reparticipation in the war. Besides, it is argued, an allied military expedition centring around Bolshevist authority would be nothing more than an adventure destined to failure.

Would Play Germany's Game.

Opinion is strong that an effort of this character would be exactly what Germany would wish. An immediate Bolshevist military movement with allied support would soon be crushed, it is claimed, and this would tend to discredit the Allies in the eyes of the great mass of the best people of Russia, who would be likely to condemn the allied Governments for shortsightedness and lack of statesmanship. These elements would naturally turn to Germany for aid in rehabilitating the country, and the opportunity of the Entente Governments, Japan and the United States would be lost, perhaps for all time.

In these circumstances consideration is directed to the necessity of adopting a plan of allied co-operation that will bring results favorable to Russian national aspirations and coincidentally to the success of the governments arrayed against the Central Powers. There is insistence that whatever action is contemplated should be planned at once and a beginning made to carry the plan into effect. Various elements must be handled carefully, but the diplomatic situation is not as delicate as might be supposed. In certain circles the feeling exists that all the various nations concerned must be satisfied before anything is done, and this will require exchanges between all the great Powers allied against Germany.

Great Britain and France are still strong in their belief that something should be done in a military way to check Germany's advance into Russian territory through armies in the west and south and through propagandist methods in the east. These two nations backed Japan in her suggestion that a Japanese force should be sent into Eastern Siberia to protect the nationals of the allied nations, prevent the immense quantities of military stores at Vladivostok, most of them paid for with allied money, from falling into German hands, and generally safeguarding the interests of the Allies in Far Eastern Russian territory. To this proposal the United States Government would not agree, partly on the ground that it might cause the Russians to lose confidence in allied assurances of unselfish purposes toward Russia and perhaps drive the Russians to take up arms against the Allies.

The Japanese Government, apparently actuated by a regard for the American position, did not carry out its desire, and since then the Germans have had

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WRITING.—Advt.

Four Enemy Airplanes Downed in Raiding Southeast England

LONDON, Monday, May 20.—Four German airplanes were brought down during a raid made by an enemy squadron of considerable size on Southeastern England late last night and this morning. The raiders crossed into Essex and Kent about 11 o'clock, moving toward London.

An official bulletin, issued at 3 o'clock this morning, says:

Reports show that four of the enemy airplanes which raided London and the southeast last night have been brought down.

The raid appears to have been on a large scale. A considerable number of bombs were dropped.

No details of casualties or damage are yet available.

FOE ON OUR FRONT HOLD LINE LIGHTLY

Keep Main Force Some Distance Back, Because of Our Gunfire and Snipers.

THEIR GUNS LESS ACTIVE

And Most of the Fights With Our Airmen Take Place Back of Their Front.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 19.—In front of the American sector in Lorraine the Germans have for a considerable distance ceased to hold the first line trenches in force, but keep their men for the most part in the second and third line trenches.

The first lines are held for observation purposes and very lightly. This explains why in several recent raids the Americans have penetrated the Germans' first lines only to find none of the foe about.

This step is believed to have been taken by the Germans to insure better protection against our fire. The withdrawal of many men from the first line trenches also decreases the danger from our snipers. In many cases the real German first lines are several kilometers from our first lines.

The German infantry and artillery have been exceptionally quiet opposite our sectors for the past two weeks. However, the good weather has brought about extra aerial activity on both sides. The German flyers are staying back of the lines generally, as is shown by the fact that most of the fights in which the Americans engage are behind the German front.

Since the Seicheprey affair the Germans seem to be content to let well enough alone along our sectors.

The artillery fire has been almost negligible on the Toul front for several days. On two days in succession the Germans sent over fewer than a hundred shells.

2 MONTHS' SHORTAGE CONFRONTS GERMANS

Failure of Ukraine and Rumania Help Is Now Known, and Complaints Are Rising.

By GEORGE RENWICK.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 19.—The reduction of the bread ration in Germany calls forth a great deal of comment in the press. It is pointed out that the expectations with regard to supplies from Ukraine and Rumania are far from fulfilled. The quantity of cereals from Rumania appears to be a couple of hundred thousand tons short, while the Berliner Tageblatt says that no more than 1,852 tons have been received to date from Ukraine.

Two months lie between Germany and the new harvest, so that there are eight lean weeks ahead. General complaint is made that the reductions are not accompanied by an increase of the meat ration, as was done last year, and that the substitutes promised do not give full compensation.

The Berlin Vorwärts asserts that the potato and bread rations are in such small quantities that the reduction becomes a great danger, all the more serious because the physical and moral strength of the people for enduring hardships has declined and they are less able to bear a reduction than was the case last year or the year before.

Though some papers find relief in the fact that the potato ration is not to be reduced, the Vorwärts thinks it "disgraceful that the people of the great cities should go every Sunday to beg potatoes in the country and then smuggle them to their homes." Several papers assert that the profiteering has a good deal to do with the shortages.

The milk ration in Berlin is reduced from today.

A heated debate took place in the Berlin City Council on Friday regarding the coal scarcity. One speaker said that the people had been shamefully deceived by promises, that the state of affairs was scandalous, that people waited in lines all night and then got nothing, and that many coal merchants had had no coal for a month past.

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE & FICARIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St. — Advt.

AUSTRALIANS TAKE VILLE-SUR-ANCRE IN NIGHT ATTACK, CAPTURE 360 MEN; IRISH PLOT EVIDENCE FOUND HERE

TRACE SINN FEIN ACTIVITY

Washington Said to Have Proof of Scheme for German Aid.

SHORTT TELLS OF POLICY

Government's Move Not Connected with Anti-Draft Campaign, He Says.

COUNT PLUNKETT ARRESTED

Seized Leaders Are Taken to England—More Prisoners Reaching Dublin.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER.
Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune Company.

DUBLIN, May 19.—Edward Shortt, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, the first act of whose régime is the bagging of the Sinn Fein leaders, granted me a private interview in Dublin Castle this evening. After explaining the general situation and his own attitude, he dictated the following, which I read over to him afterward to be sure that no mistake had been made:

"You may quote me as stating without reservation that the arrests of the Sinn Fein leaders have no connection whatever with domestic policies in Ireland, and no connection with the question of conscription or any other local question, and are in no way aimed at the anti-conscription movement in Ireland.

"We know that the Germans are looking upon Ireland as a good field to which to divert the military efforts of Great Britain from the western front and are seeking that, not only by stirring up domestic strife as they are doing, but by preparing to land a force to assist in the rebellion they hope to incite.

"We are quite satisfied that the number of Irish traitors is very small, and it is against them and against them alone that the strong measures of the Government have been taken."

Shortt is a Liberal member of Parliament from an English division and voted against conscription for Ireland. He is now in the trying position of solving the Irish muddle and at the same time putting in operation some form of recruiting. The general opinion of inside circles here is that Shortt has a sympathetic attitude toward Ireland, and desires to abate the bitter enmities existing between two peoples, but is determined at all hazards to stamp out whatever German influences there are in Ireland first. This is given as the explanation of the vigorous rounding up of Sinn Fein leaders.

People, when the first news of the arrests were gleaned early in the morning, were much depressed, and construed the move as the first step in an iron rule of suppression for Ireland under the new régime. They are now urged, however, to suspend judgment pending the publication of further details.

I understand that much of the alleged evidence in support of the German plot was gathered in the United States and will be released in Washington at once.

I am told officially that practically all the important arrests have been made in all sections of Ireland and that subsequent arrests will be only few.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, May 19.—Between twenty-five and thirty leaders from various parts of Ireland have been put on board an Admiralty vessel at Kingstown to be taken to England. Large batches of prisoners are arriving from the country. Dublin is quiet.

LONDON, May 19.—A vessel carrying seventy-three Sinn Fein prisoners left Kingstown last evening, says a Dublin dispatch to the Central News Agency. It is understood that the ship is proceeding to Holyhead, Wales. A large crowd cheered as the ship departed, but the demonstrators were dispersed quietly.

Another Dublin dispatch states that Count Plunkett, member of Parliament for Roscommon, was arrested there last night.

CITES SOUTH AFRICA AS EXAMPLE TO IRISH

Gen. Smuts Says That Great Britain Aims to Solve the Problem in the Same Way.

GLASGOW, May 19, (via Ottawa.)—General Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense of the Union of South Africa, received today the degree of Doctor of Laws from Glasgow University.

General Smuts, in his address, referred to the situation in Ireland and asked if Ireland was going to be the exception to the remainder of the British Empire with regard to the war. The law of life, he said, admitted of no

Continued on Page Three.

Dollars for lives. Can you refuse?—Advt.

American Troops with Haig Rounding into Shape; Officers Delighted with Their Keenness.

HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICAN TROOPS WITH BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, May 17. (Associated Press.)—The American troops are putting finishing touches to their preparations for active fighting, behind the British line in a beautiful rolling country which resembles Western New York in full bloom. The Americans started this morning on manoeuvres, in which they took their first long hike in heavy marching order under a broiling sun.

After six hours the troops were still full of go when the correspondent encountered a long line of infantry resting in the shade of a hedge. Some were footsore, but the operations were going on to the satisfaction of the officers.

"They have covered a good deal of ground before, but it was cool," said the Colonel in command. "This is their first trial under heat, and they are standing it well."

The men are pictures of health and appear to be trained to the hour for hard fighting. All were in good humor, even those with blistered feet.

"Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here!" called one who, outdistanced by his company, came limping alone down the dusty road under a heavy pack.

Besides manoeuvres and regular exercises the Americans are being coached to the last minute in British schools in all the tactics of modern warfare. The commandant of one of these schools told The Associated Press that they were keen and quick to learn.

All over the region where Americans are billeted along with the British there are evidences of how well the troops of the two allies are getting on together. This feeling is displayed everywhere they meet, and it will aid in the success of the amalgamation of the forces.

AMERICANS CHECK 3 GERMAN ATTACKS

Pershing Reports Picardy and Lorraine Raids Repulsed, with Loss to Enemy.

THREE AIRPLANES DOWNED

Rickenbacker, Peterson, and Chambers the Victors in Combats Against Odds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19. — General Pershing cabled tonight to the War Department the statement that American forces had repulsed three German raids on the Picardy and Lorraine fronts, and that three more enemy airplanes had been disposed of by the group of American aviators who distinguished themselves last week.

The General's statement gave details of Lieutenant Eddie Rickenbacker's bringing down of an airplane last night after narrowly escaping an accident himself. Rickenbacker was flying at the high altitude of 5,000 meters when he was pursued by a German machine of the Albatross type. A second hostile machine came between them. Rickenbacker's airplane struck the tail of the second machine, taking it off and forcing the enemy down out of control.

Captain Peterson, who was credited with having brought down two German machines on May 15, attacked and brought down a German two-seater yesterday, and Lieutenant Chambers engaged two hostile machines, one of which fell.

The report was made public by the War Department tonight as follows:

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces,
May 19, 1918.

Section A—In Picardy and in Lorraine hostile raids were repulsed with loss to the enemy in killed and wounded. In the Woevre there was continued aerial activity, our planes engaging successfully in several encounters.

Section B—Early this morning in the Lorraine sector a strong enemy patrol of twenty to twenty-five men attempted a raid on one of our advanced positions. The raid was a complete failure, and the enemy in retreating left one of their number dead in our trench.

Last evening north of Toul Lieutenant Rickenbacker, flying at 5,000 meters, was pursuing an Albatross type plane when a second machine came between them. Lieutenant Rickenbacker struck the tail of the second machine, taking it off, and apparently forcing the hostile plane down out of control. Although his own machine was badly damaged he succeeded in returning safely to his own lines.

At about the same time Captain Peterson attacked a two-seated machine signaled to him in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. The enemy machine descended, apparently falling in a nose dive.

Lieutenant Chambers at about the same time engaged two hostile machines, of which one was seen to fall. The other was pursued without result.

14 DEAD IN COLOGNE RAID.

Allied Aviators' Bombs Injured 40 —Much Material Damage.

LONDON, May 19.—Fourteen persons were killed and more than forty others were injured when allied airplanes raided Cologne on Saturday, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency.

Six allied aviators participated in the attack. Much damage was done in the centre of Cologne, especially in the market place.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. To-day, 25c to $1. Biggest sensation in New York.—Advt.

RATIONS FRANCE TO FEED OUR MEN

Boret's Meatless Days Insure Plenty for Americans, as Well as Poilus.

SAYS AMERICA MUST HURRY

Minister Urges Rushing Forces to Release French Soldiers for the Harvest.

PARIS, May 18.—Victor Boret, the French Food Minister, was asked by The Associated Press today what effect the first three meatless days, terminating yesterday, had upon the situation in France. He replied:

"It means that our and your brave boys at the front will henceforth receive all the meat necessary to strengthen them for the arduous task of beating the Germans. It is an expression of French gratitude to America for the restrictions imposed on the American people and the desire to show that French civilians are willing and eager to make similar sacrifices.

"Complete returns," the Minister continued, "have not yet been received; but, judging from the figures sent in from the Paris, Seine, and outlying districts, I can say that the threatening crisis has been safely passed. The savings in meat in the last three days will enable me to breathe more easily and to feel sure that the fighting men at the front will want for nothing."

M. Boret explained that France had been under a handicap owing to the lack of refrigerating warehouses and cars, and said:

"It is more a difficulty of transportation than a lack of meat itself which caused the meatless day measures to be taken."

When informed that a report was being spread in some quarters that the meatless days were made necessary because of the purchase of French cattle for consumption by American soldiers, the Minister exclaimed: "That is an absolute falsehood!"

M. Boret paid a high tribute to the American officers and men, saying:

"They are men of wonderful physique, bright intellectually, and accustomed to substantial food. They spend an immense amount of energy, and they require the best foods. They are sober, and their digestive organs have not been impaired by the use of alcohol. Therefore, especially at the ports of entry, French cattle were purchased for the American Army, but that has nothing whatever to do with the present measures, which should have been taken long ago."

The Minister pointed out that before the war France had produced 90 per cent. of the wheat necessary for French requirements, and that last year the production reached only 30 per cent.

"The 60 per cent. had to be made up by importations, intensification of production and restrictions. That was when the bread card was instituted with good results. But tell them in America that I must have men for the coming harvest.

"America must hurry and send men to relieve our old classes in the trenches, so that they may be brought back to the farms to reap the harvest; for what use is it to intensify and increase the sowing if hands are lacking to harvest it, and the crops are left rotting in the field? What France needs is farm help for July and August.

"The Allies should be grateful to two men after victory has been obtained," M. Boret went on. "First, to the general who leads the soldiers to win the decisive battle, and second, to Herbert Hoover, who rendered it possible for the soldiers to eat so that they might fight.

"I am trying to aid Hoover in his task in America. I am unwilling that Americans should restrict themselves in the use of foodstuffs so as to export them

Continued on Page Three.

American Red Cross needs financial help. Send in donation now.—Advt.

HAIG'S MEN WIN SWIFTLY

Village North of Morlancourt is Carried Quickly in Darkness.

VICTORS' LOSSES LIGHT

Twenty Machine Guns Among the Spoils—Successful Raids Elsewhere.

ENEMY FAILS AT BETHUNE

Repulsed Before Reaching the British Lines—Artillery Active in Various Sectors.

LONDON, May 19.—The village of Ville-sur-Ancre, north of Morlancourt, [on the front northeast of Amiens,] has been retaken by the British as the result of an attack carried out last night by Australian troops, who captured 360 Germans and 20 machine guns at slight cost to themselves.

Field Marshal Haig reports a successful raid today on a German post southwest of Meteren and raids netting a few prisoners and four machine guns yesterday in the neighborhood of Albert and Hamel.

For the rest, today's operations were confined to reciprocal artillery actions in the different sectors.

The night bulletin says:

A local operation during the night at Ville-sur-Ancre [Ville-sous-Corbie] was completely successful. Australian troops carried the German positions in and around the village, which is now in our possession, and captured 360 prisoners and 20 machine guns. Our casualties were light.

We carried out successfully a raid today on a hostile post southwest of Meteren and inflicted casualties on the garrison.

On the remainder of the front there was only artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors.

Following is the text of the afternoon report:

A minor enterprise was successfully undertaken by us last night in the neighborhood of Ville-sur-Ancre, northwest of Morlancourt. Our positions in this locality have been improved, and a number of prisoners and machine guns have been captured by our troops.

Successful raids in which we captured a few prisoners and four machine guns were carried out by us also northwest of Albert and in the neighborhood of Hamel.

A raid attempted by the enemy northwest of Bethune was repulsed by our fire before reaching our lines.

In aerial fighting yesterday twenty-one German airplanes were destroyed and two disabled by British aviators.

The statement on aerial operations issued tonight reads:

Saturday was another fine day and enabled us to carry out bombing, reconnoitring, photography, and fighting. The improved visibility facilitated more work in conjunction with the artillery than has been possible recently. The railway stations at Courtrai, Valenciennes, Roulers, and Chaulnes were bombed heavily and several enemy airdromes, ammunition dumps, and billets also were attacked. Over nineteen tons of bombs were dropped on these targets.

The greater part of the fighting occurred well east of the enemy lines. Twenty-one hostile machines were brought down and two others were disabled. Eight of ours are missing.

Although our bombing machines were only to work half the night, owing to a thick mist which blew in from the sea, they dropped ten tons of bombs on the Marcoing, Haubourdin, Douai, and Chaulnes railway stations, on billets in the neighborhood of Bapaume and Bray, and on the Solway Works and lock gates at Zeebrugge. One of our machines failed to return.

GERMAN BATTERIES SHELLED.

Berlin Reports Heavy British Gunfire Between Arras and Albert.

BERLIN, May 19, (via London.)—The official communication from General Headquarters says:

West of Hulluch the British attacked with several companies, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Between Arras and Albert the enemy was especially active, and our batteries here were many times subjected to a violent fire.

Elsewhere the infantry activity was limited to reconnoissances.

There was lively firing activity on the battlefront, which continued until early morning, diminished later, and only revived toward evening.

The evening official report from General Headquarters says:

On the southern bank of the Ancre British local attacks sanguinarily collapsed.

HOW BRITAIN FIGHTS WITH SUBMARINES

Wriggle Through Mine Fields and Sink German Vessels in Their Harbors.

40 WARSHIPS TORPEDOED

Operations Even Extended Into the Baltic—Typical Examples of Efficiency, Officially Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The world knows the story of Britain's fleets—the simple tale of the gaunt gray fighting hulks that swing ceaselessly in circles from the arctic down to Ostend, barring effectively the egress from German ports of naval merchant shipping. Only the U-boats and an occasional raider have been successful in slipping through the steel cordon.

Although much has been told about the high seas fleets, but little has been written—and less officially disclosed—about England's efficient submarine navy. However, there has been received by the Committee on Public Information an official British statement, made public with the approbation of the Admiralty, telling in detailed form of the exploits of Britons in combating Germany with her favorite weapon.

Leaving the home harbors on England's east coast, or perhaps dropping down some Scottish firth, the submarines slip into the gray waters of the North Sea and pick their way through German mine fields so that they may battle with the enemy even within the confines of his own harbors.

One of the most popular tales of the exploits of British submarines, which, however, is not contained in the prepared statement, deals with a young commander, who audaciously crept through mine-infested waters into the very harbor of Heligoland, the German Gibraltar. As he allowed his periscope to show above the surface for an instant he caught a glimpse of an enemy U-boat riding awash while the crew, lined up on deck, smiled a greeting to the crowds on shore and aboard harbor shipping who were noisily welcoming the "heroes" returning from a raid on the Atlantic. A torpedo from the British craft summarily cut short the celebration and eliminated the U-boat as a future menace to allied vessels. The brilliant phase of the achievement is the fact that the English vessel succeeded in escaping and returning to port unharmed.

Besides detailing various engagements in which British submarines have accounted for one or more enemy war vessels—it is stated that more than forty German warships have been attacked successfully—the review tells of the hardships incident to patrols in bad weather.

In Winter a cold, clammy chill pervades the submarine, and at times the thermometer drops so low that the crew find it difficult to sleep. Spray freezes several inches thick on the wireless antennae, rendering radio communication impossible, while the periscope becomes useless at times because of a frosty mantle.

The submarine rides very heavily in a seaway, and an even keel is difficult to maintain even many fathoms below the surface. When running on top for the purpose of replenishing the supply of electric motive power, the ventilators must be kept open, with the result that water is shipped in heavy quantities.

How much respect for the British underseas navy is entertained in Germany is told best in the official narrative, which runs as follows:

Some Typical Attacks.

"Venturesome as the enemy is with his U-boats, he rarely allows his above-water craft beyond the confines of his harbors. He well knows that our submarines are ever on the prowl for him, and how vigilant and thorough is the watch kept may be gathered from the fact that though so few opportunities are afforded them our submarines have successfully attacked no less than forty enemy warships.

"Night and day the search is continued, according as circumstances may dictate. The watch is kept on the surface, or submerged save for the periscope, or maybe the vessels are on the dictate. The watch is kept on the surface every now and again to scan the horizon for any hostile craft which may come within reach.

"A ship being sighted, the submarine dives to the attack. As the ship is probably steaming fast on a zig-zag course, a long time may elapse before the submarine is in a favorable position to fire her torpedoes. While this is going on she must ascertain whether the ship is friend or foe, and at all costs she must avoid being seen. If the periscope is sighted the hostile ship will make off with all speed, and the odds are that she will get away. An irregular course and great speed make her a difficult target, and if the sea is smooth she may see the track of the torpedo fired at her and steer to avoid it. But, in spite of all the difficulties, the submarines manage to drive home their attacks and a few of the successes may be here recorded.

"While patrolling between the Eastern Ems and the Weser River a submarine sighted two lots of destroyer smoke to the southeastward. Two anxious hours were spent manoeuvring for position to attack, and then, at a range of 500 yards two torpedoes were fired one at the bow and one at the stern, of one of the destroyers. Having fired the torpedoes the submarine dived to avoid being detected, but a loud explosion told without doubt that one of the torpedoes had reached its mark. Eight minutes later the destroyer was seen sinking by the stern, fifteen feet of her bows still standing vertically out of the water.

"The other destroyer was seen steaming at varying speeds and distances around the wreck. Elated at the success, the submarine thirsted to put her down, too, but as two more destroyers had arrived on the scene and were systematically searching, it was not considered feasible to continue the attack.

"On another occasion two armed auxiliaries were sighted in the Heligoland Bight, and the leader, the large of the two, was attacked and torpedoed, and was seen to be sinking by the stern.

"It frequently happens that a submarine does not actually see her victim struck, but she invariably has the satisfaction of hearing the explosion if the torpedo gets home. This was the experience of a submarine which, patrolling one morning off the Ems, sighted an enemy destroyer, and fired both tubes at a range of 350 yards. As the submarine dived on firing the result was not seen, but after the lapse of a few seconds there was an exceedingly loud explosion, which was distinctly heard twenty-five miles away.

"A quick sweep around with the periscope two or three minutes later revealed no sign of the destroyer which had been fired at, but 400 yards astern was another vessel of the same kind. As the destroyer was not actually seen to be hit, at first it appeared likely that in reality there was only one enemy vessel, but after the bearings and distances had been carefully worked out this did not seem to have been possible. In view of the violence of the explosion, it is probable that the magazine blew up, and that would account for the rapid disappearance of the ship.

"Yet another instance of the total disappearance of the ship may be cited. One of our submarines located an enemy submarine ahead of her, and, giving chase, reduced the range to 400 yards. Two torpedoes were fired, and one was seen to hit. When the smoke cleared away there was not a vestige of the hostile vessel to be seen.

"These are but a few of the many instances which could be quoted showing the silent and stealthy work of the submarine.

Operations in Heligoland Bight.

"For submarine operations to succeed it is necessary to take the enemy by surprise, and for that reason their work is a hidden mystery and their movements wrapped in obscurity. The following extracts from an official report of operations in the Heligoland Bight lift for a moment the veil of secrecy and afford a glimpse into the life of one of these craft:

"'When a submarine is submerged, her Captain alone is able to see what is taking place. The success of the enterprise, and the safety of the vessel depend on his skill and nerve and the prompt, precise execution of his orders by the officers and men under his command.

"'Our submarines' have been pioneers in waters which have been mined. They have been subjected to skilful and well thought out anti-submarine tactics by a highly trained and determined enemy, attacked by gunfire and torpedo, driven to lie at a great depth to preserve battery power, hunted for hours at a time by the hostile torpedo craft, and at times forced to dive under our own warships to avoid interfering with their movements.

"'Sudden alterations of course and depth, the swish of propellers overhead, and the concussion of bursting shells give an indication to the crew of the risks to which they are being exposed, and it speaks well for the morale of these young officers and men, and their gallant faith in their Captains that they have invariably carried out their duties quietly, keenly, and confidently under conditions that might well have tried the most hardened veteran.

"'The hardships undergone during stormy weather are terrible. During the Winter months westerly gales were frequently experienced in the Bight, and these gales were invariably accompanied by high, steep seas, which made it impossible to open the conning tower hatch. Vision was limited to that through the periscope, and was only a cable or two between the seas, which continually broke over them.

"'There was no rest at the bottom, even at 22 fathoms, as the vessels rolled and bumped dangerously. They were consequently compelled to keep under way at a depth clear of the keels of possible ships. When battery power became low the submarine had perforce to come to the surface to recharge. While on the surface it was essential to run the engines in order to keep head to sea, and through the ventilator, which, with the engines running, must necessarily be kept open, much water was shipped.

"'The seamen got very little sleep owing to cold. With these words the Captain of the submarine concludes his report on a cruise in the North Sea. It is characteristic of the service that he should make no reference to the fact that, while the crew had got very little sleep, he had got infinitely less himself.

"'The weather had not been good, and throughout the six days the cold had been intense, arctic in fact. At times ice formed on the periscope very quickly and obscured vision so that it had to be dipped every five minutes. On the surface the thermometer gave no reading, though it had a minimum of 18 degrees of frost. To receive messages by wireless was impossible, for the spray froze on the aerial, forming a coating of ice two inches thick.

"'From time to time it was necessary to dive to remove the icicles, which, over a foot long, depended from portions of the superstructure. The bridge screen froze like a board, and only with difficulty could it be folded, and the ice on the coats of the officers and crew did not thaw until some hours after the garments had been hung up below.'

"Four battleships of the Kaiser class were sighted by a submarine which was patrolling off the Danish coast. Probably there were other vessels in company, but owing to low visibility they were not seen. After getting into position to attack the submarine broke surface owing to the heavy swell, and it was necessary to go full speed to get her under again.

"Just before the periscope dipped sights were got on to the third ship in the line, and four torpedoes were fired. The range was estimated at 4,000 yards. Two loud explosions were heard, and the commanding officer of the submarine was of the opinion that the third and fourth ships in the line were each hit by a torpedo.

"As the submarine was about to rise to observe the results of the shots a destroyer was heard to pass very close overhead, and after that she was continually harassed by destroyers. Two depth charges exploded in close proximity to her, and a sweep was distinctly heard to drag over her hull. For two hours the destroyers searched diligently for her, but without success.

Attempt to Reach the Baltic.

"Some failures may be described as more glorious than victories, and the attempt of a submarine to pass through the Sound into the Baltic is surely one of these, replete as it is with pluck and persistence.

"It was known that the German fleet was exercising in the Baltic, and three submarines, X, Y, and Z, were detailed to make the passage of the Sound and attack. It was essential that the three vessels should pass through the Sound the same night, but unfortunately X developed certain defects and was unable to keep up with the other two. The result was that she reached the entrance to the Sound the night after Y and Z had successfully made the passage. Their presence was discovered in the Baltic and the enemy took all possible steps to prevent either their getting out of the Baltic or others getting in.

"What X found was four merchant ships in line abreast proceeding through the narrow entrance to the sound, and from the accurate station they kept it was evident they were sweeping. Beyond them were destroyers. These ships were all showing navigation lights, and, accordingly, X. thought it would be best to do so, too, hoping to pass without attracting attention.

"She had not proceeded far before she was detected by a destroyer, which tried to ram her. Her only course was to dive, and as she sank in the water she heard the threshing of the enemy's propellers above her.

"To make the passage with lights burning was clearly out of the question, and, nothing daunted, she returned, silently and stealthily creeping on the surface, until she got into the wake of a vessel proceeding through the sound, trusting to be able to follow her unobserved.

"For awhile it seemed as if the plan would succeed, but suddenly the vessel she was following stopped. As luck would have it she was a destroyer, which at once endeavored to ram her. Again she dived.

"A third and a fourth attempt brought no greater success. The enemy, thoroughly alarmed, were ever on the alert to ram her. Another effort would not only have been hopeless, but would have unjustifiably risked the boat and the lives of the crew, so she returned to her base, as her gallant commander expressed it in his report, 'prior to making a further attempt.'

"The enemy, however, is up to many tricks, and his innocent looking decoy ships have been known to give a submarine a sharp surprise. On one occasion the submarine sighted what appeared to be a merchantman and gave chase, showing the signal, 'Stop engines' and 'Send a boat.'

"When the submarine had closed to about a mile, the steamer hoisted the German naval ensign and opened fire with six-inch guns, at the same time increasing speed and altering course so as to ram the submarine. At the time the submarine gun was manned, the signals were still flying, and there were altogether twelve men on the deck, but she just managed to dive in time. Two or three minutes later two loud explosions were heard overhead. Beyond shaking the boat violently, they did no damage.

"From time to time instances occur of encounters between our submarines and those of the enemy, which prove inconclusive. After many hours of dead-reckoning a submarine cannot be very sure of her position, and in one such encounter a British submarine thought for some time that her adversary, which was approximately end on, was her consort out of station.

"Realising her mistake, she dived at once, but before she could pick up the German in her periscope the latter dived. Under the circumstances 'stalemate' was practically inevitable, and after an hour and a half, during which they simultaneously rose and simultaneously dived again, each manoeuvring for a favorable position for attack, the German retired out of the area."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

While the situation in the West remains at a standstill, Germany is far from idle in Russia. Having put her political fences on the Austrian border in good condition, as indicated by the conference between the two Emperors, Germany is pressing matters in the Ukraine and in Lithuania almost to their elastic limit. There is a vein of sardonic humor in the situation with Lithuania. In response to the Bolshevist dictrine of no annexations and no indemnities, the Lithuanians made peace, acting as an independent state. The whole theory was peace at any price, and the Russian provinces, some of which have since become States in name at least, declared for peace on this basis. But this was not quite what Germany wanted. She, therefore, twisted this independence of the new States and their new peace to mean an alliance with the Central Powers, so that they might remove from German shoulders some of the burden of carrying on the war.

In so far as the question of finance is concerned, this is of more importance after the war than at present. But there are other questions of immediate interest, since they bear directly on the war itself. One of these, of course, is the question of food. There does not appear to be any prospect that the food situation of the Central Powers will be immediately ameliorated as a result of the collapse of the Russian States. There is abundant evidence that both Germany and Austria are bitterly disappointed at the small amount of food which was found available. There was good reason to expect much more. Russia has to a large extent been cut off from the outside world for many months, and in the ordinary course of events there should have been great reservoirs of food stored up because of inability to ship it out of the country. But evidently agriculture had been completely neglected, so that the amount acquired was relatively insignificant. Germany, alarmed at the prospect of the effect of previous promises to the civilian population, has therefore pressed the situation in the Ukraine so as to force the resumption of agriculture, so that her armies may be properly fed. This may prove a boomerang later on; at the same time, viewed from the standpoint of the present, it creates a most unsatisfactory condition for the Allies.

Another point to consider is that of man-power. It is extremely doubtful whether Germany can get any of the Russians to fight in her army without the application of the iron hand. At the same time, the majority of the Russians are not Bolsheviki. They are more or less conservative, and are willing to back any power which will give them stability of Government. If Germany can restore order, this element, although it has no liking for Germany, and would be glad of the opportunity to turn to someone else, will find that there is no one else who can stabilize the situation. Germany's methods of action are, of course, peculiar to herself. Although at peace she wages war when it suits her convenience. Although she has made a treaty and signed it with due ceremony, if there is anything which she desires to insert afterward she does so without going through the formality of consulting the wishes of the other party. If there is anything she wants she takes it, regardless of any existing prior rights. But the result is the same, a military Government supported by the might of German arms exerted against a demobilized and powerless State. If, therefore, Germany wishes men, not to fight perhaps, although this may come later, but for agriculture or for work in manufacturing, they are hers to take.

Economically Germany is obtaining a grip on Russia that it will be most difficult to break, even in the case of complete victory of the Allies on the battlefield. Russian industries, now idle and unproductive, are being sold at bargain prices to German interests, so that whichever way the war goes German money will have paid the price and will hold the property. Gradually there is being constructed in Russia a new German State which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to divorce from the Russian State when peace is declared. As a war measure it means the gradual mobilization of Russia in German interests, giving Germany a wealth of materials to draw from which in every way will rival that of the Allies, including America. This, of course, cannot be accomplished overnight. It is a matter of time, backed up continually with a show of military force. Germany has neither the time nor the men to bring this about by a process of peaceful penetration. It must be done quickly or not at all. Therefore she is compelled to keep in Russia many divisions of troops in order that there may be a proper show of force present whenever it is needed. This need is practically continuous as things stand now. There has been bitter resentment in many quarters at the way Germany has handled the situation. German rule as at present manifested is acquiesced in only as a matter of necessity. Once this necessity is removed the resentment will take tangible form. For this reason military forces must be retained in the conquered provinces. With this situation before them the Allies must make some countermove. Perhaps in the newly made Japanese-Chinese alliance we have seen the first step.

ITALIANS FIGHTING ALONG WHOLE FRONT

Successful Raids Made on Austrian Positions and Foe's Attacks Repulsed.

ROME, May 19.—The War Office communication issued today says:

There has been considerable local fighting along the whole of the front. On the southwest slopes of Monte Mantello, north of Corno Tresegneri, we completely stopped an attempted enemy attack. In the Adamello district strong hostile detachments attacked our outposts south of Mount Stablet. Our troops resisted bravely and, successfully supported by artillery, repulsed the enemy, who was compelled to retire, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded.

In the Val Giudicaria we attacked and dispersed the garrison of a hostile outpost on the southeastern slope of Mount Nozzolo, capturing prisoners and material.

North of Monte Grappa our assault troops stormed the Casatasson Ridge, inflicting casualties and taking a few prisoners.

In the Val Arsa and on the Asiago Plateau there has been increased artillery activity by both sides.

The aircraft activity has been considerable along the whole of the front. A kite balloon and four enemy machines were downed by two British aviators.

JOFFRE URGED MOVE TO SAVE RUSSIA

No Action on His Plan to Use Japanese, for Fear of Alarming Russians.

DANGERS HAVE GROWN SINCE

What Returning Americans Tell of Military and Political Tendencies in Other War Countries.

In the opinion of some of the best known Allied military and Government officials, according to information which has reached here through returning Americans, the situation on the western front may yet reach a deadlock which will cost the Entente millions of men and billions of dollars to break unless immediate action is taken to stop the German progress in Russia.

Nine months ago Marshal Joffre, who planned, three weeks in advance, the battle of the Marne that saved France, urged the Allies to send into Russia an expedition led by the Japanese with a mandate to all loyal men in that country to join in organizing a stable Government and driving the Germans out. He pointed out that while the Japanese were political realists rather than idealists, the Japanese Government scrupulously and honorably kept its treaties in spirit and in letter and if Japan bound herself in advance to retire from Russia after the Germans had been expelled she could be trusted to keep her word. If on the other hand Germany was permitted to have her own way unmolested, she would quickly succeed in getting full control of the country because the people of the better class had grown weary of continual anarchy and bloodshed, and would be glad to welcome any power, even Germany, which would restore order.

Germany's Growing Power.

Germany, the Marshal is said to have pointed out, would extend her sway into Siberia and gain possession of the vast coal, oil and mineral lands of that region until she reached Harbin. Then she could easily afford to offer Japan the territory along the Pacific and a free hand in China, in which case Japanese commercial interests might succeed in forcing the making of a treaty with Germany because it would clearly be to their interest to do so. The western front would remain in a state of deadlock and Germany would practically have won the war. Many French and military experts who are not pessimists believe that it may be the Spring of 1920 before the Allies are ready for an offensive strong enough to drive the Germans back to the lines they occupied before March 21 this year, and if the enemy should by any chance succeed in breaking through to Calais or Boulogne, then at least five more years of war may be expected.

The opponents of Marshal Joffre's first suggestion to send Japanese into Siberia contended that this would be dangerous because the Russians would not trust Japan. President Wilson's opposition put an end to this plan. Now, however, it is being contended both in England and France that some action must be taken without delay, and the objections first raised could be met by sending into Russia a joint expedition composed of American, French, British, and Japanese troops with a guarantee from all the Allies to the Russian people that their rights would be respected. Germany, according to the belief now prevalent abroad, is likely to restore the Russian monarchy at any time by placing one of the Grand Dukes, probably Paulovitch Dimetrieff, on the throne.

Daring German Spies.

A returning American, who has recently been behind the battlefront, told a TIMES reporter that the German system of communicating with their spies inside the British lines during the first days of the Picardy offensive was remarkably effective. A Belgian cook in one camp warned some of the noncommissioned officers that they had better get out before midnight because he knew the Germans would be there by that time. The prediction proved to be correct, but the cook did not live to boast about it because he was shot at dawn as a spy.

On March 22 four German spies disguised as British staff officers by some means procured a British military car and drove through Bray, Corbie, and other towns on the road to Amiens, warning the French inhabitants to get out with their effects because the German troops were advancing rapidly. Their object was to get the people stirred up so that they would leave their homes and block the roads, thus hampering British and French movements of troops and artillery. For two days these four spies operated successfully, even deceiving soldiers on sentry duty at the bridges. Then they were caught and dealt with.

Spies are shot at dawn by the Allies. In order to prevent collusion or sympathy among the soldiers in the firing party the rifles are all loaded by a Sergeant and given to them at the last moment. Some have blank cartridges and others are loaded with ball, so that when the order to fire is given the soldiers are unable to tell who fired the fatal shots. There is no secrecy about the executions, time not permitting the firing party to search for a secluded nook, and human life is so cheap that the troops in the vicinity pay little attention to what is going on.

In the first rush of the German offensive, according to this American, the British were overwhelmed by the superiority of numbers. The Germans came on in such hordes that it was impossible to stem the rush. At one point the enemy advanced in twelve distinct waves. They were mowed down by machine gun and rifle fire at twenty yards range as if by a reaper. The dead and wounded fell in heaps outside a barbed wire fence six feet high until the survivors were able to walk across the bodies and continue the attack. So swift was the advance that surgeons were operating at the casualty clearing stations while the Germans were shelling the hospital and there was great difficulty in moving the wounded.

When Maricourt was abandoned there was no means of communicating with headquarters, and a number of wounded sent there afterward were bayoneted on their stretchers by the Huns in the presence of some slightly wounded officers and men belonging to a Highland regiment who managed to get away. One of the soldiers saw his own brother thus killed. The main roads were shelled every ten yards by the German artillery, and the refugees from Maricourt, Bray, and Corbie had to escape through by roads and narrow lanes which were so jammed that progress was almost impossible. French farmers driving country carts loaded with household goods and the children on top were coming from all directions, the women walking behind driving cows and geese before them. The engineers left the last bridge until the refugees had passed, and then blew it up to block the German advance.

Canadian officers thought it not improbable that the British might retire from Ypres, as they did from Passchendaele, to avoid useless sacrifice of life and straighten the line. Even then the Germans, they said, would still be in difficulties, as they were hemmed in by the marshy land on the salient bordered by the Oise, Ancre, and the Somme, are exposed to constant aerial attacks by the Allies, and have great difficulty in maintaining their supply lines. If they are held in check until September, it was predicted the German Government will again offer peace terms expressing willingness to give way on most points in dispute in return for a free hand in Russia.

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BAKU IN FLAMES AS BATTLE RAGES

2,000 Killed and 3,000 Wounded in Struggle Between Russians and Mussulmans.

MOSCOW, May 19, (Associated Press.)—Mussulmans and Bolshevist forces are engaged in a deadly conflict at Baku, on the Caspian Sea.

According to dispatches to the Moscow newspapers 2,000 persons have been killed and 3,000 wounded.

Various parts of the town, including entire streets and the Persian bazaar, are burning.

TAKES STEP TO RAISE ARMY.

Moscow Government to Hold Council Presidents Responsible.

LONDON, May 19.—The Russian Government, according to a wireless statement from Petrograd, has sent to all the provincial councils a notice complaining of their failure to take the necessary steps ordered for the creation of a Red Army to defend the councils of the republic against internal and external enemies.

Accompanying the notice was a new decree ordering that measures be taken within a week, in accordance with the decree of April 8. Responsibility for strict compliance with this order will fall upon the Presidents of the respective councils.

SECRET EXPLANATION TO GERMAN PRESS

Government Tells Truth About Ukraine Conditions—Now Disclaims "Bread Peace."

MOSCOW, May 12, (Associated Press.)—The Smolny Press Bureau publishes a secret circular addressed by the German Government to the German newspapers explaining that the idea of peace with Ukraine being a question of bread is quite erroneous, and that, on the contrary, the German Commissioners have convinced themselves of a dearth of cereals in Ukraine owing to insufficient sowings and the fact that the small property owners have buried their grain. The circular adds:

"The peasants, who are nearly all armed, are hostile to Germany, and commercial relations therefore are nonexistent. It is possible, however, that in the course of our present and subsequent advance greater supplies may be discovered, and that by armed forces better results may be obtained. In any case the hoped-for improvement of our food supplies is exceedingly problematical."

The German Wireless Press of May 17 announces that in view of uncertainty concerning supplies from Ukraine the bread ration will be reduced from 200 to 160 grams, from June 16.

MENACE BRITISH ON TIGRIS.

Turkish Forces in Persia Advancing on Enzeli, Occupy Two Towns.

MOSCOW, May 11, (Associated Press.)—Turkish regulars and Kurds, advancing in Persia, have occupied Soujbulak and Ushnu, south of Lake Urmia, according to newspaper dispatches from Tiflis.

A dispatch from Tabriz says that the Turkish objective is Enzeli, which will become the central base from which the British will be menaced in Mesopotamia.

CHANCE TO BRING RUSSIA INTO WAR

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ample opportunity to make headway in influencing sentiment for Germany in Siberia. The recent order of the Central Bolshevist authority that the stores at Vladivostok should be sent to Russia was attributed to German suggestion or coercion.

The attitude of the United States has produced a deadlock in the proposal that the Allies should take some action to bring Russia back as a nation and as a factor in the war. Since then things have gone from bad to worse in Russia. People are starving, even in Petrograd, and the situation is such that many are likely to turn to the authority that gives them relief from their distress.

National Spirit Reviving.

But the Russian national spirit has shown signs of coming back, and has been emphasized by the high-handed manner in which the Germans have violated their treaty obligations with both the Bolshoviki and the Ukrainians, as witness the arrest of the Ukrainian Ministers and members of the Central Rada. Under these conditions it is felt that the certain failure of any ill-considered military effort of the Allies in support of the Bolshevist Government would mean that Russians generally would turn to Germany to give relief, while careful handling of the situation would afford a basis for the re-establishment of Russian nationality and ultimate Russian assistance in the defeat of the Central Powers.

In his speech at the Metropolitan Opera House last night the President said:

"I am here to stand by Russia as well as France."

Whether this means that the President contemplates action that will help restore Russian nationality is not known, and it is doubtful that there will be any immediate enlightenment for the public, as there is no one authorized to interpret what the President says. It is likely, however, that the President's remark will be used as a means of reviving interest in the Russian situation, and may afford the basis for consideration by the United States, Japan, and the Entente of a plan that will help Russia and her former associates in the war against Germany.

Even among those most anxious that something be done to take advantage of the opportunity the feeling is strong that there must be thorough accord between all the allied nations before any step is made. This would mean that Great Britain, France, and Japan, in their desire to use military means at once to combat German influence in Russian territory, would show consideration for the doubts of the United States as expressed in its communication in regard to the Japanese suggestion that troops be sent into Siberia. A way to overcome the difficulty may be found in the suggestion that any military expedition should be an allied expedition, in which all the allied Governments would be represented, but with the only purpose of the expedition to help the Russian people establish order and authority as a preliminary to the formation of a national government.

Joint Expedition Suggestion.

It is generally recognized here that to re-establish themselves nationally the Russians must have some rallying point. They have not found it in the Bolshevist Government, which is backed by a comparatively small percentage of the people. They might look with suspicion on a purely military allied movement unless its purpose were clearly understood to be unselfish, and it is in this connection that the suggestion is likely to be considered that an allied civil commission should be sent to Russia by way of Siberia, with armed forces of Great Britain, France, Japan, the United States and perhaps Italy, merely incidental for its protection and the support of the Russian authority that it would seek to place in power. All the allied Governments would be represented in the commission, which would be headed by some man of international prominence known to many of the Russian people as a friend of democracy.

The present interest of Great Britain and France in the Russian situation appears to centre around bringing Russia back as a military factor through the encouragement that would be given by sending allied armed forces into Russian territory to assist in resisting German aggression. The interest of the United States is mainly in establishing democracy in Russia. If these two purposes could be amalgamated so as to prove to the United States that an allied military expedition could be so conducted as to bring the approval of the Russian people themselves, a step forward in the rehabilitation of Russia and the assistance of the new nation in helping the Allies in the war might be brought about according to opinion in some well informed quarters.

CHURCHES TO AID RUSSIA.

All Denominations to Join in Work of Rehabilitation.

President Wilson's announcement that the United States Government will stand by Russia is a part of a world program which the churches of the Entente share, and concerning which the President is said to have been consulted. A call was issued yesterday for a Protestant conference to be held in Chicago at the end of June to consider what steps are to be taken by American churches to stand by and help Russia to rebuild its religious and social affairs after the war. Baptists meeting at Atlantic City this week will lead in the movement, and Presbyterians in session at Columbus this week will also act.

The Catholic Church of the West has already announced, through Vatican advices, that it is ready to do all it can to rebuild Russia and work with President Wilson. The Church of England and the Episcopal Church in this country, together with the Lutherans of Sweden and Finland, which have Bishops and claim Catholic orders, have also announced their purpose to help Russia.

ACTION BY THE ALLIES URGED.

New World War Predicted Unless the Present One Frees Russia.

LONDON, May 19.—Concluding a long review of the present political situation in the East, The Sunday Observer says:

"If the Central Powers could secure peace on their present basis their subsequent position would be by no means an easy one. Nevertheless, that position would mean sooner or later a new world war. It is life and death for all the allies to secure in this war the reconstruction of a free Russian federation as powerful as was the Czardem.

"Several things are necessary. First, a fuller organization of India, which now is going on.

"Second, a firm touch with those strong elements in Russia which are anti-German to death, however socialistic and revolutionary.

"Third, President Wilson's attention to the burning appeals of men like Savinkoff, Bourtseff, and Kerensky, if he is indeed at hand.

"Fourth, some action by Japan. If the Allies could not secure a move by this latter great power as a mandatary acting under a proclamation of disinterestedness their collective diplomacy would seem to be a feeble agency."

PRUSSIAN SOLDIERS INSIST ON SUFFRAGE

Letters from Trenches Show Trouble Likely if Reform Is Definitely Defeated.

AMSTERDAM, May 19.—Letters from the front recently appearing in small German provincial papers promise exciting times should suffrage reform be definitely defeated. Count von Spee, who recently in the Prussian House of Deputies, when advocating the shelving of the bill, represented himself to be speaking in the name of those at the front, gets a severe dressing down.

One letter says: "It is arrant impertinence to say that the men in the trenches do not bother abot the suffrage."

Others write: "Wait until we get home. We will see that we get our rights," or in similar terms.

The letters indicate that the determination is pretty general to make sure, first, that the destinies of the home lands shall not be placed in the hands of war profiteers and slackers, and, second, that if they are spared they want to come home to an adequately filled cupboard, reasonable prospects of employment, and no public charity, or they will know the reason why.

HITCH IN CHINESE DEAL WITH JAPAN

Peking Insists on Limitation Period for Proposed Military Convention.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, May 19.—The negotiations between China and Japan have not been submitted to the Cabinet for approval. It is understood that a hitch has occurred owing to Chinese insistence on a limitation period for the military convention. The Japanese loan of $20,000,000 has so far not been paid.

After the fall of Chang-to, in Western Hunan, the rebels threatened Changsha, but the remnants of the Government forces, together with reinforcements, assembled and defeated them. Therefore Chang-sha is again safe.

The Secretary of the Cabinet informed me today that there was no danger of Lung Chi-kwang, the leader of the Government forces in Kwangtung, being expelled from that province. He has 20,000 troops. The rebel activities from Se Chuan are not taken seriously.

The Government wishes to deal liberally with the southern parliamentarians, but is forced to fight the rebels until they acknowledge the authority of Peking.

RUSSIAN CITIES STARVING.

Bread Ration in Petrograd Said to be Totally Exhausted.

MOSCOW, May 11, (Associated Press.)—The food situation in Petrograd and other large cities of Russia instead of improving with the advent of Spring and river navigation is constantly growing worse.

The bread ration in Petrograd, which had been one-eighth of a pound weekly, now is totally exhausted. Other products are scarce.

In Moscow the food situation is somewhat better. The bread ration is a quarter of a pound and other food is obtainable at high prices. Sugar is scarce.

Conditions in the country generally do not promise an improvement in the food situation in the near future.

To Beginners In Investment

We have for distribution a new circular on Baby Bonds, showing how they can be bought and how they can be used.

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IRISH HERE CALL FOR AMERICAN HELP

Sinn Fein Sympathizers Start Move to Bombard Washington with Petitions.

CONVENTION IN AN UPROAR

Threats to Carry Issue Into Politics in This Country and Seek Aid "Anywhere."

The Sinn Fein organizations in this country are going to bombard Washington with petitions in an effort to induce the United States Government to intervene in the Irish situation. This was made known at the second and closing session of the convention of the Friends of Irish Freedom in the Central Opera House, on Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

About 1,000 men and women were present and cheered to the echo every denunciation of England. Unlike the session of Saturday, which was to an extent dignified and conservative, yesterday's was noisy and was also openly against Great Britain and all other nations not in sympathy with the Sinn Feis.

The charge was made by several of the speakers that Great Britain had deliberately engineered a plot against the Irish people, which called for the massacre of men, women, and children in Ireland. Two of them intimated in terms which could not be misinterpreted, that unless the United States took a hand in the Anglo-Irish controversy the Administration at Washington would be an accomplice in the plotted assassination of the Irish people.

The speakers included four British subjects, two of them now under indictment in the criminal branch of the Federal District Court of New York; Diarmid Lynch, who was recently deported from Ireland because of his Sinn Fein activities; Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, John Devoy, editor of the Gaelic American, a number of issues of which have recently been excluded from the mails by the Government, and Peter Golden, the last named bringing the crowd shouting to its feet, when he declared that if England "massacres the Irish" in Ireland, "the Government under which we live will have to massacre us."

Threats to Seek Help "Anywhere."

The four British subjects who spoke were Liam Mellows, who is sometimes referred to in Sinn Fein circles as "the general"; Dr. P. H. McCarton, a recently elected member of Parliament; Mrs. H. Sheehy-Skeffington, and Miss Hughes of Canada.

Mellows said that the Irish in America who did not back the Sinn Fein now were a "lot of curs" and that unless the United States intervened on the side of the Sinn Fein "Ireland will be driven to seek help anywhere she can get it." He did not say that he had Germany in mind, but that was what many present interpreted him as trying to convey. Mellows and McCarton are under indictment in the Federal Court charged with attempting to obtain American passports by fraudulent means.

Justice Cohalan made the one conservative speech of the meeting. He urged those present not to lose their heads and went so far as to say that England had just as much right to try to make friends in America as Ireland had. It must be kept in mind, he said, that there were many good Americans who honestly believed that the attitude of the revolutionary element in Ireland was wrong at this time. He said that the proper attitude of the Irish should be one that was neither pro-German nor anti-British, but entirely pro-Irish.

Justice Cohalan's speech was but an incident in a long drawn out session in which not one kind word was uttered in behalf of the allied cause. Statements that the British were committing atrocities in Ireland, that the American newspapers were British controlled, that England was seeking to have American marines landed in Ireland, that every member of Congress who refused to bow to the Sinn Fein propaganda should be defeated next November, and that American troops were to be rushed into the first lines in France in order to release British soldiers to "massacre" in Ireland were cheered long and loudly.

Several times the name of President Wilson was mentioned, but it evoked no demonstration such as that which greeted the heated and excited utterances of most of the speakers.

It was announced in the course of the meeting that some day this week a committee, the Chairman of which is Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff, would go to Washington to seek an audience with President Wilson and submit to him a petition requesting the Government to intervene in the Irish situation. Another committee, which will be composed of women, will go to Washington to file a long petition with the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The Goff committee will present in addition to the petition approved at Saturday's session of the convention, a set of resolutions adopted yesterday afternoon in which among other things it is stated that "a campaign of calumny and falsehood" is being carried on "by English agents in a portion of the press."

Mellows Creates a Storm.

The convention was called to order at 1 o'clock by the Rev. Thomas J. Hurton of Philadelphia. The session began with the reading of several telegrams, one of them from Victor Herbert, the retiring President of the organization, who telegraphed his regret at being unable to be present. He urged a continuance of the organization's work.

The meeting was just getting under way when a sallow-faced, blond-haired man appeared in the gallery. He was "Gen." Liam Mellows. Immediately the whole house was in an uproar. For fully ten minutes the din lasted. Father Hurton was powerless to restore order. The crowd wanted the "General," and so he descended from the gallery into the pit and on to the stage.

His appearance on the stage was a signal for a renewal of the demonstration, and the noise lasted five minutes more. Finally he started to speak. The impression he created was of a man quite angry.

"We meet," he began, "under the shadow of a terrible and impending disaster in Ireland, and I feel that like Nero we are fiddling while Rome is burning."

"That sure is the truth," a man in the audience said, and the crowd cheered its approval.

"We are talking about our past history in America," the "General" added, "while our people in Ireland are about to be massacred by the British Government. The papers say that 500 Irishmen have been arrested because of the discovery of a German plot in Ireland. That is a lie as false as hell. I say that this thing was plotted two or three months ago, and we are only just at the beginning of it now. We see French sent to Ireland to slaughter defenseless Irish people, so that he can redeem the reputation he lost in France.

"I ask you, are we here in America going to sit down and keep our months shut while all this is going on?"

From all over the house came shouts of "No, no."

"The German plot story," continued Mellows, when the uproar had ceased," was concocted for the purpose of alienating American sympathy, and under the cloak of that prejudice which she hopes to create England expects to do as she pleases in Ireland, while the world looks on and laughs.

"The American Government has declared that it entered this war, not for selfish reasons, but for the purpose of freeing the oppressed people of the world, and so far this has been true, but with geographical reservations. If the United States is honest in its declaration, then India, Egypt, Africa, and Ireland should all be included.

Says America Shares Blame.

"This wrong that is going to be done in Ireland is a terrible thing. The forcing of conscription on Ireland is a crime against the whole civilized world, and I say that America by its silence has been, and is still, acquiescing in England's continued domination."

Another noisy demonstration of approval followed this utterance.

"If there is bloodshed in Ireland," Mellows fairly shouted, "and if our men, women, and children are shot down—if there be bloodshed, I say, the blame will rest not alone on the British Government, but also on America, unless America speaks now in behalf of Ireland. By its silence on conscription, and I think the Administration knows the truth, the Administration is condoning the shedding of blood that is to take place in Ireland.

"They say that the Irish are pro-German. I say the Irish people have but one enemy on this earth and that is England, and the Irish are looking outside of England for help, and if the United States refuses help Ireland will be driven to seek help wherever she can get it."

The noisest outburst of the afternoon followed these remarks.

"You people in America," the "General" continued, "are acting like a lot of curs, if you don't speak out now. You can't lie down idly while your people are being slaughtered at home. In Ireland we are not going to sit down.

"Those who say it is treason to speak the truth are not Americans. They are pro-British. Let your Government act for Ireland or stop talking about oppressed peoples. The time to do it is now, or else forces over which we have no control may do so. Even the hand of God may be in it that England may be swept out of Ireland. Thanks to God, the thieving English are going down now."

Tells Irish to Shift Votes.

Mrs. H. Sheehy-Skeffington was the second of the four British subjects to speak. She began by saying that Mellows had left very little for her to say and she indorsed all he had said.

"I was wondering," she said, "if the time will come when American boys will be drafted to massacre in Ireland. You want to take speedy action to see that this does not happen. It is for you to size up the situation and is time for you to act. The time has gone by, I think, for merely respectful petitions, and so on.

"In New York yesterday President Wilson said he was standing by France and Russia, and we are glad to see Russia being helped, for Russia is the only republic that has openly spoken a good word for Ireland. I would venture to point out that Russia has made peace with Germany, yet we have not been informed that the President is pro-German."

Continuing, Mrs. Skeffington said that it was for the Irish in America to influence the Government in Washington, and she suggested as one way of doing it a transfer of the Irish vote from the Democratic to the Republican column. All the Irish resolutions offered in Congress, she said, had been offered by Republicans.

"You are to blame," she said, "if you don't send men to Congress to represent you properly."

When Mrs. Skeffington mentioned the name of Congressman Joseph McLaughlin of Pennsylvania a storm of hisses and "boos" followed from all over the house. Mr. McLaughlin is the President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and is said to disapprove the Sinn Fein policy in Ireland.

"McLaughlin," said Mrs. Skeffington when the hisses had ceased, "has been elected a Representative at Large from Pennsylvania and he has also been elected President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. I suggest that people who elect men of this type are responsible afterward for what these men do. You have got to blacklist these men. Election time is coming and you must watch your Congressman's every move.

"I understand the Irish vote is largely Democratic. Could you not change that next November? Ask the candidates how they stand on Ireland and vote accordingly. I might suggest a delegation to see the President and compel a definite pronouncement on this question for or against Ireland. Silence now is criminal. It is time for the relatives of Irish soldiers and sailors to go to Washington and ask President Wilson what he is going to do about Ireland. If America does not act, then America will be the accomplice in this matter, and will be extending her hand to deal with the assassin of the Irish people."

Mrs. Agnes Newman, sister of the late Sir Roger Casement, who was put to death after he had been landed on Irish soil by the Germans, spoke next. She said she had been shadowed lately by British secret service agents and that a manuscript by Sir Roger had been stolen from her trunk.

Resolutions Ask Government's Help.

John A. Murphy was called upon to read the resolutions which are to be submitted to the President, Congress, Governors of States, and Mayors of the larger cities. The resolutions were adopted. They appeal for "sympathy and support in our efforts to secure action by the President and Congress in favor of the application to Ireland of the President's declarations, which were clearly intended to include all peoples held against their consent under foreign rule."

John Devoy, who seconded the resolutions, spoke at length, and after him came Dr. McCarton, the recently elected Member of Parliament. He said that American soldiers would replace the British in France, while the British shot down the people in Ireland.

"You have been told," he said, "that there is danger of American forces being used in Ireland. The United States Navy is in Irish waters, and England will do all she can to get American marines landed.

"The British may slaughter the Irish people. We are prepared for that. But Ireland will continue to menace the British Empire as long as there is a British Empire, but that won't be long."

Justice Cohalan talked next. When somebody shouted "Our next President," the whole audience shouted its approval of the suggestion.

Miss Hughes, Charles Dolan, Diarmid Hughes, Peter Golden, and John Jerome Rooney were the last speakers. Each spoke about five minutes, and when Mr. Rooney had concluded the convention adjourned.

The Rev. Peter E. Magennis was elected President of the organization for the next year. Justice Goff is one of the new Vice Presidents, and Diarmid Lynch is the new Secretary.

PRAGUE PUTS BAN ON ALL MEETINGS

Celebration with Treasonable Incidents Causes the Authorities to Take Action.

AMSTERDAM, May 19.—A three days' celebration at the Bohemian National Theatre at Prague, according to advices from that city, led to incidents of a treasonable character. The civil authorities and police announced that severe countermeasures would be taken, including the prohibition of meetings and processions.

The wearing of emblems or badges of enemy colors will be severely punished. The closure of the Bohemian National Theatre is threatened in the event of further incidents of the kind.

The newspaper Narodny Listy has been suppressed because, despite official warnings, it continued its subversive propaganda.

ITALIANS COMBAT PROPAGANDA HERE

President Wilson Commends Aims of Roman Legion of America.

MAINTAIN ITALIAN MORALE

Plans Complete for Italy-America Day Celebration—High Prices for Boxes at Concert.

Dr. Antonio Stella of 214 East Sixteenth Street, President of the Roman Legion of America, which is the first organization to start a national movement to bring about patriotic unity and support of the war by Americans of Italian descent, and which has opened national headquarters at 165 Metropolitan Tower, issued a statement yesterday, in which he announced:

"The purpose of the organization is to combat German propaganda among Italians, propaganda aiming to estrange Italy and America, which has been retions for next Friday's celebration, vealed in connection with the prepara-Through this organization every American citizen of Italian extraction, and every Italian resident in the country of whatever station in life, is invited to take part on May 24, the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war, in a concerted effort to thwart the Hun's attempt to put Italy out of the war, and thus give the Teuton hordes free access to the Mediterranean and the open ocean."

In reply to a message from Dr. Stella Secretary Tumulty sent this telegram from the White House:

"The President very deeply appreciates the fine sentiments voiced in your telegram in the name of the Roman Legion of America, and he asks me to convey to you and to all those concerned an expression of his cordial thanks. Your generous assurances are most heartening."

To Issue Weekly Bulletins.

The legion proposes to issue weekly bulletins for distribution by mail in connection with a special campaign to be carried on through the aid of the clergy of the country, by which it is expected to reach the Italian laboring people. Branch organizations and societies are expected to cover all sections of the country.

The Italy-America Celebration Committee, of which Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is chairman, completed arrangements yesterday for the Italy-America Day celebration in the Metropolitan Opera House on Friday night, at which Secretary of War Baker will speak. Mrs. Whitney also made public the list of prominent patrons and patronesses and box holders, some of whom paid upward of $1,000 for reservations. The list includes Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, $500; Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., $600; Mrs. Harmanus B. Duryea, $1,000; Mrs. John Magee, $1,000; Mrs. Goadby Loew, $600; Mrs. William Payne Thompson, $1,025; Mrs. Ambrose Monnell, $1,000; Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, $1,000; Mrs. Henry Clay Frick, $500; Mrs. August Heckscher, $800; Mrs. Morgan Schiff, $300; Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, $1,000, (donated box, to be resold;) Mrs. Peter McDonnell, $550; Mrs. Emanuel Gerli, $550; Mrs. William Lancashire, $1,000; Mme. S. C. Cerebelli, $1,000; Mrs. D. A. Truda, $550; Mrs. Edward Dudley Kenna, $750.

The program, announced at the headquarters of the committee at the Vanderbilt, will include the anthems of all the Allies. Caruso and Scotti will sing one selection, being the duet from Verdi's "Farsa del Destine," and Mme. Frances Alda will sing the aria from "Manon Lescaut," and two other selections. Every number on the program is the work of an Italian composer.

It was said that addresses would be made by Henry P. Davison, head of the American Red Cross, who has just returned from the Italian front and knows thoroughly the Red Cross conditions there; Charles E. Hughes, President of the Italy-America Society; Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador, and Secretary of War Baker.

CAILLAUX PROTESTS DELAY.

Refers to the "Imbecility" of Bolo Pacha's Revelations.

PARIS, May 19.—Ex-Premier Caillaux, who is now in prison awaiting trial by court-martial on a charge of treason, has sent an open letter to his attorney protesting against the delay in bringing his case to trial. He argues that the prosecution has had more than sufficient time to conclude its investigations, and he demands that he be brought before the court-martial at once or be released. The ex-Premier says:

"The imbecility of the so-called revelations of a man while under death sentence has been established. I have been a prisoner four months. I don't complain. I merely state the facts."

This is the first time the official publication of Bolo Pacha's eleventh hour revelation has been referred to in any way by M. Caillaux. The Government has refrained from mentioning the names of persons whom Bolo Pacha attempted to incriminate before he was executed.

RATIONS FRANCE TO FEED OUR MEN

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

to France when they can be obtained here. I am trying to save tonnage so that American soldiers may be brought here with greater rapidity.

"I have lived through days of anguish," M. Boret concluded, "but the horizon is clearing. The time has passed when I am worried as to what the soldiers might have to eat three or four days hence. But I am tired; I am going away tonight to spend the week-end somewhere in France, and when I return on Monday I shall prepare measures which I shall present to the Council of Ministers on Tuesday fixing the maximum prices for fish and other commodities to replace meat."

Just then the telephone bell rang. Answering the call M. Boret said:

"Put 300 grammes of bread in my grip with two bread tickets, a pound of cheese, ten lumps of sugar and a package of chocolate." These instructions he was giving to his servant.

"One must not trangress one's regulations," the Minister explained to the correspondent as he escorted him to the door.

ITALY'S AGREEMENT WITH JUGOSLAVS

Alliance Against Austria Said to be One of Its Basic Considerations.

LARGE CONCESSION BY ROME

Belief Here That This Development Is Embodied in New Treaty With Entente Allies.

The new treaty which, according to a statement published yesterday by The Manchester Guardian, has been concluded between Italy and her allies to replace the agreement of April, 1915, under which Italy went into the war, is believed in Jugoslav circles here, to embody in definite form the results of the recent agreement between Italy and the Jugoslavs inhabiting the Adriatic provinces of Austria-Hungary.

The exact terms of the agreement, which was confirmed at the Conference of Oppressed Austrian Nationalities held in Rome early in April, have not been worked out yet in entire detail, the spirit of both sides being strongly against endangering the newly won harmony by possibilities of conflict over details. Much of the matter in dispute may not be finally settled till after the peace treaty.

But according to Professor Pietro Silva, who recently discussed the agreement in The New Europe, the basic considerations were alliance of the two nations against Austria; recognition by Italy of the right of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to a united and independent national State, to be united with Serbia and Montenegro at the pleasure of its people; recognition by the Jugoslavs of Italy's right to the districts where the Italians are in a majority, this comprising Gorizia, Trieste, and the western half of the Istrian peninsula, together with certain islands off the Dalmatian coast; the constitution of the ports of Fiume and Zara as free cities, and the recognition by each nation of the rights of freedom of culture and judicial equality of Italian minorities in Slav territory and Slav minorities in Italian territory. All disputed questions are to be settled by arbitration.

The treaty of April, 1915, was dictated by the necissity of getting Italy into the war on the side of the Entente; and in Italy by the necessity of bringing the extreme imperialists to the side of the liberals and irredentists who formed the centre of the war party, as well as by fear of foreign consequences. Premier Orlando has lately defended this treaty under the circumstances of those days; for Russia was still imperial, America was not in the war, and even the free nations had to consider strategic guarantees of security.

At that time the agitation in the Jugoslav provinces had not attained its present form of practically unanimous demand for complete separation from Austria and unity with Serbia, and there was a party in Italian public opinion which doubted if the whole movement were not supported by the Hapsburgs to counteract Italian ambitions. At the same time there was fear that if Italy did not obtain the eastern shore of the Adriatic after defeat of the Central Powers Russian influence, through Serbia or otherwise, would dominate there and would give Italy another militaristic and imperialistic neighbor. So the treaty, the substance of which was known at the time, but which was not published in full until Trotsky gave it to the world from the Russian archives last January, gave Italy very wide liberty of annexation in the Jugoslav provinces, including nearly all of Dalmatia.

A natural reaction of this was to make the Jugoslav troops in the Austrian Army fight hard against the Italians, although they usually surrendered in battalions when opposed to the Russians or the Serbs. In the last year, however, Italian public opinion has undergone a distinct change of heart, and in her new treaty, it is understood, has receded from extreme demands.

SOP TO CROATS A RUSE.

Austria Seeks to Set Backfire Against Southern Slav Movement.

Recent cable dispatches telling of the proposal to unite with Croatia-Slavonia, which now enjoys a very limited measure of autonomy under the Magyar crown, Dalmatia, at present a province of Austria but inhabited by Serbo-Croats, are elucidated by extracts from Southern Slav papers sent to this country by the Serbian Press Bureau of Geneva.

The object was apparently to set a backfire against the Southern Slav movement for the unification of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes with Serbia and Montenegro by trying to make concessions to the Croats alone. There was a tendency to promise some sort of reconstitution of the old kingdom of Croatia, united personally with the Magyar crown, the rights of which have been overriden in more recent times by the Magyars, the object being apparently to isolate the Slovenes further up the Adriatic, work up antagonism between the Catholic Croats and the orthodox Serbs, and thus break up the Jugoslav movement.

The leaders of the national movement in Croatia are anxious lest the populace, provoked by the Government's machinations and by the general starvations, should rise at a time when any revolt would easily be put down and would only result in useless slaughter. The local authorities have been doing their best to maintain a sort of working relation with the national Government to ameliorate conditions so far as possible, in order to prevent popular dissatisfaction from rising to the flash point.

Newport Man Wins War Cross.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 19.—Word came today from France that Lieutenant J. Stacy Brown, Jr., U. S. A., of Newport, has won the French War Cross for courage and gallant conduct in action and repelling a raiding party. Lieutenant Brown was a member of the Harvard tennis team several years ago.

CITES SOUTH AFRICA AS EXAMPLE TO IRISH

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

exception, and it was the aim of the British Empire to solve the Irish problem as it had solved the problem in South Africa. Ireland did not need any peace conference to have her wrongs righted, General Smuts added. He advised her to go to the highest Court of Appeal in the empire—the Imperial Conference.

General Smuts said that the British policy of freedom and liberty had resulted wondrously for South Africa, where a new nation was being built up. The armies of his native country, consisting of Briton and Boer, had captured in the war more German territory than all the other armies of all the Allies together.

"They have swept the German flag from the whole of the African continent," the speaker continued, "and on the battlefields of France, they have distinguished themselves in a way which has appealed to the whole British Empire and the world."

General Smuts said that he was sure it was the mission of the Empire which had solved the case of South Africa to solve the dreary case of Ireland.

SAYS IRISH PLOTTING MENACES AMERICA

Endangers Our Transports, London Paper Asserts—Predicts Federal Home Rule.

LONDON, May 19.—The Observer, commenting on the Irish situation, says:

"A brave step has been taken in Ireland for grave reasons. Friday morning Professor Valera, President of the Sinn Fein Party, and many other extremists of the same organization were arrested.

"The reason is that these avowed separatists and pro-Germans have once more been in treasonable touch with the enemy despite the leniency with which they were treated after the last Dublin outbreak, revolt and sabotage. The reality and seriousness of this pro-German plot has been known for some time. In view of Admiral von Capelle's assertion that Germany is assured for years to come of a steady supply of U-boats which never cease their efforts to get in touch with the Sinn Feiners and separatists, this repeated treason must be put down with an unflinching hand and prevented from recurring.

"Americans, with their inborn abhorrence of disloyal anarchism, have hitherto dealt more harshly with pro-German conspirators than we have dealt with them on this side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless, an organized Nationalist attempt is being made to mislead and prejudice American opinion with regard to the whole Irish situation. This attempt will undoubtedly be continued unless it is met with stern and cool discrimination across the Atlantic. It can only help to serve Germany's game in the nick of Germany's time.

Attacks Dillon Manifesto.

"John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader, and his friends have made themselves responsible for a malevolent manifesto. It asserts that the British Government is not sincere in its intentions with regard to the Home Rule bill, and that British policy is failing in its promise to Ireland.

"These assertions are without truth. They are either devoid of knowledge or scruple, or spring from that almost irradicable habit of passionate misrepresentation which in every crisis plays its perverse, bitter part in defeating the efforts of the best friends of Ireland to do her good. The Nationalists could have made Ireland one, happy and self-governed, long ago had they the nerve, courage, and sense enough to embrace their full duty on the side of the Allies and repudiate the Sinn Fein.

"We hope that President Wilson and the people of the United States will not be misled by John Dillon's manifesto. We hope they will set themselves fully to understand what the British policy in Ireland really is. It is a plain thing and an honest thing and is the only thing compatible, on the one side, with the war interests of the Allies, while, on the other side, tending steadily to reconcile two breeds and creeds. Without that, Ireland, in wasting and barren agitation, will plunge from one unsettlement to another and there will be no health in her.

"The policy of the Lloyd George government is threefold. It is, first to restore the normal order of the civilized society; second, to apply gradually equal military service as in England, Scotland, and Wales; third, to bring in the Home Rule bill.

Fighting "Advocates of Chaos."

"For these purposes, Lord French, a famous soldier, proud of his Irish blood, and Edward Shortt, a Liberal, and both home rule advocates, have gone to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary. Their primary purpose is to govern. It is to grapple with the separatists, the enemies of all efforts at an Irish settlement and those who are advocates of chaos.

"That is an awkward crux for John Dillon. He knows it, and to cover himself on that issue he does something else. He actually tries in advance to wreck the Home Rule bill before it can be introduced. He tries to weaken its chances in advance to prejudice the whole political atmosphere against it.

"He suggests that there is no sincere effort to bring it forward. That is not true. He suggests that there is no honest intention to frame it for the best interests of an Irish settlement. That is not true. He suggests that the delay in bringing it forward is malicious because it is avoidable. That is not true.

"What is John Dillon's own position and what is behind his manifesto to America? He is, of course, nominally for the war, but he will not lift an effective finger to help it. He and his fellows unconditionally resist the principle of conscription, though that is a matter of Federal policy as unquestionably within the sole competence of the Imperial Parliament on this side of the Atlantic as in that of Congress on the other side. Can the President and the people of the United States imagine any situation in which any body of Americans in a crisis like this would refuse equal service and defy Congress?

"On these matters of fact, which are absolutely within our knowledge, we have here made three assertions. We beg all America to note it. We urge them to discourage sophisticated partisan rhetoric contrary to fact and deeply disadvantageous to every purpose of constructive good-will on which Ireland's happier future depends. And we say that the true danger is that the Nationalists of Ireland are proving Ireland's worst enemies, partly through obsolete passions lingering from a bygone age and partly through tactical politics, ambiguity, and weakness.

Appeals to President Wilson.

"When Mr. Wilson receives the Nationalists' representatives, will he ask them what they are doing to help? Will he ask them why, if they repudiate the Sinn Fein and disclaim the devil, they hold so many candles to the devil? Will he ask them what they are doing to conciliate Protestantism in the North of Ireland, whence President Wilson derives his origin, and to draw breeds and creeds together to make a nation, which without that must be forever unmade?

"John Dillon and his friends are only adding so far to every single difficulty of the situation.

"While the Lloyd George Government, on the one hand, has to face stubborn opposition from the Irish Unionists to any form of Home Rule, because they believe it would be bad for their country and are strengthened in that belief by all the recent lawlessness and disloyalty, on the other hand, the Cabinet gets no constructive assistance whatever from the Nationalist advocates of self-government. Not in the impracticable temper which the Nationalists are now showing—a temper equally impracticable both on conscription and Home Rule—could the American Constitution have ever been framed or a settlement reached in South Africa.

Old Home Rule Plan Discarded.

"The preparation of the Home Rule bill is in active progress. Time is required that it may be framed with wise and liberal statesmanship. That is the sole reason for the delay which John Dillon seeks to misrepresent.

"The former bill, by admission now universal, was not merely bad, but it was unworkable. Its provisions must be entirely recast in the new measure. Again, it is certain that a Federal system of Home Rule will have to be applied to the whole United Kingdom. Otherwise, the whole legislative machine will break down utterly, and the enormous tasks of reconstruction after the war can never be efficiently carried on.

"That reconstruction must involve every single interest of social, economic, and political concern. The Imperial Parliament cannot do it all, if it is to attend well after the war to wider affairs of the British Commonwealth, and to its proper part in the immense, interknitted transactions that must involve the whole world after the war.

"The British Ministry must have a certain time in which to restore political security in Ireland, to frame its Home Rule bill, to create a cooler atmosphere, and to advance steadily toward equal service.

"The Nationalists will be confronted with the responsibility of modifying their attitude or proving that they are incredible wreckers of the whole comprehensive policy which alone can make Ireland one. Fair play for Great Britain and her government is necessary.

Troop Transports Endangered.

"This matter is as much to America's own interests as ours. The pro-German conspiracy in Ireland endangers in obvious ways the safety of American transports. We are confident that the Government will have the support of the American people in putting an end, as far as Sinn Fein plotting is concerned, to a state of things which President Wilson would not tolerate for a day.

"We are equally confident that the millions of American sympathizers with Ireland will credit the English policy toward that country with those qualities which, (even by admission by the Radical press,) Austen Chamberlain's speech showed the other day—the large-minded outlook, the spirit of high-minded justice, and the unswerving good faith on Home Rule. It is lamentable that John Dillon's manifesto contains not one hint of constructive temper and sagacity."

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Q. What is an Administrator?

A. When no Will is left, the estate of the deceased must be divided in accordance with the law. The surrogate appoints an individual—chosen from the next of kin—to settle the estate. The appointee is called an Administrator. The Administrator may or may not be a person whom the deceased would have chosen. That contingency can be avoided by making a will and naming the Columbia Trust Company or an individual to carry out its provisions. The one so named is called an Executor.

You can learn the answer to eighty-six knotty points, such as the above, by reading our new booklet, *"What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know."*

A copy will be given you on application at our nearest office.

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Some Cups of Coffee —and Others

THERE'S the commonplace cup.

You've had it served to you.

And there is the cup that brings the sigh of contentment—the cup of the epicure.

Both have real coffee in them—just as two suits have real cloth in them and still differ as the thoroughbred differs from the clout.

It's the knack of the thing.

Weber and Heilbroner clothes have that delectable flavor of correctness due to the knack in their styling and tailoring appreciated by the well-groomed New Yorker.

Splendid all wool values, $25 to $30; finer qualities up to $60.

Straw hats—possessing the atmosphere of timely correctness.

Largest Haberdashery Business in America

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR."
—United States Food Administration

WHY USE MORE MILK?

MILK IS NATURE'S FOOD

Milk is the essential growth and building food of children. Milk is an ideal balanced food for adults. Milk is all nourishment and no waste.

MILK IS A CHEAP FOOD

A quart of milk is equal in fuel (or energy value) to

9 eggs at 34c.
1 lb. fowl at 36c.
¾ lb. round steak at 25c.
3-5 lb. lean ham at 25c.
9 oranges at 88c.

MILK SAVES MEAT AND GRAIN

Meat and grain are scarce. Milk, butter and cheese are substitutes. Use them and send meat and grain to our boys in France.

MILK IS PLENTIFUL NOW

Unless milk is consumed, the cows must be slaughtered. Use it now and prevent a milk famine in the near future.

WHY MILK is still the cheapest and best of foods
WHY increased consumption of MILK is true patriotism
HOW to use MILK in new and attractive ways is

SHOWN AT THE
NATIONAL MILK AND DAIRY FARM EXPOSITION
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Buy Eyes for Sightless Soldiers!

American Artists' Exhibit and Sale

TODAY, THIS EVENING

These Artists, Captained by George H. Story of the National Academy will be at the

ANDERSON GALLERIES

Park Avenue and 59th Street

to show you their own paintings and to assist you to make selections: Jonas Lie, Maurice Fromkes, Carl Hirschberg, Carle Michel Boog, Sidney Hartman, Katherine Langhorne Adams, George Of, Benjamin Eggleston, Charles Humphries, James Knox, Elizabeth A. Knowles.

800 PICTURES

Ranging in Price from $2 to $5,000

To be sold this final week of the Exhibition, for the benefit of the

AMERICAN—BRITISH
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Permanent Blind Relief War Fund

Tea will be poured at 4 o'clock this afternoon by prominent women of society and there will be entertainment by Noted Stars of the Opera and Theatre.

ADMISSION 50c

Which Goes Directly to Help Buy Eyes for Sightless Soldiers

The Funniest Book the War Has Produced!

DERE MABLE

Love Letters of a Rookie

By Lieut. EDWARD STREETER
Pictures by Pvt. "BILL" BRECK

Both of Camp Wadsworth

Letters from a "simple soldier" to his best girl. Read them—and live with the Rookie and laugh with him—and at him!

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SAVE BREAD

says Mr. Hoover

EAT more meat—and the wise woman makes her meat dishes appetizing and individual with a few drops of savory

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RIDING TO THE FRONT WITH OUR GUNNERS

Americans, Passing Through Cheering Crowds, Throw Money to Children.

HOW ONE MAN GOT THERE

Artillery Captain Won France Instead of Honolulu by the Fall of a Coin.

By FLOYD P. GIBBONS.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES UNDER GENERAL FOCH, May 19.—I rode out from the old positions with the guns and boarded a troop train which brought our battery by devious routes to changes of scenery gratifying both to the vision and the spirit. In our cars we lived on tinned meat and hard bread washed down with swallows of vin ordinaire, hurriedly purchased at the station buvettes. The horses rode as well.

Officers and men, none of us cared for the train schedule, for the simple reason that none of us knew where we were going, and there was little time wasted in conjecture. Soldierly curiosity was satisfied with the knowledge that we were on our way, and with this satisfaction the hours passed easily. In fact, the blackjack game in the officers' compartment had reached a point where the battery commander had garnered almost all of the French paper money in sight when our train passed slowly through the environs of Paris.

Other American troop trains had preceded us, because where the railroad embankment ran close and parallel to the street of some nameless faubourg our appearance was met with cheers and cries from a welcoming regiment of Paris street gamins who trotted beside the slow-moving troop train and shouted and threw their hats and wooden shoes in the air. Sous, 50-centime pieces, franc-pieces showered from the side doors of the horse cars as the American soldiers, with a typical disregard for the value of money, pitched coin after coin to the scrambling mob of children. At least 100 francs must have been cast upon those happy, romping waves of childish faces and upstretched dirty hands.

"A soldier would give his shirt away," said a platoon commander, leaning from the window and watching the spectacle and surreptitiously pitching a few coins himself.

"Hope we get out of this place before the men pitch a gun or a horse to that bunch. Happy little devils, aren't they? It's great to think we're on our way to meet their daddies."

Unnumbered hours more passed merrily in the troop train before we were shunted onto the siding of a little town. The work of unloading was started and completed within an hour. Guns and wagons were unloaded on ways, while the animals were removed from the cars on movable runways or ramps. As each gun or wagon reached the ground its drivers hitched in the horses and moved it away. Five minutes later we rode out of the yards and down the main street of the town.

Women Beg for Buttons.

The broad tires on the carriages of the "heavies" bumped and rumbled over the clean cobbles, and horses pranced spryly to get the kinks out of their legs, long fatigued from the vibrations of the train. Women, old and young, lined the curbs, smiling, throwing kisses, waving handkerchiefs, aprons, begging for souvenirs. If every request for a button had been complied with our battery would have reached the front with a shocking shortage of safety pins.

Darkness came on, with a fine rain, as we cleared the town and halted on a level plain between soft fields of tender new wheat which the horses sensed and snorted to get at. In twenty minutes Mess Sergeant Kelley from his high altar on a rolling kitchen, announced that the last of the hot coffee had been dispensed. Somewhere up ahead in the darkness bugle notes conveyed orders to prepare to mount and move. With a rattle of equipment and the application of endearing epithets, which the horses unfortunately didn't understand, we moved off at the sound of "Forward."

Off on our left a passenger train slid silently across the rim of the valley, blue, dimmed lights in its coach windows glowing like a row of wet sulphur matches. Far off in the north flutters of white light flashed in the night sky, and the occasional rumbling of distant guns gave us the first impression of battle or battles. Every man in our battery tingled with a thrill. This was riding frontward with guns, this was rolling and rumbling on through the night up toward the glare and glamor of war. I was riding beside a Captain at the head of the column. He broke the silence:

The Story of an Exchange.

"It seems like a far cry from Honolulu, with the moon playing through the palm trees on the beach," he said quizzically, "to this place and these scenes and events tonight; but a little thing like the flip of a coin decided it for me, and I'm blessing that coin tonight.

"A year ago in January, before we came into the war, I was stationed at San Antonio. Another officer friend of mine was stationed there, and one day he received orders to report for duty in Honolulu. He had a girl in San Antonio and didn't want to leave her, and he knew I didn't have a girl and didn't give a damn when or where I was sent so long as it was with the army. He put the proposition of a mutual exchange, which is permitted under regulations.

"He wanted to take my place in San Antonio and give me his assignment in Honolulu, which I must say looktd mighty good in those days to anybody who was tired of Texas. I didn't think then we'd ever come into the war, and, besides, it didn't make much difference to me one way or the other where I went. But instead of accepting the proposition right off the reel I told Jim we'd flip a coin to decide. If it came tails he would go to Honolulu. If it came heads, I would go. We flipped. Tails won. I'm in France, and poor Jim is out there in Honolulu tending the ukulele crop with prospects of having to stay there some time. Poor devil! I got a letter from him last week.

"Do you know a man knows no keener joy in the world than that which I have tonight. Here I am in France at the head of 250 men and horses and guns, and we're rolling up front to kick a dent in history. The poor unfortunate that ain't in this fight has almost got a license to shoot himself. Life knows no keener joy than this."

It was a long speech for our Captain, but his words expressed the feeling of not only our battery, but our whole regiment from the humblest wagon driver up to the Colonel himself—who, by the way, has just made himself most popular with the regiment by being promoted to Brigadier General. The Colonel is passing upward to a higher command, and the regiment is "sore" on losing him. One of his humblest critics has characterized the event as the first rough trick the "old man" ever pulled.

MONTCLAIR FLIER HONORED.

S. T. Jacob and Comrade Win Cross for Aerial Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 19.—Word has been received here that Sereno T. Jacob of 49 Park Street, with a companion aviator named Connelly, has won the French War Cross and Palm for exceptional bravery. They shot down in flames a German observation balloon.

Following this exploit, they were attacked by five German planes. The American aviators succeeded in sending two of the German planes to earth and drove off the three others.

59 Casualties Reported in Overseas Army; 13 Dead, 42 Wounded, 4 Missing in Action

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The War Department today gave out a list of 59 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total from the beginning to 5,977. The list included 4 killed in action, 4 died of wounds, 3 died of disease, 2 killed by accident, 36 wounded severely, 6 wounded slightly, and 4 missing in action.

Two commissioned officers are in the list. Lieutenant Jefferson Davis Vincent died of accident. Lieutenant Robert B. Rhett, previously reported missing, is now reported captured.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported May 19.	Total.
Killed in action	495	4	499
Killed by accident	235	2	237
Died of disease	1,056	3	1,059
Lost at sea	238	0	238
Died of wounds	191	4	195
Gas and other causes	74	0	74
Civilians	7	0	7
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Total deaths	2,297	13	2,310
Wounded	3,336	42	3,378
Captured	65	0	(a) 67
Prisoners	220	4	(a) 222
Grand total	5,918	59	5,977

(a) Two previously reported missing now reported prisoners; does not change grand total.

ARMY CASUALTIES MADE PUBLIC MAY 19.

Army casualties made public today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—4.

Corporals.

MILLER, CARL E.; Miss Florence Miller, General Delivery, Hayworth, Ill.

SIERZYCKI, HENRY; Mrs. Kucharenko Sierzycki, Stumak, Russia.

Privates.

DEVINE, GEORGE; Sylvester Devine, 1,638 South 17th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WHITE, JOHN W.; William J. White, 19 Eastern Av., Woburn, Mass.

DIED OF WOUNDS—4.

Sergeant.

BELL, WILLIAM, Jr.; William Bell, 96 Wodson St., Atlanta, Ga.

Corporals.

JACKSON, HAROLD A.; Clarence Jackson, R. F. D. 1, Bryant's Pond, Me.

THOMAS, EARL; Mrs. Anna E. Thomas, South Charleston, Ohio.

Private.

LEVERING, JAKE; John Levering, Maurice, Iowa.

DIED OF DISEASE—3.

Privates.

CHANEY, JESSE; Mrs. Louise Chaney, Greenville, S. C.

DOONAN, JAMES F.; James F. Doonan, 3,047 Perry Av., New York.

WALKER, THOMAS L., Jeff D. Walker, Crewe, Va.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—2.

Lieutenant.

VINCENT, JEFFERSON DAVIS; Mrs. James W. Vincent, Markeen Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y.

Private.

McMANUS, LOUIS W.; Mrs. Julia McManus, 9 Burnside St., Salem, Mass.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—36.

Sergeant.

CALLAHAN, CLARENCE J.; Mrs. Mary A. Callahan, 6 Smith St., New Britain, Conn.

MATHON, ALBERT; Mrs. Gideon Mathon, 100 South St., Waterbury, Conn.

Corporals.

DONOVAN, JOSEPH P.; Miss Margaret Green, 15 Clark St., New Britain, Conn.

GREIFZU, WILLIAM C.; Mrs. Jacob Oswald, 14 Main St., Colwyn, Penn.

JACKSON, FREDERICK L.; Mrs. W. A. Jackson, 315 Freeport St., Dorchester, Mass.

LEBLANC, EDWARD S.; J. S. Leblanc, 22 Arlington St., Nashua, N. H.

LUDLAM, CARL G.; Samuel J. Ludlam, South Windsor, Conn.

Mechanics.

BUTLER, ERNEST I.; Mrs. Walter Butler, 540 Ash St., Willimantic, Conn.

GREGORY, ELBERT L.; B. F. Ward, 1,907 Blondeau St., Keokuk, Iowa.

HARRIS, CHARLES; Hyman Cohen, 16 Lewis Av., Meriden, Conn.

Cooks.

CLARKE, HENRY; David Goldstein, 84 Wallace St., Bridgeport, Conn.

HIGGINS, FRANCIS J.; Michael J. Higgins, 10 Hinman St., Meriden, Conn.

Privates.

BATES, LAWRENCE R.; Mrs. William C. Bates, Terryville, Conn.

BOURGEOUSE, MORRISS J.; Mrs. Josephine Bourgeouse, 48 Prospect St., Thompsonville, Conn.

BURKE, JOHN J.; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Burke, 28 Sherman Av., Meriden, Conn.

COFFEY, WM. B.; Daniel J. Coffey, 51 Broad St., Nashua, N. H.

CORNELL, STANYLIUS; James Cornell, 14 Second Av., Bristol, Conn.

CRISSMAN, HARRY G.; Mrs. G. Crissman, 277 30th St., San Francisco, Cal.

CUMMINGS, MARTIN J.; John Cummings, 704 Ninth Av., New York.

BARKER, WILLIAM; Miss Agnes Barker, William St., Whitehall, N. Y.

DEWEY, LAWRENCE; Oliver Dewey, caretaker, Town Almshouse, Meriden, Conn.

HAWKES, IRVING M.; Irving Hawkes, 230 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

HOFFMAN, MAX HERBERT; Mrs. Rose Hoffman, Ripon, Wis.

HOLMES, WILLIAM E.; Mrs. Centh Holmes, 605 Elizabeth St., Baraboo, Wis.

JOHNSON, CHARLES BERGER; Mrs. Christiana Johnson, 79 Lorraine St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LANE, LESLIE M.; Mrs. Anna Lane, 95 Newhall St., New Haven, Conn.

LATOUR, JOHN B.; Mrs. Balerie Latour, 44 Tolles St., Nashua, N. H.

LINHARDT, JOSEPH; Michael Linhardt, 580 Fairview Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEEHAN, THADDEUS T.; Edward T. Meehan, 4 Magee St., Cambridge, Mass.

OSTAPCHUCK, FEODOZ; Adam Molden, Hartford, Conn.

SARGENT, WILLIAM H.; Mrs. Mary J. Sargent, 41 Chestnut St., South Manchester, Conn.

SEPER, JULIUS; Lewis Seper, 435 East 66th St., New York.

SERAPHIN, JOHN; Miss Katherine Seraphin, 22 Union St., Hartford, Conn.

SMITH, CHESTER; Mrs. Byron Smith, 17 Library Place, Danbury, Conn.

STORET, CARROLL; Mrs. Hattie Storey, Coventry St., Newport, Vt.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD J.; Frank M. Williams, 3,000 Fairview Av., Philadelphia, Penn.

Wounded Slightly—6.

Reg. Sergt. Major.

GILBODY, GEO. F.; Thos. A. Gilbody, 3 Van Winkle St., Dorchester, Mass.

Corporals.

BERMAN, HYMAN; Samuel Berman, 560 Maxwell St., Chicago, Ill.

BRITTON, ALTON C.; Mrs. M. E. Britton, R. F. D. 5, Traverse City, Mich.

Privates.

GLACE, REED; Mrs. William Backman, 1,503 Linden St., Allentown, Penn.

GREENBERG, MAX; Mrs. Pauline Greenberg, 5,620 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Penn.

LOWDERMILK, ALBERT A.; Mrs. Lillie B. Lowdermilk, Morganton, N. C.

MISSING IN ACTION—4.

Master Eng., Sr. Grade.

MACKAY, GEORGE L.; Mr. George Mackay, Ocala, Fla.

Privates.

LAGASSEY, JOSEPH Z.; Anthony Lagassey, South Elm St., Bristol, Conn.

LAGASSEE, WILLIAM; Mrs. Della Lagassee, South Elm St., Bristol, Conn.

NILSON, CARL H.; Mr. John Nilson, 24 Forestville St., Plainville, Conn.

PRISONER, (PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING.)

Lieutenant.

RHETT, ROBERT B.; Miss Virginia S. Prettyman, Summerville, S. C.

Private.

PATZOLDT, LOUIS E.; Otto Patzoldt, Pine City, Minn.

PLANE NAMED 'OLD JIMMY.'

Comrades Pay Tribute to Captain Hall, Missing American.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 17, (Associated Press.)—The airplane driven by Captain James Norman Hall, which fell when he was flying within the German lines a few days ago, bore the number "17." Now a new "No. 17" has appeared on the American front northwest of Toul.

Immediately under the pilot's seat, on each side, has been placed the inscription, "Old Jimmy." It is a silent tribute from Captain Hall's flying comrades.

Some of the American flyers have adopted for a mascot a tiny mouse-colored jackass, which comes naturally by the traditional army habit of kicking hard about things he doesn't like. The mascot has a special aversion to airplanes. They frighten him, and he and his heels are kept at a respectful distance from the hangars for the protection of the latter. Some airplanes, incidentally, are now appearing with a crude likeness of the kicking jackass painted on their sides.

14 NEW DESTROYERS NAMED FOR HEROES

"Bill" Anthony, the Famous Marine of the Old Maine, Honored in One of Them.

OTHERS DIED IN OLD WARS

Eleven Were Officers Who Served in the Conflict of 1812, Notably on Lake Erie.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Secretary Daniels to-day announced the names for fourteen more of the new destroyers completed for the use of the American Navy in the campaign against the German U-boat. One of them will be named the Anthony, after "Bill" Anthony, of Spanish War fame, a non-commissioned officer of the Marine Corps, who won a promotion for his conduct in connection with the sinking of the old battleship Maine at Havana, when he reported to Captain Sigsbee, "Sir, I have to report that the ship has blown up and is sinking." The others will be named the McDermot, Laub, McLanahan, Edwards, Ballard, Babbitt, Claxton, Hamilton, Bush, Hopewell, Brooks and Delphy.

The soldierly conduct of Sergeant Major William Anthony, on the occasion of the sinking of the Maine, caused its commanding officer, then Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, later Rear Admiral, to recommend that the Secretary of the Navy make Anthony a sergeant. Commenting on Anthony's conduct, Captain Sigsbee wrote:

"At the time of the explosion, I was in the Captain's cabin of the Maine, which was filled with smoke and an intense darkness. On leaving the cabin I was met near the forward door by Private Anthony, who was coming into the cabin to fulfill, on that dangerous occasion, the precise duties of his position by notifying me of the explosion. He ran against me in the darkness and apologized hastily, then reported to me that the ship had been blown up and was sinking. The splendid feature in the case of this service performed by Private Anthony is that, on an occasion when a man's instinct would lead him to seek safety outside the ship, he started into the superstructure and toward my cabin, irrespective of the danger."

Sergeant Major Anthony was born in Albany; enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1875, and with short intervals between re-enlistments served almost continuously until Jan. 25, 1899.

The McDermot is named after Lieut. Commander David A. McDermot, a native of New York, who was in command of the Cayuga from Dec. 2, 1862, until killed in the Sabine Pass on April 18, 1863.

The Laub is named in memory of Midshipman Henry Laub, at whose death in action Congress expressed deep regret, commended his gallantry, and ordered that a sword be presented to his nearest male relative. Midshipman Laub was born in York, Penn, and served under Commodore Perry. He was wounded in the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, and carried below, where he was killed instantly by a shot which crashed through the cockpit.

The McLanahan is named for Passed Midshipman Tenant McLanahan, who served on the sloop of war Preble in the Mediterranean Squadron, and on various ships in the Brazil, African, and East Indian Squadrons, from 1840 to 1845. While serving on the Cyane he was one of the party besieged with Lieutenant Heywood. He was killed by a rifle shot in the neck. Captain DuPont, in his report, mentioned McLanahan as "gallant, unflinching, and devoted."

The Edwards is named for Midshipman W. P. Edwards, a native of Virginia, who in 1813, while attached to the Argus, was killed in action with the Pelican.

The Ballard is named for Midshipman Edward J. Ballard, who was wounded in the battle of Lake Erie and was killed in action on June 1, 1813, aboard the Chesapeake while in action with the British ship Shannon.

The Babbitt is named for Lieutenant Fitz-Henry Babbitt, who was killed in action between the British ships of war Endymion and Pomona and the U. S. S. Adams, on Jan. 15, 1815.

The Claxton is named for Midshipman Thomas Claxton, to whose nearest male relative Congress awarded a sword and commended his name "to the recollection and affection of a grateful country and his conduct as an example to future generations." Midshipman Claxton died of wounds on board the Lawrence early in the battle of Lake Erie, in which he displayed great gallantry.

The Hamilton is named for Lieutenant Archibald Hamilton, who was attached to the ship United States, Oct. 25, 1812, and served gallantly in the engagement and capture of the H. B. M. S. Macedonian. He was chosen to bear the flags of canture on that occasion to the Navy Department. He was killed Jan. 15, 1815, on board the President in the action between that vessel and the British ships of war Endymion and Pomona.

The Bush is named for First Lieutenant William S. Bush, of the Marine Corps, who served during the War of 1812 and lost his life Aug. 19, 1812, while aboard the Constitution during its engagement with the British frigate Guerriere.

The Hopewell is named for Midshipman Pollard Hopewell, who served on the Chesapeake and was killed in action June 1, 1813, when that vessel engaged the British frigate Shannon.

The Hatfield is named for Midshipman John Hatfield, who volunteered for duty at Lake Ontario, under Commodore Isaac Chauncey, and was killed in the attack on York, Canada, in the War of 1812.

The Brooks is named for Lieutenant John Brooks, Jr., of the Marine Corps, who was killed in the engagement between the American and British fleets on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

The Delphy is named for Midshipman Richard Delphy, who was killed in the fight between the United States ship Argus and the British ship Pelican in August, 1813.

RIDGEWOOD MAN WOUNDED.

Dog Mourned Joseph Linhardt at Time He Was Hurt Abroad.

The War Department yesterday notified Michael Linhardt of 580 Fairview Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens, that his son, Joseph Linhardt, had been seriously wounded in action on April 29. Linhardt, who is 26 years old, was drafted in October, and after a brief period of training at Yaphank went abroad.

According to the elder Linhardt, a pet dog, which the soldier left behind him, began to grow disconsolate at about the time his master was wounded. He refused to eat, and moaned almost incessantly. Finally the Linhardt family was compelled to get rid of the animal.

Linhardt, before became a soldier, was employed as a clerk by the F. W. Wesel Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn.

Relatives of Charles Berger Johnson, 20 years old, of 79 Loraine Street, Brooklyn, learned yesterday that he had been wounded. Johnson was a member of the 18th Infantry. When the summons came from his draft board for him to report to Camp Upton, Johnson, who was a sailor, was in Valparaiso, Chile. Two months later, in Wilmington, N. C., he learned he had been drafted, and he went immediately to Brooklyn by rail.

Johnson was sent to France in January. His father, John Johnson, heard from him last in March. He has two brothers in the service, Edwin Johnson, 23, and Lief Johnson, 21. Both are in the Naval Reserve.

CABRERA SEEKING SHIPS.

Reported Attempt to Buy German Tonnage in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, May 19.—Luis Cabrera, Mexican Minister of Finance, who has been in South America since early in the year, has been devoting all his time for the last several weeks to problems of navigation. He has paid visits to several Argentine ports, where he has endeavored to buy or charter steamers.

It is persistently rumored that Señor Cabrera has been trying to purchase German steamers interned in the republic.

A dispatch from Buenos Aires Feb. 23 said that the Argentine Government had canceled arrangements made for chartering a steamer to carry cereals to Mexico, explaining that the tonnage was needed to transport fuel oil from the Argentine fields. The dispatch added that Luis Cabrera hoped to substitute two or three small vessels for the one the charter for which to convey wheat and flour to Mexico was canceled.

Approves Air Service Association.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Brig.-Gen. William L. Kenly, Chief of the Division of Military Aeronautics, has approved an organization of officers in the air service to be known as the Air Service Association, with the Air Service Journal of New York as its official journal.

Commuters of
WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Give Where You Live

Our soldiers in France and the soldiers of our Allies are counting on Westchester County to do more than its share.

All You Can Give

Make your Red Cross contributions in your own Home Town.

Your Red Cross Gift Over Here
Will Save a White Cross Over There

Give until it hurts
AND
Then give some more.

Westchester County War Fund Committee

EDGAR PALMER, Chairman.

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Ave - Opp. Cathedral

Clearance Sale

Cloth Coats
Cloth Capes
Sweaters and
Evening Wraps

Dry Cold Fur Storage 2%

Beginning This Morning at 9 o'clock

Sale of Saks Golf and Norfolk Suits

Coat and Pants

Formerly $20 and $17 — **At $12**

Formerly $28, $25, $23 — **At $16**

¶ A great chance for men who play golf and for those about to take their vacation. The selection comprises all small lots in our stock at the former prices mentioned. Tailored in a wide range of smart suitings.

No alterations; none sent C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

The Noise That Annoyed A Boiler-Maker

THE foreman of a boiler-making shop had a report to write. He was given a desk in the office. In ten minutes he was tearing his hair. "I can't stand the noise of that clackety-clack typewriter" he declared. "It keeps me from thinking."

The nerves of this man, accustomed to the resounding noises of the shop, could not stand the penetrating clatter of the ordinary typewriting machine. Its rapid fire "tat-tat" at the rate of 400 and more per minute spelt confusion to both nerve and brain.

Perhaps your ears are dulled to typewriter noise and your brain is not conscious of annoyance. *But your nerves feel it.* Each slender, sensitive nerve takes up sound waves like the antennae of the wireless—receives every click of the typewriter like a blow. And the endless shock-after-shock must tell in time.

For the sake of your own health and your employes', put in the *Noiseless* Typewriter. More and better work will result. Things will run more smoothly.

And your letters will look better. Aside from its blessed freedom from noise, the *Noiseless* does beautiful work. It does not rack itself to pieces. It is durable. It is practical. It is speedy. Its type cannot get dirty or out of alignment. It is a real typewriter.

We'll gladly put the *Noiseless* in your office for your own stenographer to try. No obligation is involved. Telephone or write.

THE NOISELESS TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 253 Broadway, New York
(*Telephone, ★ Barclay 8205*)

Write for Booklet *"THE TYPEWRITER PLUS"*

The NOISELESS TYPEWRITER

IMPORTANT—Saks & Company will give 10% of today's sales to the Red Cross War Fund. Many special offerings have been arranged. Only part of them are here announced.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Extraordinary Sale of Women's

White Washable Kidskin Boots and Oxfords

For Monday and Tuesday Only

at $6.95 and $7.95

Regularly $8 and $10

$7.95 $6.95 $7.95 $6.95

Four exclusive Saks styles from our regular stock, made of the best grade White Washable Kidskin. The values are so remarkable that none can be sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Misses' Smart Suits

Regularly $29.50 to $39.50

Special at $20

Distinctive tailored models and stunning dressy effects beautifully developed in Men's Wear Serge, Shepherd Checks, Wool Jersey, and Heather Mixtures. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Cool Summer Frocks for Misses at $9.75

Most remarkably priced. Charming two-piece smock, Bolero Jacket and Surplice waist styles, with trimmings of Fine Dimity, Embroidery, and Hemstitching. Developed in

New French Organdie, Sheer Voiles, French Chambray, and Plaid or Checked Gingham

in Rose, Maize, Nile, French Blue, Pink, Lilac and White. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

Men's Japanese Crepe Bath Robe Sets, $2.95

Imported direct from Japan, consisting of Bath Robe, Slippers and envelope bag to match. Made of fine quality Crepe in solid colors and novelty Stripings. All sizes. Mail and telephone orders filled.

Men's Jacquard Terry Robes Special at $3.95

Made of excellent quality Terry Cloth, in Blue, Lavender, Green, Grey, Pink and Tan. All sizes. *Fifth Floor.*

Remarkable Values in Women's Summer Undermuslins

For Today, Monday, Only

At $1.50—Dainty Envelope Chemises of Nainsook elaborately lace trimmed. Also—Hand-Embroidered nightgowns of Batiste in Pink and White.

At 50c—Just one lot of Pink Batiste Bloomers. Very carefully made.

For Monday Only

Military Wrist Watches Special at $7.50

Regularly $9.50. Seven-jeweled Swiss lever movement watches in round Nickel case. "Radium" numerals that may be easily seen in the dark.

Women's Silk Moire Bags Special at $3.95

Beautiful pear-shaped solid beaded top bags, with full sized mirror at back. Made of Silk Moire in Taupe, Brown, Navy Blue and Black.

Also—Solid Beaded Bags Special at $11.50

In very artistic models and color combinations. The majority have six-inch frames—a very popular size.

Beginning Monday—A Most Extraordinary Special

Sale of Women's Frocks

Regularly $35 $45 and $65

at $25 $29.50 $39.50 and $45

$25. $45. $39.50 $29.50

These smart dresses were offered to us at a great sacrifice by a prominent Fifth Avenue dressmaker who desired to dispose of all his higher-priced frocks so as to concentrate on the production of dresses for the Fall. Prompt acceptance on our part makes this remarkable event possible. The styles include those suitable for both formal and informal wear, and

Only This Season's Most Successful Models Are Included—All in Absolutely Perfect Condition.

The materials include Lace, Net, Hand Embroidered Batiste, Imported "Rodier" Crepe, Beaded Georgette Crepe combined with Net, Black Lace, Indestructible Voile and Printed Chiffons.

The colors are Ecru and Black in Net, Navy Blue, Tan or combination color Chiffons, White and Flesh color Nets or Georgette Crepe. Sizes 34 to 42 in the assortment. Four styles *illustrated.*

Today and Tuesday Only—An Important

Sale of Toilet Requisites

At Remarkably Low Prices

Sanitol Tooth Powder	18c
Kolynos Tooth Paste	17c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	34c
Pyorrhocide Tooth Powder	71c
Listerine, $1.00 size	69c
Glyco Thymoline, $1.00 size	73c
Borine, Magnum size	90c
Phillip's Milk of Magnesia	33c
Westphal's Auxiliator, large size	62c
Mum-Deodorant	17c
Odorono, small size	18c
Odorono, medium size	32c
Theatrical Cold Cream, 1-lb. can	39c
Theatrical Cold Cream, ½-lb. can	21c
Pussy Willow Face Powder	39c
Du Vallon's Violet Sincera Talcum Powder, 1-lb. cans	19c
Samurai Corylopsis Talcum Powder, 1-lb. cans	19c
Babcock's Corylopsis or Cut Rose Talcum Powder	12½c
Gloriol Wavolene	79c
Caswell & Massey's No. 6 Cologne, small	60c
Caswell & Massey's No. 6 Cologne, medium	1.15
Caswell & Masey's No. 6 Cologne, large	2.00
Benzoin and Almond Lotion	25c
Johnson & Johnson Shaving Cream	21c
Toilet Paper Cabinet, contains 3 rolls of 1,000 sheets each	31c
Hyglo Nail Polish	18c
Lysol, small size	23c
Absorbent Cotton, hospital grade, 1 lb. packages	39c
Peroxide of Hydrogen, 1 lb. bottles	19c
Pure Extract of Witch Hazel, 8 oz. bottle	20c
16 oz. bottle, 35c; 32 oz. bottle	60c
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, 13 oz. bottle	65c
Park & Tilford's Bay Rum, 21 oz. bottle	85c
Petroleum Jelly, 1 lb. jars	10c
"Velvo" Wash Cloths, embroidered edges, each	10c
Lambs' Wool Puffs, regularly 15c to 20c	10c
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes, 3 rows, adult's size, not seconds	30c
Tooth Brushes, 4 rows of best quality bristles, bone or celluloid handles. Regularly 39c	25c
Rubberized Silk or Satin Face Cloth, cases fitted with Turkish cloth; case is 4x7. Reg. 50c	25c
Keep Clean Hair Brush, excellent brush for	45c
Nail or Hand Brushes, wooden backs. Regularly 39c	25c
Bath Brushes, detachable handles	45c
Shaving Brushes. Reg. 75c, 69c; reg. 50c, 45c; reg. 25c	21c
Shower Sprays, long tubing, large sprays; reg. 85c	69c
Rubber Shower or Diving Caps, reg. 25c	18c
Rubber Gloves for the garden or household, all sizes; reg. 39c	25c
Rubber Sponges; reg. 35c	29c
Trench Indestructible and non-tarnishing mirrors in double covered easel back, khaki cases; size 3½x5½ inches; were $1.25	79c
Khaki Rubberized Air Pillows; reg. $1.75	$1.50
Manicure Cases of leatherette, fitted with file bone stick and cuticle knife; reg. 25c	19c
Steel Scissors, various lengths; reg. 50c	39c
Cuticle Scissors; reg. 75c	50c

SALE OF SOAPS

Life Buoy Soap, cake	.05c
Physicians & Surgeons' Soap, cake	.07c
Peroxide Bath Soap, large cake	.08c
Olivilo Soap, cake	.08c
Jergen's Violet Glycerine Soap, cake	.08c
Babeskin Soap, box of 3 cakes	18c
Packer's Tar Soap, cake	19c
Palm Olive Soap, cake	.08c
Castile Soap, 2½ lb. bars	49c

No mail or telephone orders filled during this sale. None C. O. D.

We reserve the right to limit quantities.

For Today, Monday, Only—on the Fourth Floor

Women's New Sport Suits

of Wool Jersey and Rich Tweeds

Special at $18.50

In their styling they are just full of originality, showing new golf pockets, notch or convertible collars, tie or button through girdles, and many other features.

Fashioned of medium and heavy weight Wool Jersey and rich Tweeds, in the following colors: Copenhagen Blue, Purple, Green, Beige, Rose, Taupe, or Gold. Sizes 34 to 46.

Also—For Monday Only—

Women's Bathing Suits Special at $5.50

Smart slip-on and waistline models with piping in contrasting color. Made of fine quality Lustrous Satin, in all colors, including Navy Blue and Black. All sizes.

A Sale of Women's Coats and Capes

Regularly $22.50 to $45

at $15, 19.50, 22.50, 27.50

Coats and capes of this character have not been offered before this season at such prices. The styles include those suited for sports, touring, afternoon and general wear. Some belted, others fancy tailored, and a splendid selection of tailored models. Fashioned of Satin, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Wool Velour, Wool Jersey, Men's Wear Serge, Wool Poplin, and other modish materials, some beautifully trimmed with marabou. Half or full lined. Sizes 34 to 44. Some to 52½.

The Charming Cape Pictured at $25

is just one of a large collection featured to-day at this price. It is one of the newest reversible models introduced.

Others are to be had in coatee and belted effects, beautifully fashioned of Fine Serge or Wool Jersey, at $29.50 to $39.50.

Reversible Cape, $25

Unusual Values in Fine Corsets and Brassieres

The Saks Corset Department will present today a most remarkable variety of well known corsets and brassieres at very special prices.

Regaliste and La Vida Corsets, reg. $10 ..... $6.50
Modart Front-Laced Corsets, W. B., La Vida and American Lady Corsets, reg. $4 and $5 ..... $2.65
American Lady Corsets, reg. $3 ..... $1.50
Bandeaux and Brassieres, reg. $1, $1.50, $2.50. Very special at 50c, 95c, $1.25

Help Stamp the Trail to Berlin

by investing in United States War Savings Stamps. You may not be able to fight, but you certainly can afford at least one stamp a week. For sale by every clerk on every floor of the Saks Building.

Women's Fashionable Tub Skirts

in an extraordinary special sale To-day

at $2.95 $3.95 and $5

$3.95 $3.95 $5 $5

For all outdoor sports, and general wear, in very attractive novelty and tailored models, featuring new pockets and belts. Made of Gabardine, Surf Satin, Wide Wale Corduroy, Ramie Linen, Basket Weaves, and Novelty Stripes. Sizes 25 to 36 waistbands.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Broken Feet and Broken Promises

The Chinese, who, the world over, are noted for their truthfulness, kept their promised word and broke their women's feet. Two simple applications of their beliefs.

We do not go quite as far as this pagan practice of breaking children's feet to make them beautiful, though we pay tribute to vanity in less honest forms.

There was no deception in the Chinese practice. A short foot was a beautiful foot, but it passed beyond the limits of usefulness, when broken. We still cling to the idea that we may pinch our toes and remain foot free.

Don't Let Your Children's Feet Shame You

"Right Shape" shoes are not fads or the development of any peculiar idea in orthopaedic science. Just years of honest interest in children's welfare, put into a strong, sensible last, which permits the development of the little foot on the lines nature intended.

Macy's—Second Floor, Rear.

W. S. S. War Saving Stamps

Of course, we have all asked ourselves how it could be possible for the Government to make anything toward war expenses from stamps sold through stamp machines, it must pay such a lot for the machines.

It unquestionably does. And unless the returns are counted in the millions and hundred millions, these machines will not pay. But they have a peculiar silent appeal which seems to pluck at the passing elbow, and must have presented themselves in this guise to the authorities. Any scheme depends on the man in the street, for its success. Let's help.

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in any Department Store in the City.

"Livaro"

The Famous Italian Briar Pipe. Made by the E. & K. factory. A pipe to live and play with, to learn to know and remember as only pipes that grow sweeter with age are remembered. Send HIM one. Carried in 24 models, specially priced at $3.24.

Our Smokes

include an assortment of pipes which cannot be surpassed in any specialty store in the city. Briars from 24c to $7.49, with rubber, horn or amber stems—Cigar and cigarette holders of amber and meerschaum — Tobacco, foreign and domestic, to suit all tastes, at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. We buy and sell for cash.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

The Red Cross is an organization of modern Samaritans. It deserves your support—Contribute.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Established 1870

TRUSTEES

James S. Alexander, Louis V. Bright, Anson W. Burchard, Lewis L. Clarke, Allen B. Forbes, Philip A. S. Franklin, Samuel L. Fuller, William Gibbs, Clarence H. Kelsey, Seward Prosser, Charles H. Sabin, Frank A. Vanderlip, Albert H. Wiggin

1,000,000 BELGIANS STRIKE AGAINST FOE

Refuse to Work for the Germans Even When Threatened by Starvation,

KEEPS BACK FIGHTERS

Soldiers Forced to Do Work Behind the Lines Ordinarily Falling to Laboring Men.

BOSTON, May 19.—One of the greatest strikes in the history of the world is now being fought out in Belgium, where 1,000,000 members of labor unions refuse to work for the Germans, even when threatened by starvation, according to Lieutenant Henri de Man of the Belgian Army, a member of the Executive Board of the Belgian Federated Trades, who addressed the Boston Central Labor Union tonight.

"This unyielding refusal to bow to the will of the invaders, even in the face of bribes of wages three and four times those prevailing before the war, has resulted," Lieutenant de Man told the delegates, "in forcing the Germans to keep whole army corps out of the fighting lines to attend to the various tasks behind the lines that ordinarily would fall to the lot of the working classes.

"The people of Belgium have refused to do any of the work or maintain any of the industries since the war started, despite the fact that all kinds of wages are offered. They would rather starve than work for the Germans, and they would starve were it not for the relief that has been sent from here and other places. The food rations that are served are the minimum amount that can be given and keep a person alive."

In one city of 60,000 persons, food was kept out for a week, but when the authorities in charge saw the manner in which the people were slowly dying of starvation without complaint, this order was revoked, as the Germans did not dare allow any more crimes to be piled on them than those of which they were already guilty.

PLAN FOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Council of Churches Sends a Message to 60,000 Clergymen.

A Memorial Day message to 60,000 clergymen has been sent by the Federal Council of Churches in America and the General Wartime Commission of the Churches in regard to the observance of Memorial Day and the Sunday preceding. The message follows:

Upon this occasion we shall honor not only the heroes of the past but also those who at this hour are fighting even greater battles in our behalf—battles in which, with God's blessing, we shall win for men and nations the world around the unchallenged exercise of those rights of justice and liberty which our fathers won for us.

With the message go recommendations looking toward a celebration of Memorial Day by each congregation that will bring home to every man, woman and child in it the true meaning of the war. It is recommended that on Memorial Day special arrangements be made for opening the churches for prayer and that, at an hour fixed to insure the attendance of as many of the community as possible, special services be held. To obtain the participation of the entire community in this observance of the day full co-operation is urged by all the churches in the community with other community forces. In conclusion the communication to the churches says:

"It is also suggested that in all churches there should be read the names on the honor rolls of the church and the President's proclamation concerning Memorial Day, and that prayer should be offered for all those in any branch of the country's service, whether military, naval, medical, religious or industrial; for the allied nations, for the peoples against whom we contend, that they may come to seek the true greatness of nations in righteousness and good-will, and for the swift victory of justice and the establishment of righteousness and peace among all the peoples of the earth."

100,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Resort Has Its Real Opening, with No Disorder.

Coney Island had its real "opening" yesterday, when more than 100,000 persons journeyed to the shore. The transit facilities were taxed to handle the crowds. Thirty extra policemen were on duty, but they had little to do, as there was no disorder.

There were reports about Coney Island that the extra policemen had been sent to watch enemy aliens and see that they did not pass the "dead line," which has been designated as Surf Avenue. The police, however, made no attempt to single out possible enemy aliens.

OPPOSES RIVETING RECORDS

Bethlehem Manager Says They Cause Waste of Workers' Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—S. Anderson, General Manager of the Bethlehem Steel Company's Shipbuilding Yards, Marine Department, at Sparrow's Point, is opposed to further efforts on the part of his men to break the existing rivet-driving record now held by Charles Knight, a negro. He says that many hours and the labor of hundreds of men are lost by attempts to break records.

"Knight could break his own record tomorrow if I'd let him," said Mr. Anderson, "but I'm not going to let him. The other men leave their jobs by the scores watch the performance and there's no way to stop them. By breaking records we lose time at building ships."

The manager suggests that a prize be offered to the man driving the most rivets in six months. This would tend to speed the work.

ENTERTAIN GEN. BELL.

Stage Folk Give Performance in Honor of Camp Upton Commander.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., May 19.—The largest audience the Liberty Theatre ever held attended the entertainment given tonight by Private Irving Berlin in honor of General Bell. More than seventy actors came from New York in a special train and were given a reception at the officers' club and dined at the barracks of the cantonment headquarters detachment.

On the bill were the Lee children, of moving picture fame; Harry Fox, Carl Randall, Adele Rowland, who sang a song especially written by Mr. Berlin; the Dooley brothers, Al Jolson, Ann Pennington, Lillian Lorraine and a chorus of girls from the Midnight Frolic; "Frisco" of the Follies, Eddie Cantor, Dorothy Jardon, who sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise"; the Six Brown Brothers, Fred Stone, Fay Bainter and a chorus of girls, and Will Rogers.

Mr. Berlin, accompanied by the orchestra, six pianos, and a double quartet of soldiers, sang two songs about General Bell. After the last number the entertainers gathered on the stage to hear an address of thanks by the General. He said his men were like the stage folk because both did a great deal of walking and because they never knew where they were going "from here."

The party was accompanied from the city by Mr. and Mrs. Sam H. Harris, Sam Forrest, and Mike Selwyn.

BASEBALL AS WAR TRAINING.

It Makes Our Men Proficient at Bomb Throwing, Pershing Says.

OMAHA, May 19.—Baseball and football have made Americans apt at the war game, General Pershing says in a letter just received by Captain C. E. Adams, former State Commander of the G. A. R. Captain Adams and General Pershing are old friends.

"The avidity with which American soldiers are entering into the activities of the war on the battle line is astonishing to European armies," the letter said. "In the matter of grenade and bomb throwing the Americans become proficient in but a few days' drill. I attribute this in part to the American games, football and baseball."

STIRRED BY SOLDIERS' DEEDS

Mrs. Belmont Tells of Fortitude of Our Men in France.

A description of the work of the Red Cross in France and of the life of the American soldiers in the trenches and the billets was given in the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday by Mrs. August Belmont. She related many of the experiences she had in her five months' visit to France last Winter, and she said that after seeing wounded American soldiers come back from the trenches, she had decided that those described as "slackers," because they fail to do their part to aid in carrying on the war, ought to be classed as "murderers," because their efforts are causing the loss of lives by lengthening the war.

Mrs. Belmont said that there were three supreme thrills for the visitor to France, thrills that awakened in every visitor an admiration for the spirit of the American armies. One was the sight of American soldiers marching to the trenches singing and unafraid; one was the courage and silence of the American soldiers who were brought back wounded; and the other was the sight of maimed American soldiers in the hospitals, singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and struggling to stand at attention whenever a band in the courtyard played the national anthem.

GET SLACKERS IN RAID.

250 Found on East Side Must Answer as Delinquents.

Assistant District Attorney James A. Smith raided a dozen places on the east side yesterday, including a hotel and two Turkish baths, in a quest for draft delinquents. About 800 men were found, and of these 250 were served with subpoenas to appear at the office of the District Attorney this morning for examination. Twenty-five other persons, including one woman, were held in $500 bail each as material witnesses.

Mr. Smith was accompanied on the raids by Inspector Robinson, acting Captain Donovan, twenty-five detectives from the First Inspection District, and several members of the Vice Squad. Most of the places raided were Chinese restaurants in Second and Third Avenues, Delancey, East Thirteenth, and East Fourteenth Streets. Ninety-four men in one of the bath houses were unable to produce registration cards.

CALL FOR RADIO STUDENTS.

Major Sanctuary Wants Recruits for Signal Corps School.

Major E. N. Sanctuary has telegraphed the Central Recruiting Bureau of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense that he would like to meet by appointment several hundred young men who are willing to enter the Signal Corps Radio Schools at once. Men of draft age not in the current quota are eligible. The minimum education is a high school, or equivalent. College men are particularly desirable.

Major Sanctuary will be at the Recruiting Bureau, Room 615, Hall of Records Building tomorrow at 10 A. M. Men desiring to take advantage of this call would do well to fill out the blanks today which may be had by applying to the Mayor's Committee.

Argentina Burns Corn; Can't Ship It

BUENOS AIRES, May 19.—The highest quality of maize grown in Argentina for many years is being burned today as fuel in the industries of the country. The scarcity of shipping prevents the sale of the maize at profitable prices. The crop this year was a bumper one owing to the Government's exhortations to the people to till their land. Maize is now selling at $15.30 gold per ton for use as fuel.

MAY CLEAR UP GEM THEFTS.

Young Negress Suspected of Robbing Riverside Drive Homes.

Lillian Lee, 17 years old, a negro woman of 42 West 136th Street, was locked up yesterday morning at the West 183d Street Station, charged with grand larceny. The police say that the arrest may clear up a number of robberies in Riverside Drive and the upper west side. The Lee girl, the police charge, answered a number of newspaper advertisements calling for servants. After staying a short time she would disappear with valuables. The thefts became so numerous that Acting Captain Richard McKenna decided to insert a number of "servant girl" advertisements and posted men at the houses named.

Yesterday morning detectives were watching at an apartment at 42 West Seventy-seventh Street, where the Lee girl came in response to an advertisement. The girl was arrested, and later identified at the Fourth Branch Bureau, according to the police, by Mrs. F. Ballenberg of 548 Riverside Drive as the servant who disappeared from her apartments with $800 worth of jewelry and other articles. Mrs. Ballenberg made the specific charge of grand larceny against the negress. Other homes robbed in a similar manner were those of City Judge James A. Allen, 312 West Eighty-third Street, where a $1,000 diamond ring was stolen, and Mrs. Angus Hopkins of 133 Riverside Drive, where $220 in currency and $600 worth of jewelry was taken. The police recovered the diamond ring, which they say the Lee girl gave to Lester Brown, a negro, of 133 West 133d Street, who was locked up charged with receiving stolen property.

Daughters of Revolution's Service.

The annual memorial service of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held last night in the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street. Rev. Marlow H. Gates, rector of the chapel, spoke on the work of women in the war. The meeting was attended by 150 members of the chapter, headed by Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, President of the chapter.

NEGRO REGIMENT IN ACTION.

Hayward's Command Now on the Battlefront.

A dispatch from France yesterday, stating that two negro soldiers, members of an American infantry regiment, had beaten twenty-four Germans, killing half of them, was the first intimation that the 15th New York Infantry, now the 369th United States, had got into action. The 15th, a New York City regiment composed exclusively of negroes, is commanded by Colonel William D. Hayward, formerly Public Service Commissioner, and was the second unit from this city to reach France.

The regiment was organized two years ago, and for a time had hard work getting recognition by the State. It was the first of the New York National Guard regiments to reach war strength of 2,002, and later when the Government decreed 3,606 as the minimum regimental personnel, the negro outfit was first to reach those figures.

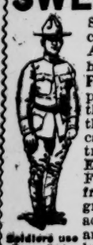
GIVE SOMETHING FOR THOSE WHO GIVE EVERYTHING FOR YOU

HELP THE RED CROSS!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & CO.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
STRAW HATS for Summer 1918
Ready for your inspection at
180 Fifth Avenue
181 Broadway
New York
22 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago
Agencies in all Principal Cities

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,



Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

Soldiers use Foot-Ease

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

Insure your rest
Faultless PAJAMAS
The Night wear of a Nation

SURETY BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York Founded 1884
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
354 356 358 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

will give 10% of their sales today to The Red Cross.

Important values are being offered throughout their establishment.

10% of our sales on Monday, May 20th, will be donated to the American Red Cross

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA
Annual Clearance Sale
Seasonable Productions in
YOUNG LADIES' and GIRLS' APPAREL
BOYS' FURNISHINGS
To-day and Tomorrow

Girls' Wash Dresses—sizes 3 to 10 years. Formerly up to $20.00. Sale price $5.75 & $9.75

Girls' Cloth Coats—sizes 4 to 14 years. Formerly up to $42.00. Sale price $14.50 & $19.50

Girls' Rompers—sizes 1 to 5 years. Formerly up to $5.50. Sale price $3.75

Young Ladies' Suits for street and sports wear—sizes 14 to 18 years. Formerly up to $58.00. Sale price $27.50

Young Ladies' Coats—for street and sports wear, sizes 14 to 18 years. Formerly up to $65.00. Sale price $27.50

Young Ladies' and Girls' Trimmed and Tailored Hats. Formerly up to $25.00. Sale price $5.50 & $9.50

Young Ladies' Wool Dresses—sizes 14 to 18 years. Formerly up to $48.50. Sale price $22.50

Sleeveless Sport Jackets—Wool Jersey, Heather Knit and Plaid Velour. Formerly up to $25.00. Sale price $12.50

Boys' and Young Men's Shirts—fancy striped madras and striped silk, sizes 12 to 15½. Formerly $2.00 and $5.50. Sale price $1.45 & $3.95

Boys' Blouses—fancy striped madras, sizes 8 to 14 years. Formerly $1.50. Sale price $1.15

Boys' Blouses—white silk, sizes 8 to 14 years. Formerly $5.00. Sale price $3.95

Boys' English Jack Tar Straw Hats—of fine Milan. Formerly up to $6.00. Sale price $2.75

Boys' English Jack Tar Straw Hats—of fine Milan and Leghorns. Formerly up to $10.00. Sale price $4.75

Boys' Rompers, sizes 2 to 8 years—formerly $1.50 and $2.50. Sale price $1.15 & $1.65

Boys' Silk Neckwear—formerly 85c. Sale price 55c

Sale goods will not be sent on approval nor can they be returned for credit.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

Furs and Draperies Stored in Dry Cold Air
Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

We are very glad to grant the American Red Cross request for
One-Tenth of Today's Sales
to assist in continuing its brave humane work abroad for friend and foe.

Important Purchase and Sale
1847 Rogers Bros. Silver Plated Ware

Other Excellent Values

Meat Platters
15 inch nickel silver, silver plated with end handles.....$8.95

Pyrex Casseroles
with nickel silver holder, $3.75

At Less Than Wholesale Cost

Thousands of pieces of this standard quality Plated Ware, secured from the International Silver Co. of Meriden, Conn., at most remarkable concessions.

Discontinued Patterns of the "Silver Plate that Wears," every piece stamped with the 1847 Rogers Bros. name, warranting its quality and desirability; each piece perfect.

Novelty Pieces—In Fancy Patterns

Sugar Shells, Ladles, Cucumber Servers Sugar Tongs, Chinese Scoops, Carving Sets, Fruit Knives, Salad Spoons, Lobster Picks, Potato Servers, Sandwich Tongs, in limited quantities.

Spoons, Knives and Forks In Salem and Sharon Designs

Sale Price Dozen		Sale Price Dozen	
Tea Spoons	$3.00	Table Spoons	$6.00
Coffee Spoons	$3.00	Soup Spoons	$6.00
Bouillon Spoons	$5.00	Ice Tea Spoons	$4.25
Dessert Spoons	$5.50	IceCreamSpoons	$3.50

Berry Spoons....each $1.00

Other Excellent Values

Meat Platters
18 inch nickel silver, silver plated, with well and tree.....$11.95

Pyrex Pie Plates
with nickel silver holder, $2.85

Sale Price, Dozen		Sale Price, Each		Sale Price, Dozen	
Medium Knives	$3.75	Butter Knives	50c	Medium Forks	$6.00
Dessert Knives	$2.50	Jelly Knives	75c	Dessert Forks	$5.50
Fish Knives	$2.50	Meat Forks	65c	Oyster Forks	$3.50
Butter Spreaders	$4.50	Beef Forks	65c	Salad Forks	$5.00
Medium Forks (hollow handles)	$8.00	Salad Forks	$1.50	Ice Cream Forks	$4.50
Dessert Forks (hollow handles)	$7.75	Pickle Forks	50c	Fish Forks	$6.00

Ground Floor

"A great act of mercy drawn through an ocean of unspeakable pain."

Can you refuse?

Contributed to the RED CROSS by
FLINT & HORNER CO., INC.
20-26 W. 36th St., New York.

"A great act of mercy drawn through an ocean of unspeakable pain."

don't give for looks —give for *lives!*

Contributed to the RED CROSS by
BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. & 27th St., New York City.

Revillon Frères
ESTABLISHED 1723
Annual Spring Clearance of Coats and Capes

The season's smartest and most practical models offered for clearance nearly a month earlier than usual at prices to insure immediate sale.

Cloth Coats	$38.00	$50.00	$75.00
Cloth Capes	30.00	45.00	65.00
Silk Coats	50.00	65.00	85.00
Silk Capes	40.00	55.00	85.00

No C. O. D.'s, Approvals or Exchanges

Summer Furs

Capes, Coatees, Shawls and Natural Animal Scarfs suitable for mid-summer at the seashore and mountains and for early autumn in town.

Re-Modeling and Storage

Alterations and repairs can be done most economically at this season before our workrooms become crowded.

Furs not in use should be placed as early as possible in our dry cold storage rooms, where the even, low temperature preserves their beauty.

Convenient service. Full insurance. Moderate charges
Call 360 Circle

5th Avenue at 53d Street
Paris 81 Rue de Rivoli New York London 180 Regent Street

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

What Our Red Cross Is

The American National Red Cross is, by Act of Congress, the official medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Army and Navy.

The President of the United States is the President of the Red Cross.

The War Department audits its accounts.

The work of the Red Cross for the war period is directed by a War Council created by President Wilson on May 10, 1917.

In a statement announcing the appointment of the War Council, the President said:

"The best way in which to impart the greatest efficiency and energy to the relief work which this war will entail will be to concentrate it in the hands of a single experienced organization which has been recognized by law and by international convention as the public instrumentality for such purposes. Indeed, such a concentration of administrative action in this matter seems to me absolutely necessary, and I hereby earnestly call upon those who can contribute either great sums or small to the alleviation of the suffering and distress which must inevitably arise out of this fight for humanity and democracy, to contribute to the Red Cross."

The Red Cross organization is world-wide

The American Red Cross today is world-wide. It reaches into every American village, and overreaches all national boundaries. There are chapters in our insular territories and in practically every Allied and Neutral country in the world: in Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico, in Cuba and Guatemala, in London and Paris, and the Eastern countries.

A year ago there were 562 chapters in the United States and 486,194 members. Today there are 8,551 chapters, 11,000 branches, 50,000 auxiliaries, 22,000,000 adult members, and a Junior Membership comprising a large proportion of the school children of the land.

American citizenship and Red Cross membership are coming to be coincident terms.

Red Cross ideals

The strength of the Red Cross is in its ideals. The War Council expresses these ideals in three great aims:

1 *To be ready to care for our soldiers and sailors* on duty wherever and whenever that care may be needed.

2 *To shorten the War*—by strengthening the morale of the allied peoples and their armies, by alleviating their sufferings in the period which must elapse until the American army can become fully effective abroad.

3 *To lay foundations for an enduring peace*—by extending a message of practical relief and sympathy to the civilian population among our Allies, carrying to them an expression of the finest side of the American character.

The American people are translating these ideals into facts—into money and personal service. Last June the War Council asked for $100,000,000, and the people pledged $110,000,000, of which $108,000,000 has thus far been collected—collected at probably the lowest cost of collection in the history of such undertakings.

The Red Cross active workers are estimated at millions, and they are doing almost everything known to commerce and science, from bookkeeping to surgery, from knitting socks to feeding American prisoners in Germany.

The generosity of the American people keeps pace with the fast-growing scope of Red Cross activities. The growth of Red Cross has been so amazing, the multiplication of its activities so rapid, that few can be expected to know all that Red Cross means to the world in this hour of the world's need. Many who are active in one Red Cross endeavor are unfamiliar with scores of other Red Cross pursuits.

How Red Cross is organized

The great secret of Red Cross effectiveness is organization. Millions of people are working together through the medium of an organized machinery which co-ordinates the work of each with the work of all, and transmits the vast quantity of finished products to the people who need them. Thus benevolent emotion is turned into practical aid.

The organization co-relates and directs the work of the chapters, co-operates with the Army and Navy in relief measures, supports relief work abroad, recruits the personnel for overseas service and forwards to its agents in foreign lands the relief supplies produced by the chapter workers or purchased in the market.

Red Cross administration in the United States is decentralized. Red Cross is too vast to be completely administered from one spot. It would disintegrate under its own weight.

So the country is partitioned into thirteen Divisions, and there is a fourteenth Division for the territorial, insular and foreign chapters, with National Headquarters as the co-ordinating force. In each Division there is a manager and his staff, to whom the chapter officials are responsible, and the chapter workers deal directly with the Chapter Officers. The organization is military in its well ordered effort, but quite non-military in its democratic equalities, for the chapter worker is quite as important as the National Headquarters official. The Red Cross is organized for efficiency, not for display of authority.

Volunteer service

All of the Division Managers, and many of those on their staffs, are volunteers. Unpaid service is the general rule in chapters, divisions, and at National Headquarters. Most of the department heads in Washington are volunteers.

Service at National Headquarters

Washington Headquarters is a type and sample of the sort of service that Red Cross commands all over the country, high talent without remuneration. The staff is drawn from all parts of the country, made up of men and women experienced in large affairs, with various talents, each fitted into the department where his or her particular talent serves best.

The treasurer of the Red Cross is the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States.

The comptroller of the Red Cross is the comptroller of a great national corporation.

Civilian relief work is directed by one of America's ablest experts in social service work. Men of wide experience in purchasing, warehousing, and shipping conduct these several activities of Red Cross.

Noted physicians and surgeons constitute the Advisory Medical Board, and some of the most distinguished nurses of the country, the corresponding Committee on Nursing Service.

Red Cross technical activities are in the hands of technical experts.

Every dollar of the war fund goes to war relief

Red Cross affairs are economically administered. Every penny has been spent under an appropriation by the War Council after careful study. Membership dues pay the entire cost of operation, with a large balance for the handling of disaster relief and other work.

The work of women

In all the volunteer service of Red Cross none is more notable for devotion, none so notable for extent as that which the loyal women of America are giving in their chapter work. It is estimated that there are two million of these women, many giving most of their time to this work, all giving unstintingly. It is they who do the handiwork of Red Cross; its surgical dressings, hospital garments, knitted garments. To meet the demand for these articles, appropriations of $11,000,000 for raw materials have been necessary so far. During the month of April, 1918, the women of the country produced approximately

25,000,000 surgical dressings,
400,000 hospital garments,
500,000 knitted garments,
400,000 pieces of clothing for refugees,

and many other important and useful articles.

The chapters are performing other great tasks. They are helping dependent families of soldiers and sailors. It is estimated that 100,000 such families are receiving help from the Red Cross at the present day.

Co-operation with the Army and Navy

The Red Cross is in close co-operation with the military authorities of the country.

Officers of the Army, the Navy and the United States Public Health Service are assigned to National Headquarters of the Red Cross to ensure a thorough understanding at all times of the ways in which Red Cross service can be most helpful.

By order of the Secretary of War, a Red Cross representative and an appropriate number of assistants are accredited to each camp and cantonment, to each division of the army in the field, and to all army base hospitals. These Red Cross men, and others attached to naval training stations and hospitals and working in co-operation with the military authorities, provide emergency hospital and other supplies where needful, keep the men in the hospital in touch with their families, and in many other ways add to the comfort and morale of our men.

Red Cross commissions abroad

Red Cross Commissions operate in France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Russia, Roumania, Palestine and Great Britain. The Commissions and their staffs are in the theatres of war, co-operating with the Army and Navy forces and with the military and civil authorities of the Allied Countries; co-operating also with other relief agencies, avoiding duplication of effort and confusion of purpose, assisting other agencies and assisted by them.

As in Headquarters at home, so on the Commissions, are men and women of great ability, using their talents and their experience where they are most needed.

These Commissions estimate the budgets for foreign relief, and the appropriations are made by the War Council after carefully scrutinizing and sometimes amending the budgets.

What the Red Cross does

The story of Red Cross accomplishment and its plans for the future will be told in more detail in other statements. Here are some of its principal activities, which suggest the importance and scope of its work:

Organization of base-hospitals and ambulance companies,

recruiting and training of nursing personnel for service in the army and navy medical corps,

production of surgical dressings, hospital garments, refugee clothing, knitted goods, emergency supply service for our Army and Navy at home and abroad, sanitary service around cantonments,

care of dependent families of soldiers and sailors,

study of the problem of crippled soldiers and sailors,

canteen service for troops en route,

feeding of American prisoners in enemy countries,

casualty information,

service to convalescents,

disaster relief,

and relief for our Allies, including canteen work, tubercular work, hospital supply service, ambulance and hospital service, dispensaries, recreation centers, reconstruction of homes and villages, maternity work, repatriation of refugees, rehabilitation of mutilated men and many other forms of service.

The Red Cross supplements the work of the Army and Navy. The Red Cross War Council is endeavoring in every way to increase the effectiveness of the whole program of relief by the utmost co-operation with the Commission on Training Camp Activities, the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. H. A., and other great patriotic agencies.

Red Cross Chapters have statements showing in detail how the War Fund is being expended. Ask your Chapter for these statements.

This is the first of a series of five announcements covering the work of the Red Cross.

Succeeding statements will deal with activities of the Red Cross in detail.

✚ The American Red Cross ✚

May, 1918.

Announcement Number 1

This space has been specially contributed in The New York Times by a friend of the American Red Cross

BURLESON DENIES COLONEL'S CHARGE

Has Not Discriminated Between Newspapers Nor Aided Hearst Service, He Asserts.

RETORTS ON ACCUSER

Insists Public Complain More of Him Than of Hearst—Quotes Tennyson on "Half-Lies."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Postmaster General Burleson tonight, taking up the challenge thrown down by Colonel Roosevelt last week, again entered the controversy which has been waging over the alleged discrimination by the Post Office Department against publications which uphold the war, but which have told the truth about the Administration's failure to conduct the war efficiently, to quote the allegation of Colonel Roosevelt.

The Postmaster General's statement follows:

"I have waited patiently for Mr. Roosevelt to substantiate his statement made in the morning papers of May 8, to the effect that the Postoffice Department was using the Espionage act for political purposes by 'punishing papers which uphold the war, but which told the truth about the Administration's failure to conduct the war efficiently,' and by failing to 'proceed against powerful newspapers which opposed the war or attacked our Allies, or directly or indirectly aided Germany against this country, as those papers upheld the Administration and defended inefficiency.'

"Mr. Roosevelt's reply of May 11, which he then termed 'preliminary,' in the main evades the issue presented, and is thoroughly misleading. He names The New York Tribune, Collier's and the Metropolitan Magazine in a way which has created the impression that these publications have been the objects of improper discrimination by the Postoffice Department.

"This Department has taken no action against Collier's.

"This department has taken no action against The Tribune.

"In exposing German propaganda early in the war, the department brought to public attention typical seditious matter which was being circulated throughout the country. It made available to newspaper men its files disclosing such disloyal matter. The Tribune promptly availed itself of this opportunity and gave helpful assistance, for which patriotic service I personally thanked one of its staff correspondents.

Hard's Article in The Metropolitan.

"The department has taken no action against The Metropolitan Magazine. With respect to this magazine, the incident referred to by Mr. Roosevelt occurred after the magazine had passed through the mails, and not a copy offered for mailing failed of transmission. The facts with respect to this matter were made public in a statement by the Solicitor, which appeared in the morning papers of March 10.

"Mr. Roosevelt's contention that The Metropolitan Magazine was injured from that incident is unfortunate. It cannot be said that the magazine lost sales on that account at that time. On the contrary, more copies of the March issue were sold, on account of the publicity given the matter. The injury, therefore, must have followed as a result of public disapproval of the matter contained in that issue. I have yet to learn of a patriotic reader, unless it be Mr. Roosevelt, who approved the publication in that issue of the article, 'Is America Honest?' by William Hard. This department received a large number of letters from widely separated sections of the country characterizing the publication of the Hard article as bad from every viewpoint. Some claimed it was unpatriotic, others that it violated the Espionage act, and still others that it was treasonable.

"If Mr. Roosevelt means that I should repair the injury (?) to the magazine by joining him in commending the 'Hard' article as desirable literature for forwarding the war aims of the Government, I cannot accommodate him.

"I am reliably informed that Germany highly appreciates the Hard article—so highly, in fact, that her propagandists have translated it into German, Spanish, Portuguese, and the Scandinavian languages, and are now flooding Mexico, South America, and other countries with copies of it. Mr. Roosevelt could hardly add to the injurious effects of this article should he now have it reproduced in The Congressional Record in full, with its disgusting illustrations, accompanied by his express approval, thus giving it free and unlimited distribution.

"So much for Mr. Roosevelt's first charge. Now what of his second?

Roosevelt and Hearst.

The press of every complexion should always have the widest latitude for criticism of the acts of all public officials. This principle is constantly kept in mind in the administration of the Espionage act and disposing of complaints made thereunder.

"The Postoffice Department has received possibly more complaints from the public alleging that Mr. Roosevelt's articles were in violation of the Espionage act than it has against the Hearst newspapers. No matter published by either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Hearst has come to my attention which, in my opinion, warranted action by the Postoffice department under the Espionage act against either of them.

"All but two of the articles in the Hearst papers referred to by Mr. Roosevelt were published before the passage of the Espionage act (June 15, 1917,) and some of them before our entry into the war. The Postoffice Department can hardly be expected, even by Mr. Roosevelt, to take action against a paper for the publication of matter which was printed and circulated before the passage of the law. The two articles specifically mentioned appeared in The New York American of July 27 and Nov. 22, 1917. Mr. Roosevelt is not a lawyer, and, however one may disagree with these two articles, it is confidently asserted that, if Mr. Roosevelt had advised with a lawyer of even second rate ability, he would have been told nothing could be found in these articles in violation of the Espionage act.

"Mr. Hearst, through his vast newspaper circulation and writings along lines familiar to the public, and Mr. Roosevelt, with the prestige of an ex-President of the United States, writing along entirely different but equally well-known lines, have each said things, whatever the motive, that a casual reader might believe were in conflict with the Espionage act. But those whose responsibility it is to enforce this law do not believe a case would be made to stand against either of them in the courts.

"The law must be administered as it is found. Any layman can read the facts, as stated in the opinion of the court in the department's case against Watson's paper, The Jeffersonian, (Congressional Record of Aug. 22, 1917,) and see that it was very different from Mr. Roosevelt's case against Mr. Hearst.

"If Mr. Roosevelt means to intimate that I was instrumental, directly or indirectly, in obtaining for Mr. Hearst or any company or association with which he is connected a restoration of news or cable facilities which had been withdrawn from him by the allied Governments, he is in error. I will say further I know of no one who performed such a service for him.

The Brisbane Telegram.

"As to the telegram to Arthur Brisbane—I quote from Mr. Roosevelt: 'Mr. Burleson says of Mr. Hearst's alter ego that he 'congratulates the people of Chicago because they are to have the benefit of Mr. Brisbane's able and unselfish efforts for justice and freedom and true democratic government.'"

"The telegram sent was as follows:

From press reports, I note that you are to be the editor of the new Herald and Examiner, and I congratulate the people of Chicago that they are to have the benefit of your able and unselfish efforts in furtherance of the progress of the city and the development of the new paper, and I indulge the hope that it will always stand for justice, freedom and the principles of true democratic government.

However this telegram may have been handled or whatever its effect, the purpose in sending it was far from that charged by Mr. Roosevelt.

In conclusion, to those who have the will to launch assaults against public officials who are conscientiously discharging their duty, I commend a careful reading of the eighth stanza in Tennyson's "The Grandmother."

The eighth stanza of Tennyson's "The Grandmother," to which Mr. Burleson refers, reads thus:

And the parson made it his text that week,
and he said likewise,
That a lie which is half a truth is ever the
blackest of lies.
That a lie which is all a lie may be met
and fought with outright,
But a lie which is part a truth is a harder
matter to fight.

ASSAILS HOHENZOLLERNISM

Prof. Van Tyne Says German State Recognizes No Moral Obligation.

Professor C. H. Van Tyne of the University of Michigan spoke last night in St. Andrew's M. E. Church, Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue. Dr. Armand de Lille, who was sent to this country to tell of the work of French physicians and surgeons in connection with the French civil population, was also to speak, but was unable to be present.

Professor Van Tyne, who studied for three years in Germany, said that even the textbooks of the schools were, and are, filled with military spirit.

"Even the arithmetics," he said, "give examples in terms of soldiers and marching, and so the Germans grow up filled with the military spirit and submission to the Hohenzollerns. The much-lauded contentment of the Germans before the war, which so greatly impressed American tourists, was nothing more than depression caused by submission to the family which reigns by divine right.

"In 1900 the German Emperor said, 'Nothing must be done in this world without the intervention of Germany.' That the State has no moral obligation has been the belief and the philosophy of Germany from the time of Frederick the Great to the present time. Germany is not so much condemned because it is at war but because of the way of it. Worse than invasion is the destruction of the moral structure. Perhaps no better illustration of the difference between autocracy and democracy can be given than that when Germany wished to be pleasant to and compliment this country some years ago, she sent us a bronze statue of the Hohenzollern autocrat, Frederick the Great; but when France wished to show her strength of feeling for America, she sent us a splendid statue of Liberty."

GEN. SIBERT TRANSFERRED.

Detailed as Director of Gas Service of the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Major General William L. Sibert, who commanded the first division of American troops sent to France with General Pershing, has been relieved of command of the Southeastern Department of the army, and detailed as Director of the Gas Service of the United States Army. His headquarters will be in Washington.

General Sibert is an engineer officer, and built the Gatun locks of the Panama Canal, in recognition of which service Congress promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General. While in France with General Pershing he had every opportunity to study the uses to which gases have been put by the allied armies and the Germans, and he is regarded as peculiarly fitted for the new post.

On his return from France recently General Sibert was assigned to command the Southeastern Department, where most of the training camps are situated. His successor there has not been announced.

TROOPS GOING ABROAD FAST

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Says the Program Is Exceeded.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19.—"The people who give the most are not we who go down in our pockets and fill the 'war chests.' It is the mothers of the men of the army and navy who are going to win the war on the soil of Europe, who are giving the greatest contribution to the war," declared Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in this city today.

Secretary Roosevelt was the speaker at a large meeting in the municipal auditorium and an overflow meeting that marked the opening of a community campaign for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association war funds. He said Navy Department officials believed the navy had the U-boat situation well in hand.

"It is a mighty significant fact," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that today we are getting to the other side more men, better convoyed, than we had hoped for in the program that was laid down last Fall."

Last Service in St. Bartholomew's.

Yesterday's service was the last that will ever be held in the present St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Until the new church is completed the services will be held in the chapel. St. Bartholomew's Church was established in 1835 in a small building in Lafayette Place. In 1876 the congregation outgrew the church and moved into the present quarters, on which the workmen begin demolition today.

BIG PLANE TO FOLLOW RESNATI'S BODY HERE

Caproni Machine Will Bring Captain D'Annunzio and Sergeant Gino.

ESCORT OF 150 CADETS

Flowers Will Be Scattered from the Airplane Along the Way—Service in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

When the body of Captain Antonio Silvio Resnati of the Royal Italian Flying Corps, who was killed on Friday while testing a new biplane at the aviation field at Mineola, is brought from that place to New York tomorrow, it will be followed by the giant Caproni airplane in which the Captain made his record flights between Langley Field, Va., and New York. The machine will bring Captain Hugo d'Annunzio and Sergeant Pilot Gianfelice Gino. A picked escort of 150 cadets will accompany the body to this city. It will arrive at the Pennsylvania Station at 2 o'clock and will be carried to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where services will be held. The cortège will pass up Fifth Avenue, and while it is moving Captain d'Annunzio in the Caproni will fly low and scatter flowers along the way.

The American military authorities have charge of the funeral, which will be attended by a guard of honor composed of French, British, Italian, and American army officers. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America; Henry Woodhouse, and August Post will represent that organization. The body of Captain Resnati will be placed in a vault in Calvary Cemetery and will rest there until the end of the war, when it will be shipped to Italy for burial in Milan, his native place.

Friends of Captain Resnati, who have been sending flowers in care of the various officers of the Italian Military Mission and the Aero Club, are asked to send their tributes to the Pennsylvania Station, where a room has been reserved.

CAR ROWDIES FINED.

Magistrate Imposes $25 Sentence on Ten Bronx Youths.

Ten young men, ranging in age from 18 to 24 years, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct in a trolley car bound from Clason Point to the Bronx terminal of the line last night, after they had terrorized the women and children aboard and used profane language. They were later found guilty by Magistrate Barlow in the Men's Night Court and fined $25 each, with the alternative of serving five days in the Workhouse.

The complainants were Detectives Blake, Carlin, and Sanders, who had been detailed by Inspector O'Connor of the Seventh Inspection District to keep an eye on offenders of this character. Each of the officers testified that when they boarded the car they found the ten rowdies attempting to seat themselves in the laps of the women passengers and threatening to assault any of the male passengers who might show an inclination to interfere. In passing sentence Magistrate Barlow said it afforded him great pleasure to impose the maximum sentence.

JOWETT QUOTES PRESIDENT

Reads in Westminster Chapel a Letter on American Altruism.

LONDON, May 19.—The Rev. Dr. J. Henry Jowett, former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, addressing his congregation, including Premier Lloyd George, in Westminster Chapel today, said he recently had received a letter from President Wilson. It was almost entirely private, but there was a passage regarding which he was glad of the opportunity to give publicity. President Wilson wrote:

"While deeply sorry that you are leaving America, I am glad you are taking away an intimate knowledge of our people which will enable you to interpret them on the other side of the water.

"One of the most difficult things I have attempted is to convince foreign ministers and foreign peoples that the purposes and ideals of the people of the United States are, indeed, unselfish and altruistic.

"I am sure you are as convinced of that fact as I am, and my great pleasure in expressing such purposes has been derived from the confidence that I was really speaking for my people."

CONDEMN DAVID S. JORDAN.

Cornell Class Demands Cancellation of Graduation Certificate.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19.—Twenty-five members of the class of 1873 at Cornell University, one of the earliest classes graduated from that institution, meeting here tonight at the forty-fifth reunion, called upon the Cornell Board of Trustees to revoke the certificate of graduation granted to David Starr Jordan in 1872 and the degree of Doctor of Laws granted to him in 1886. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the class of 1873 of Cornell University that the Board of Trustees should be and hereby is requested to rescind and revoke their action in allowing a certificate of graduation to David Starr Jordan and any degrees confered upon him."

Mr. Jordan's pacifist opinions and his attitude on the war are the basis of this action.

Ask 500 Stenographers to Help.

The Mayor's Committee of National Defense announced yesterday the immediate need of 500 women stenographers for patriotic work two hours on certain nights each week, who are to be known as the Volunteer Typist Division. Miss Ruth Eisen, assistant secretary of the divison, has enrolled seventy-five girls during the week. The services of this division have been offered to the American Red Cross in the campaign for funds which begins today. Volunteers for the stenographic division may apply to the headquarters of the committee, Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Streets.

FOR VOTE ON PROHIBITION.

But Lewis Is Against Federal Amendment—For State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 19.—Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, said tonight:

"I favor the restoration of the State convention, the delegates to which should be chosen at a direct primary in order that the party's principles and policies may find authoritative expression. The party's candidates should be bound by the party's declaration of principles.

"I favor the submission to the people of the State of an amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for prohibition. The local elections in this State in April have shown that there is a marked difference of opinion among the voters of the State upon this subject. Believing, as I do, that the Federal Constitution is an instrument of union and should not be made an agency for discord, and that its provisions should be those only which are generally acceptable, I am opposed to the ratification of the pending national amendment.

"Americans have one present and compelling duty. We must win the war. Every man in responsible public position must subordinate every ambition to this one purpose. Tyrannical power, wherever it exists, must be destroyed. This State has done much, but much remains to be done. Our enemies confront us on the fields of France and Italy, and are among us in our daily life. Their sympathizers, propagandists, and parties must be sought out and dealt with as public enemies, without hesitation, faltering, or delay. I have endeavored to do my share in the past, and shall continue to do so. We must win the war or submit to slavery."

SURVIVES 1,500-FOOT FALL.

Lieut. Dawson Saved by Wings of Airplane Striking Buildings.

FULTON, Ky., May 19.—Lieutenant Joseph Dawson of Park Field, near Memphis, Tenn., was severely injured here today when he fell 1,500 feet in an army biplane, landing on two automobiles and a wagon in the street. The fall came after Lieutenant Dawson, who was here in the interest of the Red Cross campaign, had executed two loops and was coming out of the second, his machine going into tail spin. The aviator's life was saved by the wings of the machine striking two buildings and thus breaking his fall.

NEGRO AND WIFE LYNCHED.

Georgia Mob Hangs Two More for Complicity in Murder.

VALDOSTA, Ga., May 19.—Hayes Turner, negro, and his wife, Mary Turner, accused of connection with the murder of Hampton Smith, a Brooks County farmer, and the wounding of his wife at their home near Barney last Thursday night, have been hanged by a mob. Two other negroes, Will Head and Will Thompson, were lynched Friday night.

Turner was lynched last night at Okapilco River, in Brooks County, after the mob had learned that the plot to attack the Smiths was made at his home. Mary Turner, who was said to have had Smith's watch in her possession when captured, was hanged at Folsom's Bridge on Little River today.

Citizens still are searching for Sidney Johnson, who, according to Mrs. Smith, fired the shot that killed her husband. Feeling continues high in Brooks County, and it is believed Johnson also will be lynched if captured.

Thompson and Head were caught Friday night. Head confessed his part in the crime, saying that he stole Smith's gun and gave it to Johnson. What part, if any, Thompson played in the murder, is not known here.

Turner and his wife, former tenants of the Smith farm, recently quarreled with Smith over an account, and this is believed to have led to the attack. The shot that killed Smith was fired through a window in his home. Mrs. Smith, wounded by another shot, rushed out into the yard, where she was beaten by the negroes, who fled after robbing the place. Mrs. Smith was found several hours later by neighbors.

TO DISCUSS WAR PROBLEMS.

Hylan and Whitman Among the Speakers at Mayors' Conference.

ALBANY, May 19.—All cities in the State are now confronted with so many pressing war problems that it has been decided to devote practically all of the ninth annual meeting of the New York State Conferences of Mayors and Other City Officials to consideration of these questions. The conference will be held in Newburg on June 11, 12, and 13. In a statement sent today to all the cities the Advisory Committee says: "We have had to dispense with most of the entertainment features."

The City of Newburg will entertain the municipal officials on Wednesday evening at a "Hoover Dinner." The speakers will be Mayor John F. Hylan of New York, who has been asked to discuss why the Empire State cities should have authority to own and operate public utilities, and Governor Charles S. Whitman, who will speak on "New York State in War Times."

TEN INJURED IN CAR CRASH.

Broadway Car Rams Hamburg Avenue Car at Williamsburg Bridge.

Nine passengers and a conductor were injured early yesterday morning when a Broadway car ran into a Hamburg Avenue car at the entrance to the tunnel at the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge. The trolley pole of the Hamburg Avenue car had become detached as the car was entering the tunnel, leaving the car in darkness, and the Broadway car rammed the rear of the darkened car.

Patrolman Thomas Fitzgerald of the Clinton Street Station, stationed on the bridge, was in the centre of the structure at the time the accident occurred. He hurried to the scene and commandeered a number of passing automobiles, and had the injured taken to the squad room of the Clinton Street Station, a few blocks away.

The injured, who were all attended and sent home, were:

Charles Licht, 545 Penn Street, Brooklyn, conductor on the Broadway car; Belle Brenner, 75 East 112th Street; Pauline Eberg, 325 East Third Street; Berman Danzig, 243 Monroe Street; Gussie Finger, 28 Scanlon Street; Theresa Raymond, 2,408 Hoffman Street, Bronx; Hector Dangler, 425 Sixty-fourth Street, Brooklyn; Cornelia Colonia, 6,405 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn; Antonio Colonia, 6,405 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Sidney Alder, Dover, N. J.

CONTINUING

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1—We take 1000 lbs. of high grade, selected and blended tobaccos as a base.
2—We use the greatest care in the selection of the finest leaf of each variety for this 1,000 lbs.
3—Uniformity of this 1,000 lbs. assured by the careful weighing of each grade contained in the blend.
4—Mellowness and mildness of this 1,000 lbs. made perfect by the proper ageing of the tobacco.
5—Evenness of smoke and taste of this 1,000 lbs. preserved through careful and suitable fermentation.
6—Smoothness of this 1,000 lbs. produced by a thorough intermixing of the tobacco after careful shredding.
7—Absolute cleanliness of this 1,000 lbs. safeguarded by an automatic sifting and purifying process.
8—Harmony of fragrance of this 1,000 lbs. maintained by storing of tobacco in containers and temperature registered by thermometers.
9—Each *Piccadilly* is made of an exact fractional part of this 1,000 lbs.
10—The filler in each *Piccadilly* from the 1,000 lbs. is encased in a golden-brown, silk-like wrapper.

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The Satisfaction Lasts

RAILROADS GET NEAR BILLION FOR UPKEEP

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

of instructions issued by Director General McAdoo, which contained the following:

In determining what additions and betterments, including equipment, and what road extensions, should be treated as necessary, and what work already entered upon should be suspended, please be guided by the following general principles:

From the financial standpoint it is highly important to avoid the necessity for raising any new capital which is not absolutely necessary for the protection and development of the required transportation facilities to meet the present and prospective needs of the country's business under war conditions. From the standpoint of the available supply of labor and material, it is likewise highly important that this supply shall not be absorbed except for the necessary purpose mentioned in the preceding sentence.

Please also bear in mind that it may frequently happen that projects which might be regarded as highly meritorious and necessary when viewed from the separate standpoint of a particular company, may not be equally meritorious or necessary under existing conditions when the Government has possession and control of railroads generally and therefore when facilities heretofore subject to the exclusive control of the separate companies are now available for common use whenever such common use will promote the movement of traffic.

If these instructions were followed, the estimates should be conservative. Nevertheless they were carefully revised and further reduced, as shown by this statement.

The approval of these budgets is necessarily tentative. It was necessary to ascertain as speedily as possible what improvements were required and the probable cost and grant authority to proceed with those most urgent so that the work could be done promptly and before next Winter. The subject is still under careful study, with a view to postponing or canceling any work which can reasonably be deferred; and the financial condition of the carriers and their ability to repay the money borrowed will require curtailment in many cases. On the other hand, it is certain that there will be considerable additions from time to time to the amounts required for particular improvements which were not foreseen when the budgets were prepared. But on the whole, he figures given in the statement are as definite and accurate as it is possible for any estimates for such vast and varied work to be.

ROADS' NEEDS MET, BANKERS BELIEVE

Expenditures for Cars and Locomotives Expected to Prevent Recurrence of Congestion.

Railroad men and bankers who were largely interested in financing the carriers, before the Government assumed responsibility for railroad management, said last night that the size of the appropriation announced by Director General McAdoo appeared adequate for the immediate needs of the roads. Information supplied to them that the aggregate sum asked by the railroads had been reduced about 27 per cent. did not alter their opinion. It was said that, in forming their budgets, the managers of many railroad companies had sought more money for equipment and extensions than they had expected to get under a rigid paring down process at Washington, and for this reason the elimination of nearly $350,000,000 from an application for $1,287,000,000 was by no means unsettling.

Railroad operating men expressed as much satisfaction over the fact that the appropriation had been established definitely in dollars and cents as over the billion-dollar allotment. The management of individual lines would no longer have to speculate over the amount of money available for them, it was pointed out, and now could go ahead in carrying out plans for increasing facilities urgently needed to move traffic necessary to the conduct of the war.

The immediate use of funds, it may be said, will be for the addition of thousands of new freight and coal cars and locomotives to existing equipment, and rush work in laying new tracks and stiffening road beds to the end that there may be no repetition of last Winter's congestion on the lines to seaboard. Estimating $45,000 as the price of a locomotive of the proposed new standard type and $3,000 for a freight car, the appropriation of practically $480,000,000 for equipment will cover the 30,000 cars recently ordered and 3,000 locomotives. The Director General recently closed contracts with locomotive builders for 1,025 locomotives.

"Work on these orders is under way," said an officer of one of the leading locomotive companies last night, "and deliveries will begin before the end of July. There is no reason to doubt that the orders already placed will be completed by the early Autumn."

According to the reports from Washington, it was said that the sums fixed upon could be regarded as tentative and might be revised upward. This possibility the railroad men found encouraging in respect to the equipment situation, especially as the car building program as viewed by the railroad managers will need to be expanded before long. It is expected that fully 100,000 cars and locomotives up to 3,000 will be ordered before the Railroad Administration completes its plans for the adequate handling of war-brought traffic.

Steel Needed for Equipment.

The railroad men and equipment builders, in discussing the outlook, said that the allotment of funds by no means went all the way toward solving the problems which are entailed in the situation of the carriers. The manufacturing capacity for cars, locomotives, rails, &c., is available, they asserted, but the matter of steel and labor has yet to be taken into account. With the pressure on the steel mills growing daily from shipyards and munition plants at home and abroad, it still remains something of a question whether the Government will be able to spare all the material needed by the equipment companies for rush work on the new orders. The War Industries Board has taken up the problem with the steel makers, and it is understood that railroad needs played a part in the conference last Friday between the board and leading steel men in Washington.

Bankers who were reached last night were unwilling to discuss the financial aspects of the railroad budgets, pleading that they were not familiar with details of the Government's plans. The Washington interpretation of the program, as given in last night's dispatches, was that the carriers would be expected to finance themselves as far as possible through the sale of securities, which, if necessary, would be purchased by the Government.

Details of the Allotments.

A study of the Government's budget for particular railroads discloses some interesting facts. The New York Central applied for $70,712,087 for additions and new equipment and received all but $41,000 of the full amount. The Pennsylvania system, comprising both the lines east and west of Pittsburgh, sought nearly $150,000,000 and received $112,656,050, which was about 24 per cent. less than asked for. The Reading sought about $34,500,000 and received 27 per cent. less than this amount. The Baltimore & Ohio's application was cut down slightly more than 5 per cent., the Atchison's approximately 19 per cent., the New Haven's about 16 per cent.

The Great Northern, one of the great Granger lumber and mining railroads, in respect to traffic, stood out from the group of major carriers because of its modest application for $14,582,988, all of which was granted by the Railroad Administration. A survey of the statement as a whole showed that the roads of the East, where the wear and tear of export traffic during the last four years has affected roadbed and equipment, reported a relatively greater need for funds than most of the carriers of the West.

Bankers who have recently held conferences with Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, who is looking after the financial matters in connection with the Government's administration of the railroads, said yesterday that Mr. Williams's idea was that the railroad companies should finance themselves to the extent of their ability and that the Government should supply them with funds only in cases where accommodations could not be obtained through the regular channels.

The understanding here is that the roads will not put out long-term bond issues, but endeavor to finance themselves by short-term notes. It is the expectation and desire of Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Williams that the banks should aid the roads as much as possible as far as current needs are concerned. As an illustration of the plan of financing adopted, it will be recalled that last week the New York Central Railroad, which had to meet a maturity of one-year notes of the Michigan Central, obtained a loan of $6,000,000 at 6 per cent. from the Central Trust Company. It was also reported that recently the Pennsylvania Railroad negotiated a loan of $2,000,000 at 6 per cent. from the Guaranty Trust Company.

At the beginning of the year it was estimated that the railroad maturities of 1918 would aggregate about $250,000,000. Since the first of January there have been paid off $45,000,000 of New Haven notes, $10,000,000 of New York Central notes, and several smaller issues. It is now estimated that the maturities for the rest of the year will be from $150,000,000 to $175,000,000.

Nearly a Billion Allowed to Railways for Improvements.

TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES APPROVED.

NAMES OF RAILROADS.	Additions and Betterments.	Equipment.	Extensions.	Total.	Eliminations.
Akron & Barberton Belt R. R.	$29,870	.....	.....	$29,870	.....
Akron Union Passenger Depot Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	$534,000
Alabama & Vicksburg R. R.	210,768	$439,525	.....	650,293	.....
Alabama Great Southern R. R.	1,062,092	.....	.....	1,062,092	695,757
Ann Arbor R.R.	195,684	1,955,285	.....	2,150,969	147,852
Arkansas & Memphis Ry. Br. & Tr. Co.	67,500	.....	.....	67,500	.....
Arizona & New Mexico Ry.	59,250	.....	.....	59,250	25,000
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY.	17,757,647	23,007,137	$701,000	41,465,784	9,684,037
Atlanta & West Point R. R.	318,326	189,944	.....	508,270	100,000
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Ry.	354,396	1,010,500	.....	1,364,896	24,190
Atlanta Terminal Co.	74,000	.....	.....	74,000	.....
ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R.	2,823,959	7,328,177	143,656	10,295,792	4,871,428
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.	16,022,171	27,336,132	450,000	43,808,303	2,454,302
Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Terminal R. R.	274,775	8,850	.....	283,625	573,101
Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Ry.	14,500	24,700	.....	39,200	28,300
Bangor & Aroostook R. R.	207,778	889,315	.....	1,097,093	100,461
Bessemer & Lake Erie R. R.	850,074	188,654	121,525	1,110,253	1,557,364
Boston & Albany R. R.	2,199,400	1,587,579	.....	3,786,979	.....
BOSTON & MAINE R.R.	8,948,648	13,359,761	.....	22,308,409	4,645,163
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.	1,738,047	2,418,612	.....	4,156,659	.....
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Ry.	398,475	4,492,750	.....	4,891,225	4,378,500
Central of Georgia R. R.	1,514,678	1,636,200	.....	3,150,878	471,370
Central New England Ry.	864,305	24,000	.....	888,305	45,000
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.	7,457,647	8,768,800	.....	16,226,447	5,173,384
Central Vermont Ry.	474,382	268,478	.....	742,855	5,032,500
Charleston & Western Carolina Ry.	275,000	.....	.....	275,000	199,982
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.	7,028,094	10,877,996	500,631	18,406,721	3,050,361
Chicago & Alton R. R.	1,060,542	578,793	.....	1,639,335	9,219,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.	2,185,488	2,123,209	.....	4,308,697	168,000
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY.	7,570,832	3,640,520	.....	11,211,352	154,000
Chicago & Western ind. R. R. & Belt Ry. of Chicago	621,000	390,688	.....	1,011,688	4,959,000
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.	6,246,638	6,599,200	.....	12,845,838	6,749,349
Chicago Great Western R. R.	755,571	330,710	.....	1,086,281	4,817,500
Chicago Junction Ry.	60,000	31,815	.....	91,815	560,000
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.	12,636,650	9,848,003	642,000	23,126,653	4,060,705
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis R. R.	37,314	11,595	.....	48,909	404,000
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC CO.	8,248,606	5,950,431	.....	14,199,036	16,882,225
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.	986,324	1,310,333	.....	2,296,657	4,240
Chicago Union Station Co.	1,855,293	.....	.....	1,855,293	19,048,430
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western R. R.	333,881	330,525	40,165	704,571	22,958
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC RY.	5,415,994	619,750	.....	6,035,744	838,775
Cincinnati Northern Railway	319,800	69,545	.....	389,345	.....
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.	10,117,796	12,044,211	.....	22,162,007	3,115,288
Colorado & Southern Ry.	256,370	1,614,648	.....	1,871,018	.....
Colorado & Wyoming Ry.	167,000	200,000	.....	367,000	.....
Cumberland Valley R. R.	1,280,961	670,272	.....	1,953,233	24,279
Davenport, Rock Island & Northern Ry.	3,300	.....	.....	3,300	84,000
Dayton Union Ry.	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....
Delaware & Hudson Co.	1,196,659	1,961,954	.....	3,158,613	1,492,161
DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R. R.	1,835,118	1,507,692	.....	3,432,810	139,733
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.	2,422,668	363,604	62,179	2,848,541	8,041,617
Denver Union Terminal Ry.	6,602	.....	.....	6,602	.....
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line R. R.	70,206	2,008,500	.....	2,078,706	.....
Detroit Terminal Ry.	216,332	140,000	.....	356,332	.....
Duluth & Iron Range R. R.	437,690	789,316	6,734	1,233,140	.....
Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry.	2,120,218	917,855	.....	3,038,073	.....
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.	74,885	.....	.....	74,885	.....
East St. Louis Connecting Ry.	225,737	2,625	.....	228,362	.....
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry.	696,960	1,053,052	.....	1,750,012	.....
El Paso & Southwestern System.	860,816	2,445,856	23,256	3,329,931	714,318
ERIE R. R.	9,799,262	14,794,178	.....	24,593,440	22,000
Florida East Coast Ry.	999,307	742,590	.....	1,741,897	.....
Fort Worth & Denver City Ry.	260,138	444,415	.....	704,553	1,428
Georgia R. R. Lessee Corporation.	168,017	898,750	.....	1,066,767	.....
Georgia Southern & Florida Ry.	45,505	11,750	.....	57,255	120,000
Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.	130,912	1,331,100	.....	1,462,012	69,346
GREAT NORTHERN RY.	9,510,600	4,622,388	450,000	14,582,988	.....
Gulf & Ship Island R. R.	106,000	389,820	154,406	650,226	152,498
Gulf & Coast Lines.	104,308	35,200	27,800	257,308	761,619
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé R. R.	2,469,408	6,855	.....	2,476,263	526,310
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R.	957,374	40,000	911,024	1,908,398	410,000
Hocking Valley R. R.	3,622,043	2,046,998	.....	5,669,041	4,759,000
Hudson River Connecting R. R. Corp.	2,000,000	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.	10,680,251	15,720,397	325,000	26,705,648	7,152,462
Indiana Harbor Belt R. R.	513,300	1,550,547	.....	2,063,847	.....
Indianapolis Union Ry.	1,198,179	160,000	.....	1,358,179	3,668,038
International & Great Northern R. R.	507,520	489,947	.....	997,467	1,410,000
Kansas City Southern Ry.	1,204,279	1,026,899	.....	2,231,178	902,896
Kansas City Terminal Company.	1,669,180	4,300	.....	1,673,430	1,562,000
Kentucky & Indiana Terminal R. R.	655,900	325,060	.....	980,960	.....
Lake Erie & Western R. R.	1,133,600	2,237,250	.....	3,370,850	1,011,800
Lehigh & New England R. R.	223,270	636,671	424,100	1,284,041	.....
Lehigh & Hudson River Ry.	59,806	202,040	.....	261,946	.....
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.	5,773,247	4,210,581	5,000	9,988,808	17,039,950
Long Island R. R.	1,193,990	1,076,773	.....	2,270,763	3,025,922
Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R.	785,758	1,084,996	.....	1,870,754	619,492
Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.	4,498	3,400	.....	7,898	.....
Louisville & Jeffersonville Br. & R. R.	95,000	60,000	.....	155,000	2,000
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.	5,944,013	5,768,225	976,035	12,688,273	623,054
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry.	128,913	259,690	.....	388,603	23,500
Mahoning Coal R. R.	1,301,275	.....	.....	1,301,275	.....
Maine Central R. R.	460,122	2,011,900	.....	2,472,022	1,000,000
Memphis Union Station Company.	5,000	.....	.....	5,000	.....
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.	4,426,225	15,601,332	.....	20,027,557	598,500
Midland Valley R. R.	150,000	70,000	.....	220,000	855,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.	412,825	378,698	.....	791,283	2,727,975
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R. R.	1,141,166	137,084	.....	1,278,250	2,000,000
Missouri & North Arkansas R. R.	78,114	9,733	.....	82,847	144,810
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry.	1,453,327	2,539,498	.....	3,992,825	1,597,894
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas.	895,378	48,875	.....	944,253	2,745,518
Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry.	61,443	.....	.....	61,443	2,056,032
MISSOURI PACIFIC RY.	2,894,509	7,517,050	15,000	9,926,559	328,000
Mobile & Ohio R. R.	352,914	400,000	.....	752,914	2,778,650
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R.	1,272,338	1,441,067	559,141	3,272,546	.....
Natchez & Southern Ry.	9,842	.....	.....	9,842	.....
New Orleans & Northeastern R. R.	515,923	487,550	.....	1,003,473	1,990,000
New Orleans Great Northern R. R.	116,645	5,192	.....	121,837	17,000
NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R.	32,428,693	38,168,394	75,000	70,672,087	41,000
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	1,392,538	2,601,120	628,200	4,591,858	1,355,551
New York Connecting R. R.	1,217,767	.....	.....	1,217,767	.....
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R.	14,713,919	9,602,010	.....	24,315,929	4,248,062
New York, Ontario & Western Ry.	140,448	72,931	.....	213,379	18,800
Norfolk & Portsmouth Belt Line.	292,500	212,282	180,000	684,782	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN RY.	8,888,167	14,639,057	135,000	23,662,224	20,755,200
Norfolk Southern R. R.	690,000	569,334	77,000	1,336,334	977,000
NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.	5,146,123	8,678,757	235,000	14,059,880	6,068,778
Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon.	501	.....	.....	501	.....
Northwestern Pacific R. R.	416,320	583,095	.....	999,415	.....
Panhandle & Santa Fe.	501,125	.....	.....	501,125	19,019
PENNSYLVANIA R. R. (Lines East).	37,658,917	21,198,116	5,531,710	64,388,743	14,258,469
Pennsylvania R. R. (Lines West).	27,966,734	19,057,655	1,243,500	48,267,909	22,356,128
Pennsylvania Terminal Ry.	150,000	.....	.....	150,000	.....
Pere Marquette Ry.	3,972,739	4,441,782	.....	8,419,541	134,170
PHILADELPHIA & READING SYSTEM.	13,386,387	11,532,276	.....	24,918,663	9,670,741
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.	4,587,700	4,120,497	.....	8,708,197	.....
Pittsburgh & Shawmut R. R.	430,989	116,914	.....	547,903	337,162
Portland Terminal Company.	207,544	78,140	.....	285,684	.....
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R.	782,292	1,163,920	.....	1,946,212	161,000
Rutland Railroad.	499,250	439,168	.....	938,418	55,000
St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry.	318,341	17,163	.....	335,504	29,746
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	5,709,397	1,661,533	.....	7,370,930	126,000
St. Louis Southwestern Ry.	630,105	1,401,325	.....	2,031,430	408,431
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas.	644,472	.....	.....	644,472	584,360
St. Paul Union Depot Company.	1,400,000	.....	.....	1,400,000	.....
San Antonio Aransas Pass Ry.	79,900	8,852	.....	88,752	3,978,048
SEABOARD AIR LINE.	2,961,101	5,566,622	153,000	8,710,723	4,694,000
Sioux City Terminal Ry.	174,082	.....	.....	174,082	.....
Spokane & Inland Empire R. R.	64,115	.....	.....	64,115	.....
Spokane International Ry.	77,050	3,511	.....	80,561	.....
Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry.	386,543	102,299	.....	488,842	26,840
Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.	651,632	.....	.....	651,632	.....
SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM:					
Arizona Eastern R. R.	258,070	281,370	.....	539,440	28,480
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry.	1,698,608	1,969,760	426,798	4,095,166	.....
Houston & Texas Central R. R.	311,766	714,779	899,866	1,926,411	502,400
Houston, East & West Texas Ry.	11,622	1,255	.....	12,877	.....
Houston & Shreveport Ry.	155,477	5,660	.....	161,137	.....
Louisiana Western R. R.	240,839	209,997	.....	450,836	.....
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co.	7,081,671	14,477,718	287,667	21,847,056	2,893,978
Southern Pacific Company—Pacific System.	392,222	7,991	.....	400,213	73,400
Texas & New Orleans R. R.	11,636,684	17,476,827	.....	29,113,511	46,916,950
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.	29,631	.....	.....	29,631	.....
Southern Ry. Company of Mississippi.	80,770	.....	.....	80,770	240,000
Tennessee Central R. R. Co.	47,490	1,386,847	.....	1,434,337	.....
Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis.	3,117,559	3,087,852	.....	6,155,411	589,633
Texas & Pacific R. R.	1,308,141	4,480,111	737,775	6,526,027	.....
Toledo & Ohio Central Ry.	15,000	.....	.....	15,000	933,633
Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry.	714,134	3,767,500	.....	4,481,634	.....
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R.	57,564	116,400	.....	173,964	.....
Toledo Terminal R. R.	206,934	.....	.....	206,934	.....
Trans-Mississippi Terminal R. R.	52,073	.....	.....	52,073	.....
Ulster & Delaware R. R.	1,422,756	940,700	361,283	2,724,739	918,856
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM:	1,347,162	507,734	378,468	2,233,364	420,108
Oregon Short Line R. R.	13,320,690	12,040,949	77,408	25,439,047	3,058,527
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.	18,000	275,000	.....	293,000	.....
Union Pacific R. R.	154,988	284,500	.....	439,488	.....
Utah Railway.	4,386,150	4,007,693	237,444	8,631,287	13,100,000
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Ry.	39,232	370,650	.....	409,882	21,000
Virginian Railway.	977,024	4,149,133	.....	5,126,157	1,297,675
Washington Southern Railway.	55,000	257,870	.....	312,870	177,816
Western Pacific R. R.	634,872	8,595,546	.....	9,230,418	126,000
Western Railway of Alabama.	31,155	1,172	.....	32,327	29,400
Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.	3,166,484	16,513	.....	3,182,997	.....
Wichita Valley Ry.					
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R.R.					
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation.	18,218	.....	.....	18,218	.....
Buffalo Creek R. R.	34,836	.....	.....	34,836	.....
Charleston Union Station Company.	25,000	.....	.....	25,000	.....
Chattanooga Station Company.	20,000	.....	.....	20,000	.....
Dallas Terminal & Union Depot Company.	2,323	.....	.....	2,323	.....
Fort Worth Belt Railway.	24,000	.....	.....	24,000	.....
St. Louis Transfer Railway.	.....	1,750	.....	1,750	.....
Union Terminal Company.	17,080	.....	.....	17,080	.....
Wichita Falls & Northwestern Railway.	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,218
Wilkes-Barre Connecting R. R.	13,367	.....	.....	13,367	91,281
Total (182).	$440,071,013	$479,686,531	$18,208,774	$937,961,318	$349,247,828

$1,100,000,000 A YEAR NEEDED, SAID J. J. HILL

In 1907 He Declared That Sum Should Be Spent Annually for Five Years.

The announcement that the Railroad Administration has approved of the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000,000 for additions, betterments, equipment and extensions of the rail carriers of the country, recalls the statement made about eleven years ago by the late James J. Hill, the nation's foremost railroad authority, that at least $1,100,000,000 should be spent annually for new construction and improvements. It was in January, 1907, that Mr. Hill, in discussing the inadequacy of new railway development to keep pace with business expansion declared that the expenditure of at least $5,500,000,000 was required for the five years from 1907 to 1912.

Statistics indicate that during the ten years from 1906 to 1916 the expenditures of the railroads for improvements aggregated $5,100,000,000, most of which was made in the earlier part of the decade. It is the opinion of railroad men today that Mr. Hill's estimate was none too large and that the rail carriers and the country at large would be much better off today if the requirements, as indicated by him, had been fulfilled.

The construction of new roads has been relatively small since the outbreak of the war. In 1914 it amounted to only 1,532 miles, and in 1915 the mileage was 933, the smallest amount built in any year since the civil war. In 1916 there was constructed 1,098 miles and in 1917 979 miles.

Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company and until recently associated with the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, in explaining the lack of improvements in recent years, said:

"The railroads had not kept pace with the growth of the country and could not bear the added burdens of the war. Lack of credit born of Governmental regulation had wrought this finish. The decline of railroad credit following the enactment of the Hepburn act and the amendment giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to suspend rates was continued with deadly certainty. Rates moved ever downward, expenses piled ever upward, uneconomic laws and multiplied regulations consumed revenues. Banks and investors looked elsewhere, and the unremitting conflict of the public wrought its own undoing. Now the Government has stepped in to assume the burden of its own creation. What the result will be remains to be seen."

BENEFITS AT THEATRES AID WAR CHARITIES

John McCormack Sings for Soldiers and Sailors at Vaudeville Performance at Playhouse.

An unusual number of special Sunday performances, most of which were given for the various war charities, took place in the theatres last night. At the Playhouse, where the weekly 'free vaudeville program for soldiers and sailors was given, the unannounced appearance of John McCormack as one of the entertainers aroused a crowded house to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. McCormack, who was introduced by Grace George, sang four songs. Cabaret entertainers from Shanley's filled out most of the program.

These vaudeville performances, Miss George said, will now be suspended temporarily, and in their stead regular performances of the New York plays will be given, one a week, in the theatres in which they are playing. Three plays have thus been given in the last five or six weeks, and in most cases they have proved more popular with the men than have the vaudeville shows. A performance of "A Tailor-Made Man" will be given at the Cohan & Harris Theatre next Sunday night, and "Seventeen" will be played at the Booth on the Sunday following.

The players of two of Oliver Morosco's productions, augmented by Grace La Rue and one or two other entertainers, presented a diversified program at the Morosco Theatre in aid of the Stage Women's War Relief, and were successful in raising about $3,500. The events of the evening, which were designed more for the theatrically sophisticated than for the casual playgoer, were grouped under the general title of "Gosh! We're All Friends," and included travesties and bits of vaudeville. The major portion of the entertainment was written by Mr. Morosco, who also made his first appearance as an actor in the course of the evening.

At the Hippodrome a concert was given under the auspices of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, netting about $7,500, in addition to $800 for the Red Cross. Among those who appeared were Mischa Elman, who made his final appearance of the season; Nina Morgana, coloratura soprano, and Morgan Kingston, tenor.

The newly formed American Committee for Devastated France, the members of which are now working in France under the leadership of Miss Anne Morgan, gave their first benefit performance at the Shubert Theatre to a good-sized audience. Among those on the program were Yvette Guilbert, Percy Grainger, and Clifton Crawford. An address was made by Martin W. Littleton.

A fair-sized house attended a program given at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Federation and the Russian Unity League, the proceeds going to the Russian Relief Fund. The soloists were Eva Didur, Adamo Didur, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, and Sascha Jacobsen.

GIVE PLAY FOR ANNA HELD.

Actress Sees Performance of "A Maid of Honor" at Hotel Savoy.

In honor of Anna Held, and to enliven the tedium of her recovery from a severe illness, there was a special performance of the playlet, "A Maid of Honor," at the Hotel Savoy yesterday morning. A squad of stage hands and scenic mechanics arrived with a vanload of the needed properties and took possession of the grand ballroom, where a stage was built for the performance.

Josephine Victor enacted "Joan of Arc," supported by Clifford Brooke, Guy Sasieresa, and Walter Reynolds. Anna Held was rolled to the temporary theatre from her suite in a reclining chair. Except her physician, Dr. Donald McCaskey, and two nurses, there were no other auditors. Miss Held was greatly affected by the performance and its many suggestions of her native land. After the play she sent a large bouquet of roses to Miss Victor.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph Klaw, son of Marc Klaw, will make his debut in the producing field with the presentation of "Oh, What a Night!" a musical comedy written by Harry Delf, an actor now appearing in "The Rainbow Girl."

A one-act play, "The Thriller," will be offered as a curtain-raiser to Elizabeth Tyree Metcalfe's play, "Starting Something," when that piece is presented at the Vieux Colombier Wednesday night. Four performances of the two plays will be given in aid of the Red Cross.

Eva Fallon will succeed Emilie Lea this evening in "Fancy Free," which moves tonight to the Casino. The performance a week from tomorrow night will be for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Wilk Holt Wakefield will begin a tour of the cantonments next week at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

Sally Cohen-Rice, who has been in retirement since the death of her husband, John R. Rice, two years ago, is about to return to vaudeville in a one-act comedy.

A professional matinee of the Pelham naval show, "Biff! Bang!" will be given at the Century on Monday, June 3. "Biff! Bang!" will begin its engagement at the Century with a matinee on Memorial Day.

GOOD PICTURES SEEN IN 'RESURRECTION'

Version of Tolstoy's Novel Given at the Strand—Pauline Frederick as Katusha.

DETAILS RECEIVE ATTENTION

"Old Wives for New" Furnishes Material for Photoplay at Rivoli—"De Luxe Annie" at Rialto.

There are some remarkably good pictures in the screen version of Tolstoy's "Resurrection" presented at the Strand Theatre this week, and the photoplay offers a good story. Also Pauline Frederick as Katusha acts with skill and her support cannot be complained of. The production seems to have been made with some regard for the time and place of the scenes, and commendable attention was paid to details in the staging of the action. But the play at the Strand is not Tolstoy's "Resurrection." It is simply a moving picture play in which Tolstoy's story is used. His analysis of human beings, his presentation of altering and developing character, his purposeful exposure of social and political conditions does not reach the screen.

The story of how Katusha, beginning as a simple country girl in the home of two unmarried sisters, became the dupe of Prince Nekludov, and of how, driven out by the sisters, the girl went to spiritual death and was reclaimed later through the instrumentality of the repentent Prince and Simonson, the prophet, is familiar to many. The various episodes in Katusha's life are dramatically set forth, and the scenes of the girl before the court, in prison, and on the way to Siberia are well done, but one unfamiliar with Tolstoy's work would probably wonder at the sudden transformation in Katusha's character without the operation of sufficient discernible influence.

The fourth installment of the Outing-Chester pictures is on the Strand program this week and, for many, it will prove one of the most interesting of the offerings. It is entitled "A Coorial on the Orinoco," and it may be said that a coorial is a boat. Native Venezualan life and scenery make good photographic subjects.

Those for whom facial fluidity are elements of comedy will enjoy Smiling Billy Parsons in "Matching Billy."

David Graham Phillips's "Old Wives for New" furnished Cecil B. DeMille material for the photoplay at the Rivoli this week, and, apparently, Mr. De Mille made the most of his material. As a work of careful and realistic staging, "Old Wives for New" is an accomplishment, and many will enjoy it because of this, but the question is, was the material worth all of the effort put upon it by director and actors? The story is about a man who had preserved his youth and taste for refinement while his wife had permitted herself to become a frowzy old frump whom even the best of husbands could not love and admire. The husband meets a charming young woman and wants to separate from his wife by amicable divorce so that he can marry the other woman. But the wife maintains her rights and the other woman insists on a divorce, so the problem cannot be solved nicely and develops all sorts of complications and difficulties before the man is finally free to marry the woman of his second choice. There is undoubtedly material for a real study of life in "Old Wives for New," but, because of Mr. Phillips or Jeanie Macpherson, who wrote the scenario, the picture play as presented is not much more than a rather highly colored melodrama.

Corrine White and Eunice Henschell, two of the pupils of the Luigi Albertieri Ballet School, dance Paderewski's "Minuet a L'Antique" very prettily at the Rivoli in another of John Wenger's pleasing settings.

The feature at the Rialto this week is Edward Clark's play, "De Luxe Annie," made into a movie with some switching of the sequence of the original story and the omission of the rather unconvincing prologue and epilogue presented on the stage. "De Luxe Annie," as many must know, is about a girl who, suffering from amnesia, becomes an accomplished crook and is brought to recognize her husband, home and friends only after an operation on her head. The piece is faithful to the principles of melodrama rather than to medical science and will no doubt be enjoyed by those who don't care about such things as possibility and coherence in plot. Norma Talmadge,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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IF ONLY FOR OUR OWN SAKE.

President WILSON gives a definition of the German peace feelers which ought to put an end to all talk about considering them, so far as such talk is merely honest and stupid and not deliberately treacherous and intentionally German. He has "tested" these German proposals, he tells us, and has "found them insincere." "I now recognize them for what they are;" and what are they? Here is the definition:

> An opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out the purposes of conquest and exploitation.

That is, they will, or say they will, make certain concessions in France and Belgium if Russia and Rumania are turned over to them to do as they like with. And the President answers, "I intend to stand by Russia as well as by France."

This is not mere altruism, either. We are fighting for mankind, of course, but specifically we are fighting for that part of mankind which is comprised within the borders of the United States. We are fighting to preserve its independence and its institutions. And we know that neither the independence nor the institutions will last long if the great predatory power of modern times is permitted to extend its sway from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean. That is what will follow, as the night the day, if we are so foolish as to abandon Russia to her mercy.

It makes no difference in this respect whether Russia is brave or cowardly, whether she has abandoned us or stood by us, whether she is ruled by saints or madmen. The present German Empire, comparatively circumscribed in extent and strength, has assailed and sought to overpower the rest of the world. If she is made virtually limitless in extent and strength, as she would be if European and Asiatic Russia were absorbed by her, she will be able in the future to accomplish with ease the overthrow of the rest of the world; and the first blow she will aim in that event will be at the American Continent. It is our own fault if we let her make herself irresistible. If we do, we will be her first victims. And if we let her have her way with Russia, irresistible she will be within ten years.

A SAFE PASSAGE.

Three large ships with cargoes of American wheat for Switzerland have arrived safely at a port on the west coast of France. They were escorted by warships of our navy. Other carriers, protected in the same way, are crossing the Atlantic. Our Government has promised to help the Swiss with supplies of grain. Some weeks ago the Germans sunk a Spanish ship with a load of wheat released here for Switzerland as she was approaching the French Mediterranean port of Cette. In reply to protests, the Berlin Government would give no safety guarantee effective in less than three months for other grain carriers that might follow. Secretary LANSING remarked in a note to the American Minister at Berne that so much time would be required "to modify existing orders to submarine commanders under which American ships carrying wheat for Swiss relief are to be torpedoed." In the same note he said:

> This means that Germany is still maintaining an armed blockade of Switzerland, and that American wheat on American ships heretofore tendered to Switzerland cannot go forward unless these ships are prepared to fight their way through the blockade.
>
> This challenge the Government of the United States is prepared to meet.

And so the three large freighters whose safe arrival on the other side is now reported left an American port at once, accompanied by warships that could "fight their way through."

Notice had already been given by the Government at Berlin that if a submarine, not having received a restraining order, "should sink one of these vessels, the responsibility will fall not upon the German Government, but upon the President of the United States." German newspapers characterized Secretary LANSING'S statements as "fables about a German blockade." But they have not spoken of the sinking of the Spanish ship Sardinero in the "safe passage" leading to Cette. She had on board 3,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Swiss, and her papers, showing clearly how she was employed, were thoroughly examined by the submarine commander before she was sent to the bottom.

For ships loaded with the grain granted to Switzerland there is safety only in the protection of escorting gunboats and destroyers. A so-called guarantee of immunity from Germany would not be effective after the proposed delay of three months. The Belgian Relief Commission's record of losses shows how much such guarantees are worth, even when officially signed and accompanied by directions concerning routes to be taken.

LIBERTY LOAN DETAILS.

One star differeth from another in glory, and each banking district has something to plume itself upon in its record on the Liberty Loan. Minneapolis heads the list with an oversubscription of 172 per cent., New York foots the list with 124 per cent. oversubscribed, and the imposing total of $1,114,930,700. That is one-quarter of the loan, and approximates tenfold the generous subscription of Milwaukee. Chicago contributes the second largest sum, $608,878,600. Each of the twelve districts makes an honorable record, and the lower districts often made a greater effort than those that stand higher on the roll.

In no district is there the least sign of slacking in the effort against the enemy of the world. On the contrary, the referendum against Kaiserism gains in significance as it is examined in detail. There is no parallel in the world for the popularity of this loan. Other loans have been taken mainly by high finance. Even in France and England, and conspicuously in Germany, the banks have financed the Government. The British record of one subscriber in each thirteen of population is about the best foreign record. Our record is one in each six. The share of our banks was in assisting their depositors to subscribe rather than in directly subscribing themselves. Thus one bank in this city sold $30,000,000 worth to about 140,000 depositors, another $3,500,000 to 60,000, another $12,000,000 to 20,000, and so through the list. In some of these cases the totals by the banks are less than half the total for the previous loan, and the number of subscribers increased in greater proportion.

There is a double advantage in this sort of subscription. If the banks financed the Government they could not so easily finance trade and industry, and it is of the first importance that ordinary trade should be accommodated as well as the Government. Secondly, the money which comes from depositors is mostly scattered funds which otherwise would go unused or be wasted. By binding themselves to take the bonds out of pocket money or future earnings the depositors have bound themselves to economy, and have imposed habits of thrift which will fortify the nation's finances mightily.

The figures of individual distribution for the third loan will be more striking, when available, than for the second loan, for which the Treasury has furnished details just as it gives out the totals for the third loan. For the second loan there were issued 7,646,460 coupon bonds of $50 each, and 4,444,452 for $100 each. Of registered bonds the largest number issued was 244,935 for the $100 pieces. These are marvelous figures when it is considered that before the war the number of investors in bonds of all sorts was but a few hundred thousand, and in Government bonds hardly any at all outside of the banks. Millions now are clipping coupons for the first time, and showing that they do not understand the process. It is an education of the most beneficial sort, and with political as well as financial significance. A nation with its bonds held by millions is founded on a rock.

While the figures are given for the big banking districts, there are only incomplete returns for the smaller divisions of the country. Perhaps it never will be known which city, town, or county was most generous toward the Government. Hartford claimed the leadership with 251 per cent. of its quota. Our own Yonkers claimed that its 252 plus per cent. was the leader of the nation. But Whitewater, Kan., with a population of 518, contributed fivefold its quota—and there are others, no doubt. If it is a question of individual leadership the palm may be given, until claimed by another, to the Nebraska farmer commended by President WILSON. LINN F. HANSON sold his farm, divided the proceeds between his church and the Red Cross and a Liberty Loan subscription, and enlisted against the boches.

It is an example worthy of imitation, and should be studied by many who do not appreciate that the Nebraska farmer understands the meaning of this war better than they. If we do not win it our property is forfeited and our institutions are wrecked. Germany is fighting for domination or downfall, for commerce by conquest, for annexations to be exploited by feudal treatment of enslaved peoples. We are fighting for freedom, for a fair field and no favor. The meaning of the subscriptions by millions is that they understand it, and mean to conquer or die. That sentiment already is felt by one family in each two, and should be felt by all. No Presidential election ever showed such unanimity of sentiment as our Liberty Loan referendums. The total of Liberty Loan holders is little less than the largest Presidential vote ever cast, but that was divided among several parties. On the question of liberty or death, now and forever, there is no division of sentiment in this happy land, threatened as never before.

THE RED CROSS THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE.

The President of the United States testified to his admiration for the work the Red Cross is doing overseas and at home by marching on foot at the head of the most inspiring parade that New York has seen during the war. The thrill of it will never be forgotten by the devoted men and women who took part in it and by those who saw its columns pass, almost 75,000 strong, under the beloved emblem. Mr. WILSON led in the campaign for the War Fund of $25,000,000. The people of New York will follow him and make it a memorable success.

The campaign is so well organized that War Fund Week will be brought to the attention of everybody within the limits of Greater New York all day long and far into the night. There is hardly a shop, hotel, or restaurant that has not announced a contribution of its receipts for one day or more. Canvassers will be like the sands of the seashore, ubiquitous, appealing, persuasive, irresistible. The women of New York are legion in the good cause. Every form of amusement will be enlisted—the concert stage, the theatres, the moving pictures. New York has a record of $24,300,000 in the first Red Cross campaign, and that must be surpassed, by a wide margin there is reason to hope.

It must be borne in mind that there are now 500,000 soldiers in France, and by the end of the year the American Army will be twice or three times as strong. Most of the war fund to be raised will be used in behalf of American soldiers, to seek and nurse the wounded, to entertain and comfort soldiers back of the lines, to look after the welfare of prisoners in Germany. The fund collected last June, of which no more than 25 per cent. remains now, perhaps less, was devoted chiefly to our allies, and a good deal of it was spent among the refugees in France and Italy. It is, of course, not the purpose of the Red Cross to neglect its wards or to aid in building up stricken communities behind the lines, but the American Army will now become its special concern.

In its war activities the Red Cross is as businesslike and responsible as it is efficient. Its books are methodically kept, every dollar being accounted for. But for volunteer service the expenses would be very much heavier. Considering the magnitude of the work, the operating cost is by no means large. No less than 5,000,000 women employed receive nothing, and ask nothing, for their time and labor. The management of the Red Cross could not be otherwise than responsible under the leadership of HENRY P. DAVISON, who is the hardest working and most faithful of officers, whether at the front inspiring the rank and file or back home furnishing strategy for the war fund campaign.

Contributors to the Red Cross War Fund cannot give too much consideration to the fact that the Red Cross at the front is, as Mr. DAVISON says, holding the second line of defense by keeping up the morale and hopes of the people of France and Italy. The war will be won hardly less by the civilian populations than by the soldiers in the trenches. As an emergency force the Red Cross is resolutely holding the second line, and will continue to stand fast until the war is over. Support it with your contributions early and late. Stand just as resolutely behind it.

WOMAN SOLDIERS.

I notice on the billboards around the city an advertisement of "the first American woman soldier." I have been informed that one MOLLY PITCHER fought at the battle of Monmouth, N. J., in the Revolutionary War, taking the place of her husband, who was killed in that battle.—Letter in Yesterday's TIMES.

Captain MOLLY wasn't the only one. We must not forget NANCY HART of Georgia, gun in hand, driving her ten Tory prisoners into the American camp. But NANCY, prodigious fighter as she was, was not technically a soldier, whereas Captain MOLLY was made a Sergeant on the Monmouth battlefield and subsequently put on the list of half-pay officers for life by act of Congress. She had the right to wear the uniform, and compromised by wearing an artilleryman's coat over her dress and a cocked hat on her red hair. But DEBORAH SAMPSON of Massachusetts was the real woman soldier of the Revolution; she enlisted in the Continental Army, her sex being unsuspected, fought in battle after battle, was wounded, was commended for bravery, and headed military expeditions. She was 21 when she enlisted. Despite her wounds, she managed to escape detection until a serious illness and detention in the hospital revealed her secret, and her comrades were astonished to learn that "Private Robert Shurtleff" was Miss DEBORAH SAMPSON of Uxbridge. General KNOX gave her an honorable discharge; the Massachusetts Legislature voted her an honorarium, Congress put her on the pension roll, and after her death voted a sum of money to her heirs, declaring that "the whole history of the American Revolution records no case like this, and furnished no other similar example of female heroism, fidelity, and courage."

The War of Secession, however, was full of such cases, one of the best known being that of FRANCES HOOK of Illinois, who at the age of 22 enlisted under the name of Frank Miller. Her brother enlisted with her, keeping her secret, and was killed by her side at Shiloh. FRANCES was taken prisoner in the Chattanooga campaign, when the Confederates discovered her sex. They exchanged her for a man. There were many others, FANNY WILSON of New Jersey, MARY OWENS of Pennsylvania (who went with her husband, saw him killed, was wounded in the same fight, and took part in three battles), and Major BELLE REYNOLDS of Illinois, who got her commission for bravery, but she made no effort to conceal her sex. Most famous of all was Major PAULINE CUSHMAN, the Union scout and spy. On the Confederate side the best known was Captain BELLE BOYD, who got her commission at the hands of STONEWALL JACKSON after an exploit which saved his army from destruction. Next in celebrity on the Southern side was Mme. L. J. DE VELAZQUEZ, who disguised herself as a man, entered the army under the name of Harry Buford, and became a Lieutenant through her bravery in action. After it was learned that she was a woman the Confederate Government employed her in secret service work.

Perhaps the advertisement meant "the first American woman soldier in this war." Even then it is open to doubt. One imitator of DEBORAH SAMPSON and FRANCES HOOK got nearly to France before she was discovered, and there may be others. How many enlisted in the War of Secession will never be known, for usually the fact was never revealed until the woman happened to be wounded. In THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 13, 1863, among the local items is the account of the arrest of a woman named MARY SEIZGLE for wearing a soldier's uniform. It turned out that she had a right to wear it, having just returned from the battle of Gettysburg, in which she had taken part with the 41st New York Volunteers. In THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 22, 1863, is a letter from a soldier telling of the surprise of his comrades of the 1st Kansas when they found that a Sergeant, who had just died, and "by the side of whom they had marched and fought for almost two years," was a woman. She had fought, he said, in a dozen battles and skirmishes. "She was as brave as a lion in battle, and never flinched from any duty or hardship that fell to her lot." No one, of course, ever learned her real name. Death revealed her. Who knows how many others went unrevealed?

NEW YORK'S POSTAL FACILITIES.

The Post Office Appropriation bill contains several items of specific interest to this city, and which will fasten interest upon the bill until it shall have passed the conference stage in which it now is. Not until the bill shall have been signed can the postal pneumatic tubes be considered safe. There have been a series of department reports condemning the tubes and a series of Congressional reports favoring them. The difference between the two sets of reports is that the Congressional reports are detached in their interest, and, therefore, on the merits.

The department reports reflect the prejudices or policy of the department. When the head of the Post Office service declares that he would not work the tubes if given to the department, and expresses himself to the effect that the owners of the tubes are seeking to unload them upon the Government by methods of doubtful sincerity, he gives a cue to which his subordinates respond when they report to the same effect. When the Postmaster General condemns the tubes as useless he antagonizes reports of civic organizations of all the cities where the tubes are working. No city has praised the economy of the department so far as it depends upon the stoppage of the tube service, and all cities deprecate the loss of the facility to whose utility they testify. Even the Postmaster General uses the tubes to gather and distribute mail for his flying service. It is an interesting innovation, and standing by itself deserves all praise. But it is clear that delivery of the mail in the suburbs loses all the speed of the journey by the delays at the terminals.

No automobile service could deliver the air mail, or the regular mail, with such thoroughness and speed as the tubes. The attempt to do so has brought down on the wheeled service denunciations for recklessness and fatalities. Not long ago the Postmaster General denounced what he called the lobbying methods of those who wanted to save the tubes. Last week he personally was lobbying against the tubes, and thus far in vain. The votes against him have been decisive. He has done enough for his credit in opposing this extravagance. Nobody can reproach him with it. It is time for him to cease his opposition and bow to the repeated decisions against him. Others are responsible for the tube service.

The bill in its present form also provides that letters shall be carried between the boroughs of this city for the local two-cent fare enjoyed by all other cities. Probably there was no intention to discriminate against New York in the requirement that New York alone should have a three-cent rate between its different sections. It seems to have happened because the Government regards the postal districts as outside the territory of each other. Ordinary citizens know nothing about the boundaries of the postal districts. People who mail letters regard New York City as one geographical and political division, and are irritated when they discover that the Government divides the city for rate purposes. The request for an interborough local rate is not a request for a favor or privilege. It is only asking for New York what other cities have. It is not merely a question of postage. It is a question of annoyance in using the facilities of the Post Office, as the underpaid letters are penalized, however inadvertently the postage is underpaid. The city's Congressmen have done well in carrying these proposals so far, and they should not relax their vigilance until there is security against disappointments hitherto experienced at similar advanced stages of this legislation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Great Loss as Well as a Great Grief.

There is nothing, of course, that can change the death of such a man as Captain RESNATI from a deeply deplorable calamity. It is that not alone in what may be called the personal sense—the one felt by the relatives and friends who knew and appreciated him as a man. There is a second and broader sense in which his death is a misfortune and a cause of sorrow literally to millions who knew of him only what the newspapers had recorded of his achievements as an aviator.

For it was in that capacity that from the beginning of the war he had devoted the courage he shared with the good soldiers in all armies and a special and remarkable skill in the management of airplanes, developed in a degree uncommon even in his own class, to the one immediately and supremely important task that confronts the world—that of defeating the German. By his life, therefore, Captain RESNATI served Italy no more than he did the other nations joined in the accomplishment of that task, and Italy's loss from this point of view is no greater than that of the United States, of Great Britain, or of France.

In this extension of both service given and of recognition earned, the aviator is not, indeed, peculiar. All, in and out of uniform, who are doing what they can, and all they can, to bring the war to its one tolerable termination may have the satisfaction that lies in the thought of sacrifices offered in a larger cause than any single flag could symbolize.

There was for us, when the news of Captain RESNATI'S death first came, a pang which the peoples of other countries were spared, for the report was that he was flying, when he fell, an airplane of American manufacture, and into most of our minds must have flashed the fear that some traitor here had tampered with his machine. Rumors of such crimes by German agents long have been in circulation as explaining some of the accidents on our flying fields. Fortunately for our peace of mind, the report was not true. The machine was made in Italy, and it seems to have been in perfect order.

So far as known, the Captain fell only because in his ardor he attempted a flight before he had fully recovered from a recent illness and, therefore, before he had regained that full possession of every power which aviation requires. His loss is not the less on that account, but it relieves us of a cruel responsibility that would have been almost unbearable.

He Talks Like a Maniac.

Difficult as it is to understand how the Kaiser dared to say, as he stood by the graves of his soldiers in Aachen, "it was not by my will that the war has come," there is a remote possibility that he spoke the truth or some approach to it. That he did will not be believed outside of Germany, but it may be that he had not complete control of the military class he nominally commands, and he was himself in some measure compelled to give the fatal order that has come so near to wrecking and ruining the whole world.

However that may be—and it strains credulity to admit the possibility—there is no like explanation as to how the Kaiser could twice within a week express the wish that the Germans at home could see what he has seen of devastated France and so be enabled to realize the ills they had been spared and the gratitude they owed to their armies. That is a mystery deserving of what is called "intensive study"—a problem for the psychologists of schools old and new.

This wish, as formulated, involves the assumption that Germany would have suffered what France has suffered had her armies not been thrown so promptly across the frontier. But that assumption could be made only by an insane man—by a man who reasons from premises unrelated to any reality except the illusions created by a disordered brain. It is directly contradicted by the international situation as it existed in 1914. There was nowhere then any thought of declaring war on Germany—nowhere any wish to ravage her fields, bombard her towns, or murder her people. So far was it from there having been aggressive intentions against her that there were no preparations for defensive action in the then unimaginable case that she would do what she did.

And yet the Kaiser, in what really seems to be sincerity, says that if the German civilians could walk the battlefields with him they would know what they have been "spared"! Other men—TAMERLANE, GENGHIS KHAN, ATTILA—have desolated lands not their own with fire and sword, but never, so far as history tells, did they claim that thus their own homes were spared like horrors. They knew what they were doing and they did not deny their motives to others or to themselves.

This Table Needs Interpretation.

When carelessly inspected, the daily "summary of army casualties to date" seems to contradict the claim so often made since this war began that no longer is it true that the soldier's greatest danger is from disease. The false impression comes from comparing with the number set down as "died of disease" only the one that follows the words "killed in action."

The former number is, indeed, twice as large as the latter, but even if that were the whole story, it still would mark an enormous advance in military sanitation and hygiene made since a date as recent as our war with Spain. It is not the whole story, however, nor is the comparison fair.

To realize how much better now is the care taken of the soldier when he is not under fire, there must be added to those "killed in action" those who perish by "accident," those set down as "died of wounds," those "lost at sea" and the victims of "gas and other causes." For none of these is the army surgeon in any way responsible, any more than he is for the "captured" and the "missing," and when they are all added together the item "died of disease" is reduced, relatively, to proportions that fully justify the claims made in the surgeon's behalf.

He ought to be credited, too, with much of the wonderful physical improvement that is shown by such a great majority of the recruits within a few weeks after they enter the service. If civilian doctors could speak with as much authority to their patients and clients as do their colleagues in the army and the navy—if they could work as much for prevention and no less for cure—like marvels could be accomplished at home as in the field.

FARMERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

Experts Needed for Agriculture as Well as for the Field of Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While so much public opinion has lately been focused on speeding up the adequate preparation of our soldiers, with the inspiring Third Liberty Loan posters spelling the glory of their success at every turn, we Americans have been brought as never before to a keen realization of warfare. We in this country feel that we can almost see the torn battlefront of Picardy and even the expression on some of the boys' faces. But we are only beginning to appreciate that great backer of the soldier, the farmer. Of course, we all know by heart the various slogans of "Food Will Win the War, Don't Waste It," &c., but do we, right down at the bottom of our souls, realize that the farmer must, in a sense, go "over the top" and be prepared to do it? Do we realize that America is called upon to furnish young men who are willing to sacrifice themselves in order to produce food? We too often think of the farmers of this country as being "only" the second line of defense. But we do not fully realize that the generals of food production have been ordered to attack first.

I am fully confident that this Summer, when we begin to read the inevitably long casualty lists of our boys in France, millions at home will be filled with an ambition to grow food to feed the soldiers. It will not only be a case of "Every Scout Feed a Soldier," but every available man, woman, and child will try to do a share of the feeding. There will be no lack of patriotism on the fields over here, any more than there is a lack of patriotism on the fields "over there."

But though great and patriotic service will be given on the farms this Summer, are we not in a grave danger of minimizing the wide-reaching effect of agricultural training and thinking that food can be produced by any one? Our prospective food producers must have knowledge or else much food will be produced less economically than necessary, or much will not be produced at all. Last year hundreds of people were exhorted into planting as much as they possibly could, but were not told, nor had they the knowledge, that one man can usually plant as much as six men can cultivate and as much as a dozen men can harvest and market for the ultimate consumer.

In the national army we have recognized the need of officers' training camps, because men of ambition and ability were needed who could, in the shortest possible time, be trained as officers to instruct and lead thousands or others. We need the same advantages for our great food army. Many old-time farmers are not fit to farm, much less to instruct. Our war has caused fertilizer and labor problems undreamed of heretofore. Now, and in the years to come, agricultural problems will present themselves which are capable of solution only by trained minds. It is not labor, and raw labor, alone which will solve our problems. There are many men who could well devote themselves to agricultural problems who have been rejected by our army and navy for a cause which would not interfere with a life of agriculture. But those men must have greater opportunities for obtaining agricultural training. This training must be condensed and given as a war measure at a rate much faster than it is now given in the agricultural colleges. I plead for a recognition of the importance and necessity of O. T. C.'s—for farmers.

F. B. RIGGS.

Lakeville, Conn., May 16, 1918.

THE KNITTERS.

Day in and day out, and in all kinds of weather,
America's women are knitting together;
"We're knitting with joy, and we're knitting with tears,
Each stitch holds our love, and our hopes and our fears—
We're knitting, we're knitting!

"We're making these garments for gallant defenders,
An army of freemen that never surrenders,
For men who are fighting for you and for me,
In the fields and the trenches far over the sea—
We're knitting, we're knitting!

"Click, click, go the needles, while fond hearts are beating,
Each stitch holds a sigh and a tenderest greeting;
They'll comfort the boys; they will serve to inspire,
For each stitch holds a spark of a patriot's fire—
We're knitting, we're knitting!

"We're knitting for all that is noble and glorious,
The star-spangled banner, which *must* be victorious;
While women will toil, and our manhood will dare,
Let the foes of our country take heed and beware—
We're knitting, we're knitting!"

LEON HUEHNER.

PESSIMISTS OF 1918.

Historic Parallels for Those Who Are Too Much Impressed by Germany's Temporary Gains.

By Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL,
of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the late Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote for the Atlantic Monthly his paper on his search for the Captain—said Captain being now Mr. Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court—he quoted the cry of the Roman populace "Panem et circenses" and gave it a modern and a wartime turn. Bread and the newspaper, he said, was what the people were calling for in those anxious and perilous days.

It is so with us today—save that the truth is, or a few days ago the truth certainly was, that some if not many among us hardly dared to open our newspaper lest we should learn of some new coign of vantage that the enemy had gained against us overnight, or of some new and imminent and deadly peril to which our brave boys were about to be exposed. No wonder if in these terrible days men's hearts are failing them for fear that some of the more faint-hearted among us have even begun to doubt whether our armies are indeed invincible and whether, notwithstanding all our labors and our sacrifices of blood and treasure by land and sea, it may not be that the finger of destiny is pointing to the downfall of the British Empire and to the world sovereignty of the all-conquering German.

Amid these fears and misgivings which are not yet wholly dissipated, we shall do well to recall the profound and consolatory saying of Emerson, who tells us that the lesson of life is to believe what the years and the centuries say against the hours. The lesson of history is indeed precisely this, and we read our histories in vain if we do not learn from them to trust the teaching of the years against the ephemeral appearances of the hours, and the teaching of the centuries against what may seem to be the meaning of the dark and troubled years.

The present ruler of Germany is not the first or the only monster to dream of the mastership of the world, and there is a close similarity between some parts of his procedure and that of his predecessor in the early years of the preceding century. To bring out this parallel let us imagine, if we have not seen, the war map designed to illustrate the manner in which the German Kaiser and his Prussian war lords have carried out in the eastern arena of the conflict and at the expense of Russia their benign policy of "no annexations and no indemnities."

At the northeastern corner of the Baltic is the Province of Esthonia, torn from the domains of Russia and about to be erected into a quasi-independent political community. Circling the Gulf of Riga is Livonia, and just below Livonia is Lithuania, to be dealt with on the lines of the same political strategy, Poland and the Ukraine, the former once part of an independent kingdom parceled up and divided among a gang of imperial brigands, the other severed in our own day from the newly established democracy which seemed to our ardent hopes to be entering upon a promising career of freedom and progress. A little further to the east we have the lands of the crushed and despoiled Rumanians, stretching to the shores of the Black Sea.

Thus, from the northeastern corner of the Baltic to the western shore of the Black Sea we have this great range of provinces large and small, all but one of them torn from Russia and her allies by an unjust and aggressive war or a yet more contemptible because a tricky and illusory peace; Esthonia, Livonia, Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine and Rumania, all to be under the hegemony of Prussia, vassal states of Germany, probably enough, just as a great part of the Continent of Europe in the former century was carved into kingdoms and placed under the nominal sovereignty of the brothers of Napoleon, to be parceled out among the sons and sons-in-law of the German Kaiser, or to be converted into so many Alsace-Lorraines for the glorification of the House of Hohenzollern.

The parallel to all this is found by a writer in the last number of the Fortnightly Review over the nom de plume of "Fabricius" in the so-called Confederation of the Rhine, which was brought into being by Napoleon in the early years of the century preceding this. The writer begins his history with the gathering of the naval and military forces of Napoleon at Boulogne in 1805 for the purpose of invading England, an undertaking which might easily have succeeded had it not been for the splendid seamanship and bravery of Nelson and his invincible navy. The project had to be abandoned in favor of the more promising enterprise of destroying Austria, isolating Prussia, and eventually dominating the Continent of Europe.

In order to execute this program, he instructed his Minister, the famous Talleyrand, to write to the Electors of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden, announcing to them his determination that they were no longer to remain neutral between him and his enemies, that they must take sides with him or at once elect to be treated as his foes. Their friendship was to be rewarded with acquisitions at the expense of the minor states and principalities of the German Confederation. In the event of their enmity he would know how to deal with them. As for "that bag of bones," the Austrian Emperor, he was to be informed that Napoleon would be in Vienna in November. Does it not sound like the boast attributed to the German Kaiser that he would eat his Christmas dinner in Paris in 1914? The essential difference between the two cases is precisely the difference between Napoleon and his Prussian imitator. Wilhelm did not eat his Christmas dinner in Paris in 1914, nor yet in 1915, nor in 1916 or 1917. If he is destined to eat any dinner in Paris in 1918 we may safely believe that it will be the most indigestible meal that passed the portals of the imperial stomach. Napoleon did get to Vienna in November, if not before. In October, 1805, the great fortress of Ulm was taken and 23,000 prisoners were taken. On Dec. 28 the battle of Austerlitz was fought and Austria lay prostrate at the foot of the Conqueror.

What schoolboy has not read of the anguish of England's patriotic Prime Minister when he heard the news of Austerlitz—how he pointed to the map of Europe hanging on the wall and said, "Roll up that map; it will not be wanted these ten years"? Austerlitz, as Wilberforce wrote in his diary, killed Pitt. The great statesman and patriot died in January, and those who bent over him caught, as his spirit was passing, a faint murmur: "My country! How I leave my country!"

The practical annexation of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden, with Saxony, Westphalia, and other States constituting the Confederation of the Rhine, added to Napoleon's dominions an area equal in extent to that of the United Kingdom and increased the subject population by 50 per cent., adding 14,000,000 to the population of France, already numbering 20,000,000. Austria was crushed by the victory of Austerlitz in December, 1805; Prussia's turn came at Jena in 1806. The peace of Tilsit brought Russia to terms in 1807, and the whole of Continental Europe was under the heel of the Corsican brigand.

That surely was the day when the pessimist should have flourished. Could he not well exclaim with the old mediæval saint amid the horrors and desolations by which he was surrounded, that God and His saints were sleeping, or, "like the hero in Tolstoy's 'War and Peace' when he sees the bright-faced peasant and the pale mechanic shot dead by his side, and the bodies still warm thrown into the trench, might he not be tempted to say with him in rebellion against a world in which such things could be, not in the mood in which the fool crieth, but in the anguish of a tender soul wrung by such stupendous iniquity, 'There is no God?'"

Such might have been the reflections and feelings of the pessimist—nay, not merely the reflections of the pessimist, but the reasonable misgivings of many a sane and not too pessimistic observer contemplating the apparently hopeless conditions of the European world. But such a one would have failed to take proper account of those "imponderables" of which even so materialistic a statesman as Bismarck was not entirely unconscious. He would have neglected to take into his reckoning those moral forces by which in the last analysis the course of human affairs is governed. If one had learned in those dark and trying days the lesson of life from Emerson, to believe what the years and the centuries say against the hours, might he not well have apostrophized the departed spirit of William Pitt in the noble lines of Wordsworth's sonnet to the memory of Toussaint L'Ouverture?

* * * Thou hast left behind
Powers that will work for thee—earth, air, and sky!
There's not a breathing of the common wind
That will forget thee. Thou hast great allies.
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

If it could only have been given to Pitt to pierce the veil of the future, he would have known that before the full expiration of the period for which he wished his map of Europe to be furled, the affairs of his beloved country would again open up a hopeful vista to the eye of humanitarian patriotism. He would have foreseen Wellington's long and arduous but ultimately successful campaigns in Portugal and Spain, he would have followed the steady and progressive steps by which the Iron Duke continued from year to year to drive the Corsican intruder back within the limits of his own kingdom. He would have seen in his apocalyptic vision the disastrous Russian campaign of 1812, the battle of the nations, known as the Völkerschlacht to our German friends, of those happier days when Germany was on the side of God and the angels, the better known to us as the battle of Leipsic, in 1813. He would have foreseen the total collapse of the Confederation of the Rhine, the assembly of the Allies in Paris, the retreat of the Corsican adventurer to the little island of Elba, the stirring and alarming interlude of "the hundred days," the sanguinary but glorious field of Waterloo, and the perpetual exile of the greatest criminal of the century to the rocky solitudes of St. Helena.

But Pitt died in spiritual pain and sorrow because his eyes were holden and his spirit clouded. No wonder that his foresight could not penetrate the veil of the future or his faith anticipate its coming events. But with these lessons of history to aid and befriend us, our eyes should not be darkened and our faith should rest assured. They, indeed, are darkened if we do not see, if we have not faith to believe that whatever may be the vicissitudes of our military fortune, through whatsoever Gethsemanes of pain and sorrow our people may yet be called to suffer, there can only be one end to the struggle. The world was not made to be the football of Alexanders and Attilas, or the field of lawless ambition for Napoleons and Hohenzollerns.

Our pessimists and prophets of evil, like the poor, will, doubtless, always be with us. Even when there was hardly a cloud upon the national horizon, an author that filled a large space in the mental outlook of the past generation of readers moaned over the evident decline of his country. He had a conviction which haunted him, he said, at times, and almost overwhelmed him with depression, that there was a real and almost imminent danger of England losing immeasurably in all ways and declining into a sort of greater Holland. Doubtless it was under some such distressing conviction as this that Matthew Arnold drew his picture of the Weary Titan, under which form he arraigns his country, in sympathy with the critic over whose grave he bewails her shortcomings. "I chide thee not," he exclaims at the grave of Heine.

> That thy sharp
> Upbraidings often assailed
> England, my country—for we,
> Heavy and sad for her sons
> Long since, deep in our hearts
> Echo the blame of her foes.
> We, too, sigh that she flags;
> We, too, say that she now,
> Scarce comprehending the voice
> Of her greatest golden-mouthed sons
> Of a former age any more,
> Stupidly travels her round
> Of mechanic business and lets
> Slow die out of her life
> Glory and genius and joy.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Yes, we arraign her! But she,
> The weary Titan with deaf
> Ears and labour-dimmed eyes,
> Regarding neither to right
> Nor left, goes passively by,
> Staggering on to her goal;
> Bearing on shoulders immense,
> Atlantean, the load
> Well-nigh not to be borne
> Of the too vast orb of her fate.

What would this refined and scholarly pessimist of a past generation say of his country if he could have lived to see her as she appears among the nations today, bearing on shoulders immense, Atlantean, not only the too vast orb of her own fate, but the burden of the world's salvation from the greatest peril by which it ever yet was menaced; confronting the mighty hosts of a barbarism more dangerous and destructive than that of Attila, by as much as it is more scientifically equipped and more skilfully marshaled. He would have seen his countrymen confronting the enemy of humankind with resources and labors never before equaled in the annals of the nation, and with bravery and devotion and endurance never excelled in the whole history of the human race. Surely he would have repented his pessimism and suppressed his arraignment. That the loss to literature would have been substantial I must frankly acknowledge; for one of the finest passages in the English language would have remained unwritten. But for a sursum corda in these depressing and terrible days I must give my preference to the Tyrtæan strains of Gerald Massey, which I doubt not the critical taste of our amiable pessimists of Fox River would regard with lofty literary scorn:

> The old nursing mother's not heavy yet,
> There is sap in her Saxon tree,
> Lo! She lifteth a bosom of glory yet,
> Through her mists to the sun and the sea.
> Old England still throbs with the mutfled fire
> Of a past she can never forget,
> And again shall she banner the world up higher,
> For there's life in the old land yet.

E. RUSSELL.

Halifax, May 9,

PRESIDENT DEPARTS; ENDS VACATION HERE

Hears War Sermon, Visits Pelham Bay Training Camp, and Walks in Fifth Avenue.

LUNCHEON AT DODGE HOME

Children Invited to Meet Him—Greeted Heartily by Sunday Crowds.

President Wilson's vacation, as he yesterday termed his three-day visit in New York, ended at midnight last night when he and Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Cary P. Grayson, his personal physician, and Joseph P. Tumulty, his private secretary, returned to Washington on a Pennsylvania train.

The President's day yesterday, which he had set apart for rest, included attendance at the Brick Presybterian Church in the morning, luncheon at the home of Cleveland H. Dodge, who presided at the Red Cross meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday night, and an excursion to the Pelham Bay Naval Reserve cantonment, where the President was cheered to the echo by the 4,000 young men training there for service in the navy.

His seventy-two hours' relaxation from affairs in Washington apparently did the President much good, for when he nodded good-bye to the enthusiastic crowds last night, the lines of worry, noticeable when he arrived last Friday, seemed to have disappeared.

President and Mrs. Wilson and Admiral Grayson left the Waldorf a little after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and walked to the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, where he heard a war sermon preached by a man who had served in the trenches, the Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, formerly Chaplain of a Canadian Highland regiment. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. W. P. Merrill, was in Princeton for the day.

A small crowd outside of the Waldorf watched the party go, the men raising their hats as the President passed. There was no loud cheering. When the party was seated in church, and the congregation became aware of their presence, there was a flutter of excitement, and a general turning of heads. Dr. Taylor's vigorous sermon, however, soon held the attention of everybody, and none listened more closely than President Wilson. In the course of the sermon, the Canadian clergyman touched upon our attitude toward the war.

Fight as Trustees of Liberty.

"It is difficult for us to appreciate at such a distance from the scene of the conflict that we are at war," he said. "It is a war that represent the crisis of civilization, and by the way in which we realize this fact so shall we be judged. There must be no side-stepping, no sentimentality about it. You are in the fight as trustees of liberty handed down to you by your forefathers, and must be, as we all are, out to win it.

"We in Canada have made a great many mistakes, and they have been paid for in flesh and blood. You, too, I suspect, will also make mistakes, but patience must be exercised with those who have the great burdens of this war on their shoulders."

After the services the congregation stood while the President and Mrs. Wilson left the church with their attendant guard of Secret Service men. Outside in the avenue a great crowd had gathered and was waiting patiently in the hot sun for just a glimpse of the President and perhaps a chance to wish him well.

A cheer went up as he came out, which, although not so noisy as some that the President has heard during his visit here, yet lacked not a bit of goodwill and sincerity. The persons in the crowd also showed their regard for the President by the courteous manner in which they gave him room, so that the offices of the detec ives were not needed. Mrs. Wilson smiled upon the crowd, and the President stopped a moment and raised his hat.

At the church the President and Mrs. Wilson got into an automobile, and were driven to the home of Colonel Edward M. House, whom he later took on a drive through Central Park. The party, including Colonel House and Mrs. House, then went to Mr. Dodge's home in Riverdale, where they had luncheon.

Word that the President was at the Dodge home brought out a number of neighborhood children who gathered in a wide-eyed, eager group outside. They were invited to come inside, and to their delight had an opportunity to shake hands with President Wilson.

Visits Navy Boys.

After luncheon the President was taken for an automobile ride, and at his own request was driven out to the naval training station at Pelham Bay. He did not at first intend to go in, but the sight of a trim young sailor on guard at the gate seemed to change the President's mind and, stopping the machine, he asked a Secret Service man to ask the young sailor to come over.

The young man approached, facing the President, whom he at first did not recognize, with his rifle held rigidly at port. As the tall man leaned out of the car to question him as to the road through the cantonments, the sailor suddenly became aware who was talking to him. He did not lose his self-possession and answered the questions concisely and accurately, but the rifle, held at an angle across his heart, trembled a bit.

As the big machine rolled through the gates of the cantonment there were at least a thousand student sailors in Summer white on the grounds and perhaps twice as many visitors. At first they were as ignorant as the guard of the identity of the man in the big black limousine who was watching them so intently. In one corner they were changing guard and so intent upon the instructions from the petty officer that not one glanced up.

It was not long, however, before the word spread that the President was a visitor at the cantonment and the bluejackets began to crowd forward whenever his machine came into sight. The cheers they gave him as he passed were by no means diminished for Sunday observance either, and the President, immensely pleased, bowed again and again to the young men who seemed so glad to see him.

An Ensign who heard of the visitor sent a hurry call to Commander W. B. Franklin in charge of the camp, and the latter came over at once. He reached headquarters just as the President's car drew up and when the President opened the door to shake his hand, he urged President Wilson to review the sailors and make them a speech.

"No, I think not this time," said the President, with a smile. "I am just on a little vacation. I want to congratulate you, however, Commander, on your men. I have enjoyed my visit here very much indeed."

The party returned to the Waldorf for dinner, and word was issued to the Secret Service men to be ready to go to the train with the President at 10 o'clock. During his absence a young man called at the hotel and aroused the suspicions of the detectives there by insisting on seeing the President. He was questioned and said that he only wanted to give the President a fountain pen, which he had with him. He was later sent away as harmless.

Just before dinner at 6:30 the President and Mrs. Wilson came down by themselves in the elevator, and, accompanied by a half dozen guards, went out for a walk. They went down Thirty-third Street to Sixth Avenue, from there to Twenty-third Street, and up Fifth Avenue to the hotel. As they passed, men and women were startled at the sight of the President and saluted him, raising their hats.

By 9:30 another big crowd had collected around the Thirty-third Street entrance of the hotel to see the last of the President. Several people went inside also to wait. One old couple came in at 7 o'clock and, seating themselves in the lobby, announced that they had never seen the President and would not leave until they had had a glimpse of him. They said they had heard he was going back at midnight and were prepared to wait until that time.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Admiral Grayson, left the hotel for the train shortly after 10 o'clock, going directly to the private car which brought them to New York. The crowd burst into shouts when they saw the President, calling out "Good-bye, Mr. President; don't forget to come back again; we're for you."

At the station he was met by Station-master Egan and escorted on board the private car, the "Superb."

Before he left the President expressed himself as well pleased with the way the New York police had cared for him. The last man to shake hands with him before he went inside the car was Inspector Faurot, to whom the President said:

"The police arrangements were ideal, Inspector. I want to thank you for them."

WAR FUND FOR BLIND JEWS.

Association to Raise $25,000 to Care for Returned Soldiers.

A patriotic meeting, under the auspices of the Hebrew Association for the Blind, was held yesterday at the University Settlement, 134 Eldridge Street, to raise a fund of $25,000 to carry on its work and be prepared to care for blind Jewish soldiers returning from France. The meeting was the first to be held in America where blind persons, unable to take part in war work, gathered together to express their loyalty to their country.

The association, headed by Benjamin Berinstein, is run largely by blind people. They themselves are undertaking to raise the emergency fund and to obtain employment for Jewish people who have lost their sight, so that they will be less of a burden to the country. The speakers were Benjamin Berinstein, President, Leo Wolfson, Bleecker Marquette, and the Rev. Herbert S. Goldstein.

FETE FOR GRAMERCY PARK.

Benefit for Soldiers of 307th Regiment to be Held May 28.

A garden party for the benefit of the soldiers of the 307th Regiment and their families will be held in Gramercy Park from 3 until 11 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon and evening, May 28. It is being arranged by Mrs. Walston Hill Brown, the originator of the Regimental Family Unit and the National President of the organization, Mrs. Walter Graeme Eliot, the Chairman of the committee, with whom the Gramercy Park idea originated; Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, and others. E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, Edwin Markham, and Robert Underwood Johnson will take part. Colonel Boyce's Tigers will parade and many other attractions are being arranged for. Various articles and refreshments will be on sale.

Among those who will give tables or be in charge of them are: Mrs. Samuel P. Blagden, Mrs. MacNeal Swasey, Mrs. Walter Graeme Eliot, the Baroness Olga Serdoben, Mrs. Theus Munds, Mrs. Dudley Davis, the Misses Eleanor Hewitt Green, Candace and Lucy Hewitt, Claire Van Lennep, Sylvia Brown, Katharine Satterlee, and Elinor Kendall, Mrs. Carlton James, and Mrs. LeRoy Satterlee.

Miss Molly Beecher to Marry.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Molly Beecher of Ossining, N. Y., to Lieutenant A. Rivers Genet, U. S. N. V., of the same place. Miss Beecher is a granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States and a sister of Miss Sally Beecher and Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace of Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Genet is a brother of Edmond Genet of the Lafayette Escadrille, who was killed about a year ago in France, and is a great-grandson of Citizen Genet, France's first Minister to the United States. The marriage is to take place in June in Ossining.

Son Born to Judge and Mrs. Dike.

A son was born yesterday to Judge and Mrs. Norman S. Dike at their home at 194 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Judge Dike married Evelyn Moore Biddle at Glen Cove, L. I., on June 30, 1917.

WANT BOYS FOR A BAND.

Downtown League Issues a Call to Youthful Musicians.

The Downtown League, at 150 Nassau Street, yesterday issued this invitation to youthful musicians to enroll for band work during the period of the war.

The shortage of musicians is being felt in army and navy circles, and this has led a number of patriotic citizens to organize a band of 50 to 100 American boys to add their share toward the great cause. In the downtown district the banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses have signified their willingness to aid in the organization by permitting any employe between 15 and 21 to enroll in the new band and take part in parades for enlistment purposes and other public functions for the welfare of the United States and the Municipal Government. One of the best bandmasters in New York will assist in forming the band and direct it in its early stages. About thirty-five young musicians have enrolled, and it is desired to add double this number within the next four weeks. Any young man who can play a brass or reed instrument and is the son of a citizen of this country may join the new band.

No remuneration will be given to members of the band, but their uniforms and all the instruments necessary will be supplied by contributions from business men. Application for membership should be directed to the American Marine Band, care the Downtown League, 150 Nassau Street.

INFIRMARY ISSUES APPEAL.

Old Institution Needs $200,000 to Carry On Its Work.

Officers of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, established in 1853, by Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, said yesterday that conditions forced them to make a public appeal for $200,000, which was needed for the continuation of the work. The Campaign Committee, in its statement of present financial difficulties, said:

For the first time in the history of the institution it makes an appeal to the public for financial assistance. The tremendous and constantly increasing cost of food material and hospital supplies, the need for structural repairs, and the greatly lessened income partly due to the constant and insistent demands for contributions to all kinds of war service, account for the financial crisis that now threatens the further existence of the infirmary.

The medical staff and other friends of the infirmary believe that after sixty-five years of constant, faithful, and efficient service it has become indispensable to the sick women and children in its vicinity.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, Dr. Martha Wollstein, 1 West Eighty-first Street.

SAY THEATRES AID IN WAR.

Francis Wilson, E. H. Sothern, and Winthrop Ames Speak at Twilight Club.

The part played by the theatre in the war was the subject of addresses by about a dozen well-known theatrical people last night at a dinner given by the Twilight Club at the Hotel Biltmore. Among those who spoke were E. H. Sothern and Winthrop Ames, who described the part played by entertainment in the life of American soldiers in France; Rachel Crothers, head of the Stage Women's War Relief, who told of the work of that organization; Julia Marlowe, Louis K. Anspacher, and Francis Wilson. About 400 persons were present.

Mr. Wilson spoke of the new dignity which has come to the theatre as a result of the broader appreciation of its necessity in time of stress, and made a plea for a continuation of the appreciation after the war.

"Certainly something strange has happened," he declared. "With the Government investing $2,000,000 in theatres and theatrical enterprises, with the President indorsing the activities of the theatres, and with the Y. M. C. A. and the theatre awakened to a sense of mutual appreciation, there has been a marked disjointment of former prejudices. The power of the theatre for good, which has long been provokingly underestimated, is now beginning to be appreciated.

"It is a noble thing to give pleasure, and it is an honor to be a member of the theatrical profession. The theatre is an emotional necessity in time of stress, and perhaps when the stress is removed there may come a keener appreciation of the fact that the theatre is a blessing to civilization."

Others who spoke were Joseph A. Grismer, shepherd of the Lambs; Channing Pollock, Walter Irwin, and Henri La Fontaine, President of the University of Brussels. Daniel Frohman presided.

50,000 HEAR PARK CONCERT.

350th Field Artillery Band from Camp Dix Wins Applause.

Under the leadership of J. Tim Brymn, the bandmaster, the 350th Field Artillery Band, from Camp Dix, New Jersey, gave a concert at the Mall, in Central Park, yesterday afternoon. More than 50,000 persons listened to and applauded the band. Applause for Private Russell Smith, who played a cornet solo, was second in volume only to that which greeted the leader.

The band, which is composed of seventy-five pieces, led the Red Cross parade on Saturday and it will play at noon today at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street.

Quits Actors' and Authors' Theatre.

Edwin Milton Royle, who has been President of the Actors' and Authors' Theatre since its formation a little more than a month ago, announced yesterday that he had resigned his office. His withdrawal was under entirely amiable circumstances, he declared, and was brought about by a difference of opinion as to policy and methods. The Actors' and Authors' Theatre is a co-operative organization formed to produce plays, the first of which will be offered this week at the Fulton Theatre. The opening, announced for tonight, has been postponed until Thursday because of changes in the company.

Holy Name Societies Parade.

The Allied Italian Branches of the Holy Name Society of New York Archdiocese held a public demonstration yesterday afternoon to mark their alliance, which took place last March. The parade of about one thousand members of the Italian branches of the Holy Name Society marched from the Nativity Church at Second Street and Second Avenue to the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians at Twelfth Street and Avenue A. After the parade speeches were made by Mgr. Joseph P. Mooney, Mgr. G. Ferrante of the Italian Alliance, and the Rev. Ignatus Smith, Director General of the Holy Name Society in the United States.

O'Leary Trial to Begin Today.

The trial of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, who is charged with having entered into a conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the military laws of the United States, is scheduled to start at 10 o'clock this morning in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court. Luther Bedford is a co-defendant in the case. He has demanded a separate trial. O'Leary will be represented by Thomas B. Felder, while Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes will prosecute the case for the Government.

WOMEN URGED TO ENROLL.

Suffrage Party Will Distribute 241,000 Pamphlets in City.

The New York City Woman Suffrage Party has printed 241,000 Enrollment Day pamphlets which will be distributed throughout the city to the women voters in the five boroughs, according to an announcement from the headquarters of the organization yesterday. About 25,000 of these pamphlets will be given to school teachers for distribution among parents. The pamphlets urge the women to enroll and tell them why they should. Also, the fact that a woman does not lose her vote in November by failing to enroll is also made clear.

These pamphlets were issued, it was said, because of the numerous queries the Suffrage Party headquarters has been receiving during the last week or so from women who did not understand exactly what was meant by enrollment. In addition to the pamphlets, the district leaders of the party have arranged for a series of meetings all over the city this week, at which the subject of enrollment will be discussed.

"The Woman Suffrage Party is doing its full duty to get the women out to enroll," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, President of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, yesterday. Our leaders are setting a good example by enrolling, and I predict that many thousands of women will enroll so that they can vote in the primaries on Sept. 3."

ROB EX-LABOR INVESTIGATOR

John McArdle Badly Beaten by Two Men in Brooklyn.

John McArdle, former special investigator of the State Labor Department, was held up, beaten with a blackjack, and robbed in Brooklyn early yesterday morning.

McArdle, who is now business agent of Mailers' Union No. 6, was on the way to his home at 1,723 West Twelfth Street, Bath Beach, when he noticed he was being followed by two men. He had just left the King's Highway station of the Fourth Avenue subway, and at Avenue Q and Twelfth Street the men overtook him. One of the men pushed a revolver against his cheat and the other hit him over the head with a blackjack. He was hit again and again and was so badly injured that he was still in bed and under a doctor's care last night.

The thugs took two diamond rings, a watch and chain, and $22 in cash. One of the rings was valued at $350 and was presented to him by the Mailers' Union when he gave up his position as business agent of that organization temporarily some years ago to become an investigator for the Labor Department.

McArdle said last night he believed the assault was committed purely for the purpose of robbery.

AUTO SMASH KILLS SOLDIER

Army Truck Hits Motor Cycle—Corporal Soder the Victim.

One soldier was the victim in one of the series of automobile accidents which occurred yesterday and late Saturday in and near New York. Through confusion of signals an army motor truck crashed into a motor cycle on which Corporal Walter Soder, a member of an aero squadron stationed at Camp Mills, was riding. He suffered a fracture of the skull and died at the base hospital at Mineola. Corporal Soder came from Sea Cliff, L. I. Two of his brothers are in the service.

In avoiding a small boy, Charles Molenkin of 406 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, drove his machine into a small crowd at Cooper Street and Myrtle Avenue, where solicitors for Red Cross funds were working, and injured four persons. Policeman James G. Power of 118 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, suffered a sprained back and knee, and three children met with bruises and lacerations.

Patrick F. O'Brien of 634 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, sustained a fractured skull yesterday when he was thrown from the machine driven by Charles Coff of 215 Warren Street, which came into collision at North and Court Streets with a car operated by Joseph B. Hicks of 634 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

Frank Trotter, 9 years old, of 785 Malbone Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Kings County Hospital with serious injuries to the head and body after he had been hit at Albany and East New York Avenues by a machine driven by Benjamin Shurack of 1,964 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FUNERAL OF W. L. ABINGDON.

More Than 400 Friends of Dead Actor Attend Services.

The funeral of William L. Abingdon, the English actor who committed suicide on Friday night after brooding over the outcome of the war, in which two of his sons are actively engaged, was held yesterday at the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. More than 400 of the dead actor's friends in the theatrical profession attended the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, pastor of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

"It was Mr. Abingdon's work to interpret human nature to the world," Dr. Seagle said, speaking of the dead actor's career, "and he did it to perfection. During our twelve years of intimate acquaintance I regarded him as one of my warmest friends." George M. Cohan and De Wolf Hopper, who were to have made addresses at the services were unable to attend.

Many members of the Lambs, Players, Actors', and other clubs of which Mr. Abingdon had been a member were present. Mrs. Abingdon, who was Miss Bijou Fernandez, entered the chapel accompanied by her sister and George Nash, a warm friend of the dead actor. The pallbearers were Joseph Grismer, William Courtleigh, Joseph Kilgour, A. O. Brown, John Milturn, Charles Stevenson, and Cyril Harcourt. Burial was in Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual convention of the Independent Order of Brith Abraham will open on Sunday, May 26, in the New Star Casino, at Lexington Avenue and 110th Street. About 1,400 delegates will attend and Governor Whitman has accepted an invitation to speak.

The Shevuoth festival, with entertainments and exhibits of the work of students, was ended yesterday in the Central Jewish Institute at 126 East Eighty-fifth Street. All the members of the centre were asked to participate.

The General George W. Wingate Athletic League of the public schools in Districts 6 and 7 will have their annual pageant and indoor games in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory next Saturday evening. Pupils from fifteen east side schools will take part.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM FINDLAY, a retired steel merchant, died at his home in Millburn, N. J., on Friday.

Dr. SIDELL E. FISH, a dentist of Freeport, L. I., is dead at his home there in his seventy-third year.

JAMES SKINNER, a retired marine engineer, died on Saturday at Flushing Hospital, in his eighty-third year.

ALBERT CHRISTIAN STRIFFLER, 57 years old, a landscape artist, died on Friday at his home, 323 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn.

RICHARD JAMES WILSON, who was in the roofing business in Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 689 Pacific Street, aged 75 years.

ABRAHAM WEIL, 41 years old, general superintendent of William Steiner's Sons & Co., lithographers, died early yesterday at his home, 1,864 Seventh Avenue.

ALBERT J. LEADER, 71 years old, head of the Leader Printing Company in this city for many years and at one time a proof-reader on The New York Tribune, died yesterday at his home in North Plainfield, N. J.

HAROLD ACKLEY BANKER, associated with his father, John W. Banker, in the paper and twine business at 17 White Street, died in Memorial Hospital on Saturday night following an operation. He was in his twenty-fifth year.

GEORGE PATRICK O'HANLON, 51 years old, a mechanical draftsman and heating engineer with the firm of Walker & Chambers, 123 East Forty-first Street, died in Fordham Hospital early yesterday as the result of injuries he suffered in an automobile accident on Friday. Mr. O'Hanlon was born in Dublin, Ireland.

Born.

DIKE.—To Judge and Mrs. Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn, N. Y., a son, Sunday, May 19.

Engaged.

STRENG—ARNHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arnheim, 520 West 160th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Clara to Mr. Leo H. Streng. Reception Sunday, May 26th, at the Wallace, 448 West 152d St., after 8 P. M. No cards.

Married.

HODGMAN—McDONALD.—On May 18, at Boston, Esther Madeline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander McDonald of Ayer, Mass., to Lieutenant George Barker Hodgman, Jr., U. S. R.

PITKIN—SHERMAN.—On Saturday, May 18, at Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., by the Rev. C. W. Robinson, Sylvia, youngest daughter of the late Roger Minott Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, to Perley Peabody Pitkin of Montpelier, Vt.

ROTTSCHAEFER — GROW. — On Saturday, May 18, in New York City, by Rev. Dr. Henry Moffet, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. C. Grow of Cranford, N. J., to Henry Rottschaefer, Captain U. S. Signal Corps.

Died.

ATKINSON.—On Saturday, May 18, 1918, John J. Atkinson. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 64 West 91st St., on Monday evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BANKER.—Harold Acklert, of Cranford, N. J., suddenly at Memorial Hospital, New York City, Saturday, May 18, beloved husband of Mary Stolk Banker and son of John M. and Eugenie Banker. Funeral at father's residence, 3:30, Tuesday, May 21, train C. R. R. of N. J., Liberty St., 2:07.

BERMAN.—At Port Henry, N. Y., May 18, Hannah, beloved wife of Lestor Berman and mother of Maurice, William, Amelia, Mrs. Sol Pleachner, and Mrs. Robert Agnew. Interment Plattsburg, N. Y., May 20.

BUILDER.—On May 19, 1918, Martha Builder of Toronto, Canada. Services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Grenny, 205 West 108d St., Wednesday, 11 A. M. Toronto and Brantford, Canada, papers please copy.

CHRISTOPHER.—On Friday, May 17, Joseph H., beloved husband of Lizzie Hopper Christopher, at his residence, 282 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J. Funeral services at his late residence on Monday, May 20, at 3 P. M.

CUMMINGS.—Anna, widow of Michael and mother of Helen, at residence of her daughter, Helen Henderson, 57 Ramge Terrace, Bloomfield, N. J. Funeral Wednesday, 9 A. M., from Church of Sacred Heart, Bloomfield, N. J. Interment Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

DUFFY.—On Sunday, May 19, at his residence, 236 East 27th St., Charles H., dearly beloved husband of Catharine T. Funeral Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered. Automobile cortege. Interment private.

FINNEY.—Eleanor Graham, suddenly, on May 18, at her residence, Wappingers Falls, N. Y., daughter of the late Rev. Spencer L. and Isabel R. Finney, and beloved sister of Mrs. I. R. Lloyd, Elizabeth O. Finney, and Robert Spencer Finney. Funeral at convenience of family.

HARTLEY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 18, Edward Hartley, aged 82. Funeral services at his late residence, 36 West Lincoln Av., Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

HUMPHRIES.—Helen Marr, widow of James E. Humphries. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank E. West, 172 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, May 21, at 2 P. M.

HYMAN.—May 19, in his 43d year, Isaac Barney Hyman, beloved husband of Florence and devoted son of Ella and Abraham and brother of Daniel W., Montague E., Lionel A., and Gerald J. Funeral from chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Tuesday, May 21, at 2 P. M. Chicago (Ill.) and Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

JACOSS.—Adolph, beloved husband of Fannie, (nee Miller,) and father of Lester, Hilda, Eck, and Estelle. Funeral from his late residence, 171 East 81st St., Monday, May 20, 1918, at 1 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., May 18, 1918, Miss Elizabeth C. Johnston. Funeral services from her late residence, 447 Westminster Av., on Monday, May 20, at 5:30 P. M. Interment at her former home, Savannah, Ga.

KAUFMAN.—On May 19, Lina Meyer, aged 68, mother of Lewis B. Kaufman and sister of Mrs. Joseph Marx. Funeral 10 A. M. Tuesday, from Rothchild's Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av.

KIERNAN.—Mary Kiernan, the beloved wife of the late Thomas Kiernan, a native of Balleboro, County Cavan, Ireland, and loving mother of the Rev. John J. Kiernan, Rev. Brother Cyprian, Michael, Thomas, James, Robert, and the late William Kiernan. Funeral from her late residence, 336 East 87th St., on Wednesday, May 22, at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, East 14th St., at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KIMURA.—Zozo. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's) Monday, 3 P. M.

KNOLL.—On Sunday, May 19, 1918, Frank A. Knoll, beloved husband of Barbara Knoll, (nee Kusa,) aged 51 years. Relatives, friends, also members of Tuscan Lodge 704, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 98 Moffatt St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 21, at 8 P. M.

KRAMER.—Martha, beloved wife of Louis Kramer and mother of Seymour and Maurice and sister of Laura Elsoffer and Emma Lindenborn. Notice of funeral later.

LASHER.—Suddenly, on May 19, 1918, Katherine Eltinge, beloved daughter of Robert R. and Isabella J. B. Lasher, in the 7th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 673 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at 3 o'clock Tuesday at New Paltz, N. Y.

MARTIN.—James J., on Friday, May 17, 1918. Funeral from his late residence, 132 West 48th St., on Tuesday, May 21, 1918; thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a mass of requiem will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

MOWER.—On Saturday, May 18, 1918, Sara E., daughter of Thomas G. Mower, M. D., Surgeon, U. S. Army. Funeral services will be held on Monday, May 20, 2:30 P. M., at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St.

NIEMEYER.—May 17, William J. Niemeyer, aged 65. Services at his late residence, 326 West 47th St., Monday, 10 A. M. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

O'HANLON.—May 19, George, beloved husband of Letitia O'Hanlon, (nee Barclay.) Funeral from his late residence, 189 West 188th St., on Wednesday, May 22, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road, Bronx.

RANDALL. — On Saturday, May 18, 1918, Emily Randall. Funeral service at St. Agnes' Chapel, West 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Tuesday, May 21, at 3 o'clock.

REHBIN.—John W., May 19, beloved husband of Mary Rehbin, (nee Cunningham,) and father of William, Alice, Loretta, Frank, Florence, and John Rehbin. Funeral from his late residence, 114 West 16th St., on Thursday, May 23, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Anthony's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be read. Interment, Calvary Cemetery.

SALZ.—Sigmund, brother of Joseph, Charles, and Leo, Mrs. Sophia Goetze, Mrs. Carrie Schwartz, Mrs. Pauline Doctor, suddenly, on May 18. Funeral, 2 P. M., May 20, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Monmouth St., Redbank, N. J. Interment at the Hebrew Burial Grounds, Long Branch, N. J.

SIEGEL.—Harris, beloved husband of Fannie Siegel, father of Herman, Samuel, Alexander, and Mrs. Joseph Phillips, Mrs. Eva Karpf, and Mrs. Dorothy Gelbwaks, died May 19. Funeral from his late residence, 42 West 119th St., Monday, 1 P. M. No flowers.

SKINNER.—James. Services private at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) Broadway, 66th, 67th Sts.

VERMILYE.—At Englewood, N. J., on May 19, Netty de Milt, wife of H. Rowland Vermilye. Funeral from her late residence, Cedar St., Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, at 4:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Erie Station, Jersey City, at 3:44 P. M. It is especially requested that no flowers be sent.

WALSH.—On March 18, Dr. Charles F. A. Walsh, at his residence, 701 West 177th St., N. Y. C., in the 58th year of his age. Funeral private at Ossining, N. Y., Tuesday.

WEIL.—Abraham, beloved son of Hannah Weil and of the late Benjamin Weil, Sunday, May 19. Funeral Tuesday, May 21, at 10 o'clock from his late residence, 1,864 7th Av.

WEIL. — Maimonides Benevolent Society. Brethren: You are hereby notified of the death of Brother Abraham Weil and are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place on Tuesday, May 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 1,864 7th Av., at 115th St.

HARRY N. SIMON, President.
SAMUEL SCHEUER, Secretary.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices 50c. to $2.00, except Sat. Nights, $2.50.

SEE THE Funny "Bish" He's Tickling the Town With Screams of Laughter in Klaw & Erlanger's Radiant Musical Comedy

THE Rainbow Girl

New Amsterdam Theatre ROOF W. 42 St. ZIEGFELD NEW 11:30 NIGHTLY MIDNIGHT FROLIC
MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY MIDNIGHT SHOW IN AMERICA AND THE ONLY ONE MR. ZIEGFELD IS IDENTIFIED WITH
★ WILL ROGERS ★
★ LILLIAN LORRAINE ★
★ EDDIE CANTOR ★
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★ FRANK CARTER ★
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★ FRISCO ★
★ DOLORES ★
UNRIVALLED BEAUTY CHORUS
NEXT WEEK SPECIAL FANNIE BRICE
RESERVED TABLES 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE AFTER THEATRE SUPPERS

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
"DISTINCT SUCCESS."—Times
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
IN THE NEW 3 ACT COMEDY,
BELINDA
"If you don't like Belinda then you don't know a delightful person when you see one."—Alan Dale.
PRECEDED BY J. M. BARRIE'S "THE NEW WORD"

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 43 St., East of B'way. 'Phone Bryant 7410. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
BILLIE BURKE HENRY MILLER in A Marriage of Convenience

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE. B'WAY & 43D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
THE Kiss Burglar
THE SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS.

HUDSON Theatre, West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EUGENE WALTER'S NANCY LEE
CHARLOTTE WALKER—LEWIS STONE.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
GOING UP The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

PARK Thea., Cols. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST TWO WEEKS OF SEASON.
7 DAYS LEAVE
Big Military-Naval Melodrama.

CORT 48 ST., E. of B'WAY. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. WED. MATINEE POP. PRICES.
"Liveliest musical show in town."—Ev. Sun
FLO-FLO

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY WITH A PAST

FULTON 46 st., nr. B'way. Actors and Authors Theatre
Opening Postponed to THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 23
TICKETS FOR TONIGHT GOOD THURSDAY. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Matinee WED.
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE
With Barrow Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. WED.
PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH
with Florence Moore

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee TOMORW. 25c & 50c.
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON in "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE."

LAST 17 PERFORMANCES
FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" GLOBE Mats. Wed and Sat.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1
SPANISH DANCERS from "THE LAND OF JOY," Master George Dewey, "For Fifty's Sake," others & Conroy & Le Maire.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
CHRISTIE MacDONALD, "ALL FOR DEMOCRACY," Falk Adler, Halligan & Sykes, and others.

Greenwich Village THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Ave. Spring 8400
Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. 2:30. 50c., $1, $1.50.
3 ONE-ACT PLAYS: "WOMAN'S HONOR"; "ILE"; "THE MAID OF FRANCE."
Special Pop. Mat. Tomorrow, 50c & $1.

ELY CLUB RED CROSS BENEFIT
Come and take tea at Delmonico's, May 24, at 3:00 P. M. and hear Corporal Little, 75th Canadian Battalion, talk. Tickets, at the door, $1.50, including tea.

CENTURY GROVE ATOP CENTURY THEATRE STARTS 11:30.
MIDNIGHT REVUE
ADDED FEATURES BEG. WED. DOLLY SISTERS JOHNNY DOOLEY

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. HELLO AMERICA! with Lewis & Dody.

The Greatest Shows on Earth for the Greatest Cause in the World
AMERICAN RED CROSS BENEFITS
May 20th to 27th under the auspices of Allied Theatrical and Motion Picture Team
Every theatre of the Speaking Stage, Dramatic, Musical, Operatic, and Vaudeville, allied in this Big Red Cross Drive.
At every motion picture theatre a screen star will appear personally each night this week.
Special for School Children: In conjunction with the Board of Education there will be held in every motion picture theatre in Greater New York a Special Red Cross Benefit performance on Saturday morning, May 25, at 10 o'clock. Entire proceeds of 1,000 Motion Picture Theatres to the American Red Cross Fund.
5 GALA EVENTS—WAR TAX WAIVED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT

HIPPODROME Thursday Night, May 23rd
1

Dixon's Solve Your Lubrication Problem

Metal-to-metal contact in bearing surfaces causes friction. Unchecked it reduces your power, increases expense and hastens the end of your car's usefulness.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

put a wear-resisting film of selected flake graphite over the metal surfaces. Dixon's alone prevent grinding and give you a better-running, longer-lasting car.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company
Jersey City, N.J.
Established 1827

On with the "drive"!

Not a question of "lending," but "giving."

For New York, the quota is $25,000,000.00.

To go "over the top" means an average of $5 for every man, woman and child.

Some will give thousands, while others will find that it pinches to part with a dollar. But what are the pocket-book-hurts compared to the bodyhurts of men who are giving their lives!

Give what you think you can and then give all you can!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
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Helping The Day's Work

Bodily comfort is the first thing needed for personal efficiency.

Men who are really progressing do not put up with the pinching and constraint of ordinary footwear.

We fit many of them each season at the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE stores. It is interesting to see old customers come back again and again, often choosing the same model shoe each time they buy. They find it good business to be efficient by means of the famous cushion.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

RACING AT JAMAICA
LONG ISLAND
TODAY
$2,000 Suffolk Stakes
Clarendon Handicap
And 4 Other Good Races
BEGINNING AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33rd St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 1:55 P. M. Course also reached by Trolleys.
Grand Stand $3.30. Ladies, $1.65. Including War Tax.

THE BATTLE OF PICARDY.

Review of the Battle of Picardy by a military observer. A striking and graphic account of this long conflict in Current History for May. Published by The New York Times Company. 25 cents—$3 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BETHLEHEM BEATS FALL RIVER IN BATTLE OF GIANTS FOR NATIONAL SOCCER CUP

BETHLEHEM ELEVEN SHUTS OUT ROVERS

Fall River Soccer Team Loses Struggle for National Trophy to Steel Workers.

FINAL SCORE 3 GOALS TO 0

Pennsylvanians Play Invulnerable Game in First Half, but Opponents Do Better Near Close.

For the third time since the annual championship of the United States Football Association for the National Challenge Trophy was inaugurated, five years ago, the famous soccer eleven representing the Bethlehem Steel Company of Bethlehem, Penn., fought its way to victory over the Fall River Rovers of Fall River, Mass., in the replay of the final round at the Federal League baseball grounds at Harrison, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

The first clash at Pawtucket between the champions and last year's winners of the cup ended in a 2-2 tie, but yesterday the steelworkers obtained the verdict by the score of 3 goals to 0, after a gruelling contest which taxed the endurance of the twenty-two players engaged to the limit, and which was watched by an excited crowd of 8,000 enthusiasts.

Throughout the first half the Pennsylvania players had it all their own way, establishing a lead of 2 to 0 and forcing seven corners, none of which, however, directly or indirectly, yielded any result. Not until the second half did the New Englanders obtain corners, and then both shots for goal went behind.

After half an hour of play, Ratican, Bethlehem's speedy centre forward, forced his way through the pack and scored the first goal unassisted.

Two minutes later a penalty was given against C. Byrnes and Fleming took the kick, which was beautifully blocked by Albion. On the rebound Pepper found the net. Duncan, in goal for Bethlehem, had little to do in the first half, but almost collapsed from a blow in the stomach during the second period. Kirkpatrick, Bethlehem's sturdy left half, landed on his neck in a mixup, but recovered after a few minutes.

Twenty minutes after the restart, Fleming centered grandly from the left and Ratican shot the third and last goal of the game. Ferguson played a brilliant game at left back for the victors.

The lineup:

Bethlehem, (3.)	Position.	Rovers, (0.)
Duncan	G.	Albion
Fletcher	R. B.	Booth
Ferguson	L. B.	C. Byrnes
Murray	R. H.	Byrnes
Campbell	C. H.	Beardsworth
Kirkpatrick	L. H.	Clark
Murphy	O. R.	Smith
Pepper	I. R.	Morgan
Ratican	C.	Sullivan
Forrest	I. L.	Swords
Fleming	O. L.	Chadwick

Referee—C. E. Creighton, New York. Linesmen—Sam McLearie, Boston, and Joe Booth, Bridgeport. Goals—Ratican, (2,) Pepper, Bethlehem. Time—Halves of 45 minutes.

TAYLOR IN SEMI-FINALS.

Junior Champion Advances in Brooklyn Tennis Tourney.

Two players advanced to the semi-final round of the Brooklyn junior tennis championship at the Terrace Club yesterday afternoon. G. B. Phingst of Philadelphia won his way through in the upper half of the draw when he defeated Percy Kynoston in a hectic three-set match at 6—4, 7—9, 6—2. Below him in the draw Harold Taylor, the Metropolitan junior champion, won an advanced bracket by defeating Frank Anderson at 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Phingst and Taylor will therefore meet in the semi-final round. In the boys' tournament Abraham Bassford, 3d, won a semi-final round contest when he defeated W. Aydelotte at 8—6, 6—2.

VETERAN PAIR WINS FINALS.

Steinkampf and Bassford Victors in Harlem Tourney.

Harry J. Steinkampf and Henry Bassford forced their way through to victory in the final round of the Harlem Tennis Club's doubles tournament yesterday afternoon when they defeated Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, and W. F. Fisher in a sharply waged four-set match at 7—9, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. It was the perfect coordination of the winners' efforts which more than anything else brought confusion to Richards and Fisher.

MRS. GAVIN LOSES MATCH.

Defeated by Sleepy Hollow Golf Professional in Red Cross Event.

Mrs. William A. Gavin, holder of the women's metropolitan golf championship, was defeated in a handicap Red Cross event at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club yesterday by A. J. Sanderson, the Sleepy Hollow professional, with the score 4 and 3. The women's title holder was hardly at the top of her game, taking an approximate 94 for the course, while Sanderson had an approximate 77. Mrs. Gavin was out in 47, and took a like number of strokes coming in, while Sanderson was out in 39 and back in 38. The extra holes were played out, and it was on the last three that Sanderson did some of his best playing of the day. In each instance he was one under par.

CYCLIST IS BADLY INJURED.

New York Rider in Hospital After Fall at Newark Velodrome.

Arthur Spencer, the national cycling champion, defeated Frank Kramer, the former title holder in two straight heats of a mile match race before the largest crowd of the season at the Velodrome at Newark yesterday. Spencer won the first heat from in front by a little more than a length, and in the second one rode around Kramer, nipping him at the tape and winning by inches.

Louis P. Sattler of 410 East Eighty-second Street, a member of the Century Road Club Association, is in the Newark City Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull and a broken nose, which he sustained in a fall on the steep bank in the third heat of the half-mile amateur race. Sattler complained of not feeling well before the race started, and with a lap to go collapsed, sliding down the track on his face. He was taken to the hospital unconscious and is still there.

NAVAL AUXILIARY VICTOR.

Officers and Enlisted Men Win from Transportation Nine.

Two baseball games between branches of the naval service were played at the Polo Grounds yesterday morning. The games were between the Naval Auxiliary Reserve and the Naval Overseas Transport Service.

The first game was between the enlisted men of the two branches, and was won by the Naval Auxiliary team, 1 to 0. In the second contest, between the officers, victory again went to the Auxiliary Reserves by a score of 7 to 1. The playing of Newman and McGinn was the feature of the officers' game.

Barnes and Hobens Lead on Links.

Jack Hobens, the Englewood Field Club professional, and Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, earned a victory over two of the amateur golfers, Jerome Travers and Oswald Kirkby, in a thirty-six-hole, four ball best ball match over the Englewood course yesterday, finishing in the lead by 5 and 4.

International League.
Newark, 5; Syracuse, 1.

Baseball Today, 3:15 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 1; Cleveland, 0. (Twelve innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 5; New York, 1.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	18	10	.643
New York	16	11	.593
Chicago	16	11	.593
Cleveland	15	13	.536
Washington	13	14	.481
St. Louis	11	13	.458
Philadelphia	11	15	.423
Detroit	7	15	.318

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	20	7	.741
Chicago	17	9	.654
Cincinnati	16	13	.552
Pittsburgh	13	12	.520
Philadelphia	11	14	.440
Boston	10	17	.370
Brooklyn	9	16	.360
St. Louis	9	17	.346

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

HEARN SHUTS OUT CARDS.

Allows Only Four Hits, and Boston Triumphs by 1 to 0.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—Hearn held St. Louis to four hits today and Boston shut out St. Louis 1 to 0. The visitors bunched two of their seven hits off Packard in the second, when Wickland singled, took second on Snyder's high throw to catch him off first, and scored on a single by J. C. Smith.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rehg, lf	4	0	0	1	1
Herzog, 3b	4	0	0	2	4
Kelley, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Wickland, rf	4	1	2	0	0
J.Smith, 3b	1	0	1	1	0
Massey, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	0	16	0
Rawlings, ss	3	0	2	1	6
Wilson, c	3	0	1	5	2
Hearn, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	1	7	27	15

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel, 2b	4	0	0	6	6
J.Smith, cf	4	0	1	4	0
Baird, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Hornsby, ss	3	0	0	1	1
Cruise, lf	3	0	1	1	0
Paulette, 1b	3	0	0	10	0
Snyder, c	3	0	1	4	0
Gonzales, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Packard, p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	29	0	4	27	15

Errors—Hornsby, Snyder.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Snyder. Sacrifice hit—Rawlings. Double plays—Massey, Herzog, and Konetchy; Packard, Betzel, and Paulette, (2.) Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hearn, 1; Packard, 2.

PITCHING DUEL FOR TYLER.

Cub Southpaw Twirls 3-to-0 Shutout Against Phillies.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Chicago won the odd game of the series from Philadelphia today when they shut out the visitors, 3 to 0.

The game was a pitching duel between Tyler and Hogg, with the former having the shade because of the ability of the locals to make their hits count. When the Easterners threatened to score on three occasions, fast double plays frustrated their chances.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Paskert, cf	5	1	1	1	0
Hollocher, ss	4	1	1	1	8
Mann, lf	4	0	3	3	2
Flack, rf	2	0	0	2	0
Merkle, 1b	1	1	1	11	0
Deal, 3b	2	0	0	3	2
Kilduff, 2b	2	0	0	4	2
Killifer, c	3	0	0	7	0
Tyler, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	24	3	6	27	11

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft, ss	4	0	1	2	3
McGar'n, 2b	4	0	0	4	1
Stock, 3b	4	0	2	2	0
Cravath, rf	4	0	3	3	0
Luderus, 1b	2	0	0	4	0
Whitted, lf	3	0	2	2	1
Muesel, cf	3	0	0	3	0
Burns, c	3	0	1	4	1
Hogg, p	2	0	0	0	3
aDilhoefer	0	0	0	0	0
bPearce	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	6	24	9

a Batted for Luderus in the ninth.
b Batted for Hogg in the ninth.
Error—Tyler.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Burns, Merkle, Stock, Paskert, Mann. Sacrifice hits—Hogg, Deal. Sacrifice flies—Merkle, Kilduff. Double plays—Hollocher and Merkle; Whitted and Burns; Mann and Kilduff, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 9. Base on balls—Off Hogg, 3; Tyler, 4. Hits—Off Hogg, 6 in 8 innings; Tyler, 6 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Muesel.) Struck out—By Hogg, 2; Tyler, 2. Winning pitcher—Tyler. Losing pitcher—Hogg.

Last Week's Big League Records.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	R.	H.	E.
New York	5	2	3	10	37	6
Chicago	6	3	3	27	54	7
Cincinnati	6	5	1	22	46	3
Pittsburgh	5	2	3	22	46	9
*Philadelphia	6	3	2	20	45	7
Brooklyn	6	2	4	25	60	8
*St. Louis	6	2	3	13	34	12
Boston	6	3	3	29	55	5

*Tie game, Monday, May 13.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston	5	5	0	33	56	11
New York	5	3	2	17	41	7
Cleveland	6	3	3	19	39	13
Chicago	7	4	3	17	47	4
Washington	5	2	3	9	47	9
St. Louis	5	2	3	18	46	11
Philadelphia	6	3	3	21	47	17
Detroit	5	0	5	17	36	8

Bend Over

in *this* union suit and the full blouse above the waistband *gives*—lets you go without a "bind." And the closed seat *can't* bunch up and wrinkle and get your goat! It opens down the side. Treat yourself to *comfort*, in

ROCKINCHAIR
Athletic Underwear for Men & Boys

GIANTS' PITCHERS MAULED BY REDS

Loose Support Upsets Four New York Boxmen and Cincinnati Takes Game, 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The Giants bungled matters terribly in the fourth inning of today's game with the Reds and in that frame Matty's men made enough runs to capture the final game of the series from the league leaders, the final score was 5 to 1.

Jess Barnes, heretofore unbeaten, suffered an ignominious fate today. He was driven from the box in the fourth, though it is true that his troubles were in a large measure due to the damaging errors on the part of his teammates. In all, four Giant pitchers broke into the fray, Jeff Tesreau, Cecil Causey and Al Demaree following in Barnes's footsteps in the order named.

Eller was nicked for ten blows, but had no difficulty in limiting the Giants to one run. The fourth inning began with a muff by Holke of Fletcher's throw of Lee Magee's grounder. Roush dumped a sacrifice bunt in front of the plate, and McCarty, seizing upon the pellet, hurled it over Holke's head, Lee Magee dashing around to third on the error.

Sherwood Magee tripled to right, scoring Lee Magee and Roush, and Griffith singled to right, scoring Sherwood. Neale poked a single to left, and both runners advanced when Barnes threw Blackburne out at first. Wingo was purposely passed, filling the bases. Eller then hit to Zimmerman, who threw to McCarty, forcing Griffith, and McCarty threw to Holke in a futile attempt to double up Eller. Neale, who had rounded third, dashed for the plate, and made it in safety before Holke could get the ball back to McCarty. Barnes couldn't locate the plate for Groh and issued a pass to him, but Lee Magee, up for the second time in that inning, retired the side with a fly to Young.

The Giants had men on the bases in every inning but the first, but they were powerless with the stick on the many occasions when they had a chance to break through and out down the Reds' lead.

Their lone tally was hung up in the sixth inning. Benny Kauff slugged the ball to the fence in left centre for three bases, and Burns followed with a one-base drive to left that scored Kauff. The game was finished in a pelting rain, which fell from the seventh inning on.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
L.Magee, 2b	4	1	0	6	4
Roush, cf	5	1	0	3	0
S.Magee, 1b	4	2	1	11	0
Griffith, rf	4	0	2	3	0
Neale, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Blckb'rne, ss	4	0	2	2	3
Wingo, c	3	0	1	8	2
Eller, p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	32	5	6	27	17

NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young, rf	4	0	1	3	0
Kauff, cf	4	1	2	0	0
Burns, lf	4	0	3	2	0
Zim'man, 3b	4	0	1	3	3
Fletcher, ss	4	0	1	0	5
Holke, 1b	4	0	2	12	0
Niehoff, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
McCarty, c	3	0	0	3	0
Barnes, p	1	0	0	0	1
Tesreau, p	0	0	0	0	1
aThorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Causey, p	0	0	0	0	0
bWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Demaree, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	34	1	10	24	14

a Batted for Tesreau in sixth inning.
b Batted for Causey in eighth inning.
Errors—Kauff, Niehoff, Holke, McCarty, L. Magee.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	..	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Wingo. Three-base hits—S. Magee, Griffith, Kauff. Stolen base—Burns. Sacrifice hit—Roush. Double plays—Blackburne, L. Magee, and S. Magee; L. Magee and S. Magee. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 2. Hits—Off Barnes, 4 in 4 innings; Tesreau, 1 in 1; Causey, 0 in 2; Demaree, 1 in 1. Struck out—By Eller, 3; Barnes, 1. Losing pitcher—Barnes.

SUNDAY BALL IN CAPITAL.

Washington Signalizes Event by Beating Cleveland, 1 to 0.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Sunday baseball in the National Capital was inaugurated today with a twelve-inning game in which Washington defeated Cleveland, 1 to 0, before one of the largest crowds that ever gathered at the local park. More than 15,000 persons were present.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton, rf	5	0	0	0	0
Lavan, ss	6	0	2	4	7
Milan, cf	6	0	2	2	0
Shanks, lf	5	0	0	7	0
Judge, 1b	5	0	0	15	1
Morgan, 2b	4	0	1	5	7
Foster, 3b	5	0	1	1	1
Ainsmith, c	4	0	0	2	0
aSchulte	1	0	1	0	0
Ayers, p	5	1	0	0	8
Total	46	1	7	36	20

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Wood, lf	6	0	1	1	0
Chapman, ss	5	0	1	1	7
Speaker, cf	6	0	1	5	0
Roth, rf	6	0	0	2	0
Wambs'g, 2b	5	0	1	3	5
Williams, 1b	4	0	1	17	0
Turner, 3b	4	0	0	4	2
O'Neill, c	5	0	2	2	1
Coveleskie, p	5	0	0	0	4
Total	46	0	7	*35	19

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a Batted for Ainsmith in the twelfth.
Errors—Wood, Chapman, (3,) Williams, Coveleskie, Lavan, (4,) Morgan, Foster.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen base—Speaker. Double play—Lavan, Morgan, and Judge. Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; Washington, 12. First base on errors—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 4. Base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; Ayers, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (Williams.) Struck out—By Ayers, 16; Coveleskie, 1.

HARD BLOW FOR GIANTS.

Loss of Doyle Serious Handicap on Western Trip.

That Larry Doyle will be lost to the Giants for a much longer time than the club officials care to admit is evident from the fact that Manager McGraw has bought Bert Nelhoff to play in Doyle's place at second base. It is stated that while the Giants were playing the Phillies here, just before going West, Manager McGraw realized the seriousness of Doyle's intestinal trouble and immediately started to negotiate with St. Louis for Nelhoff's services.

While it is reported that there is much improvement in Doyle's condition since his operation at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital here, the club officials are not counting on Doyle's return to playing form for some time to come. It is feared that it will be many weeks before Doyle will be able to take his regular place at second for the Giants.

The loss of Doyle at a time when he was leading the league with a batting average of .426, and fielding just as well as when he was at his best, is the real reason of the Giants' slump when they invaded the West without Laughing Larry. The sudden loss of such an important factor in the batting order and team play of the club naturally upset it after its wild ride of triumph through the Eastern clubs. The Giants' attack became disarranged and it probably will not get back to its highest point of efficiency again until the new man Niehoff is thoroughly fitted into the club system of play.

In the five games played by the Giants last week they won two and lost three. The falling off in hitting, which was so evident against the Pittsburgh left-handed pitchers, was even more pronounced against Matty's Cincinnati Reds.

The next stand of the Giants is at St. Louis, where McGraw's men should get a chance to recover from their slump. It is certain that the club will have to improve to cope with the Chicago Cubs, a club which is accomplishing much under Manager Mitchell's guidance. Cincinnati went into third place, passing Pittsburgh as a result of their feast on the Giants, but there was no change in the relative positions of the other clubs.

Brooklyn won two games and lost four during the week, and is tied with St. Louis for sixth place in the pennant race. The Dodgers go up against Chicago today, and will have a hard row to hoe. Manager Robinson is badly in need of a reliable pitcher, for none of his present staff has come up to expectations when effective mound work was needed to save a game. Robinson has been trying to buy a pitcher outright, but he has found that none of the other clubs is willing to part with any of their boxmen.

National League officials of the weaker clubs still argue that unless a decided cut is made in the player limit before long that the difference between the strong and weak clubs will be so pronounced that it will hurt interest in the race. If the stronger clubs would turn loose some of their players, which could be brought about by a cut in the player limit, which is now twenty-two, the weaker clubs would get a chance to strengthen with the released players. However, there is so much opposition to this plan from influential clubs like New York and Chicago, that just such a state of affairs is unlikely.

The Yankee pitching continues weak, and all efforts of Manager Huggins to land a new twirler have been in vain. The attitude of American League managers, among the stronger clubs, to aid the weaker clubs by parting with some of their players is no more liberal than in the National League, so the chance of Huggins landing a good experienced pitcher seems slim.

The Yanks won three games and lost two last week, but in their defeat on Saturday showed how really weak their pitching is in a pinch. The Yanks will have their hardest test of the season, beginning today, when they start a series with the world's champion White Sox at the Polo Grounds.

ROBINS LOSE TO PIRATES.

National League Clubs Play Exhibition Game at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—The Pittsburgh National baseball team defeated Brooklyn here today, 6 to 5, in the first of a series of Sunday exhibition games Pittsburgh expects to play here.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	—6	12	1
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5	11	4

Batteries—Steele and Blackwell; Marquard, Grimes, and M. Wheat.

Appel Wins Two Dashes.

Members of the Clark House A. A. competed in the club's handicap members' games yesterday morning at Macomb's Dam Park and furnished a number of interesting performances. H. Appel was the most successful competitor of the meet, scoring two victories. He registered first in the 100-yard dash and also in the 220-yard dash, in both of which events he started from scratch.

American Association.
Columbus, 5; Milwaukee, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Toledo, 4.
Louisville, 7; Minneapolis, 2.
Minneapolis, 2; Louisville, 0.
Indianapolis, 7; St. Paul, 2.

Southern Association.
New Orleans, 2; Nashville, 1.
New Orleans, 2; Nashville, 0.
Chattanooga, 8; Mobile, 7.
Little Rock, 3; Memphis, 0.

LORENZ SHOWS WAY IN BROOKLYN RUN

Wins Kings County Race from Large Field of Harriers by Margin of 40 Yards.

Brooklyn Athletic Association athletes carried off the lion's share of honors in the open A. A. U. handicap road race of the Kings County A. A., held through the streets of Brooklyn over a course of about four and three-quarter miles yesterday. The large field which finished was led home by J. Lorenz of the Brooklyn A. A., who started with a 3:45 handicap, and crossed the finish line in 25:46.

The time prize was captured by A. Craw, a Brooklyn A. A. representative, who finished in ninth position from the 1:45 mark. His time was 24:17. This was four seconds slower than the time made by Charles Poras of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, former senior metropolitan cross-country champion, who started from scratch.

The order of finish of the first twenty-five follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1—J. Lorenz, Brooklyn A.A.		3:45	25:46
2—T. Powers, Mohawk A. C.		4:15	26:26
3—H. Rosen, Kings County A. A.		3:30	25:45
4—J. Reynolds, Paulist A. C.		3:30	25:47
5—A. Flournoy, St. Christopher Club		2:45	26:10
6—F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C.		5:00	24:28
7—J. Cerino, Paulist A. C.		4:15	26:45
8—T. Nolan, Tarrytown C. C.		4:15	26:48
9—A. Craw, Brooklyn A. A.		1:45	24:17
10—R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C.		2:45	25:50
11—C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C.		(3:30,)	(3:45,)
26:10; 12—M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A.			(3:45,)
26:33; 13—F. Hersig, Brooklyn A. A.			(4:15,)
27:15; 14—J. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A.			(4:00,)
27:02; 15—S. Richman, Brooklyn Hamilton,			(3:45,)
26:49; 16—J. Goff, St. Christopher Club,			(2:15,)
26:20; 17—F. Zabludofsky, Morningside A. C.,			(3:45,)
26:52; 18—F. Dunn, Kings County A. A.			(3:45,)
26:53; 19—C. Jackson, Alpha P. C. C.			(3:30,)
26:40; 20—H. Boles, Morningside A. C.,			(2:45,)
25:58; 21—D. Schneider, Kings County A. A.,			(4:00,)
27:14; 22—C. Mitchell, St. Christopher Club,			(2:45,)
26:00; 23—C. Schaffer, Morningside A. C.,			(1:30,)
25:16; 24—J. Weyburg, Swedish-American A. A.,			(3:45,)
27:10; 25—F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A.,			(3:30,)
27:00.			

TEAM SCORE.

Brooklyn A. A.	1	7	10	11	12	—41
Paulist A. C.	3	5	21	22	24	—75
Kings County A. A.	2	15	17	23	26	—83
St. Christopher Club	4	13	18	26	25	—86
Morningside A. C.	14	16	19	20	34	—113
St. Anselm's A. C.	8	9	27	33	39	—116
Tarrytown C. C.	6	31	41	43	43	—163
Hungarian-American A. C.	20	26	27	34	43	—187
Glencoe A. C.	29	32	37	40	44	—182
Comet Club	46	47	48	49	50	—240

POWE WINS 440-YARD RUN.

Captures Chief Event in Alpha P. C. C. Members' Games.

Walter Powe of the Alpha P. C. C. romped home an easy winner yesterday in the 440-yard handicap run, one of the chief events at the club's handicap members' games at Macomb's Dam Park. Powe, starting from scratch, quickly cut down his rivals' handicap allowances and with a burst of speed near the finish line drew into a comfortable lead. His time was 54 2-5 seconds.

Six events were decided, providing keen competition. Charles Hill won two events, gaining first in the 100-yard dash, with a two-yard handicap allowance, and winning the 220-yard dash from the five-yard mark. In the running high jump Louis Watson carried off first honors from scratch with a jump of 5 feet 10 inches.

In a one-mile medley relay race the team of the Jersey Harriers A. A. scored a rather easy victory over the Mohawk A. C. Athletes of the Glencoe A. C. finished third in this race, but were disqualified for not properly touching off. The place was therefore awarded to the Pastime A. C. quartet.

MORSE TAKES TWO RACES.

Wins 100 and 220 Yard Events at St. Christopher Games.

With two victories to his credit in the four-event program, Roy F. Morse, former junior national A. A. U. 100-yard champion, was the greatest point winner in the handicap members' games of the St. Christopher Club at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday. Morse won the 100-yard dash from scratch in 10 seconds and the 220-yard event, also from the honor mark, in 22 2-5 seconds. Scratch athletes also fared favorably in the other two events.

Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. Leavitt, unattached, (3 yards;) M. Voelkl, Morningside A. C., (3 yards,) second; H. K. Walters, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. R. Sellers, New York A. C., (scratch;) J. O'Neil, Morningside A. C., (20 yards,) second; George Cornetta, Paulist A. C., (25 yards,) third. Time—2:33 2-5.

Eight-Pound Shotput, Handicap.—Won by P. Starke, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (10 feet,) 57 feet 3 inches; A. Kurzman, Morningside A. C., (5 feet,) 54 feet 5 inches, second; J. Hellum, Morningside A. C., (10 feet,) 52 feet 10 inches, third.

One and One-half-Mile Relay Race.—Won by All-Star team, (H. Cunningham, P. Gough, T. Lockhart, and J. O'Connell;) Paulist A. C., (A. Hulsebosch, P. K. Walters, C. Brundage, and F. Griffen,) second; Morningside A. C., (M. Voelkl, Brayham, A. Kurzman, and I. Lehman,) third. Time—5:08.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Suttner, Jersey Harriers' A. A., (100 yards;) H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C., (160 yards,) second; T. Halpine, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—9:25.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by H. Anderson, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, (scratch,) 19 feet

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GREGORY ISSUES WARNING.

No Change in Waterfront Pass System During Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Attorney General Gregory today called attention to the importance of the observance during the Summer season of the waterfront pass system which has been in effect under Presidential proclamation, barring German alien enemies from waterfront properties.

"The fact that during the approaching Summer season the use of the waterfront docks and other waterfront facilities throughout the United States will be greatly increased," says the announcement authorized by the Attorney General today, "makes it proper that the attention of the public and of the owners and operators of waterfront facilities should again be called to Regulation 13 of the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, and the waterfront pass system inaugurated thereunder by the Department of Justice, which is vested by the President with the authority to enforce the regulation mentioned.

"Regulation 13 applies exclusively to German alien enemies, male and female. It provides that such alien enemy shall not approach or be found within 100 yards of any canal, nor of any wharf, pier, or dock used directly by or by means of lighters by any vessels or vessel of over 500 tons gross, engaged in foreign or domestic trade other than fishing; nor within 100 yards of any mine, or other terminal, storage or transfer facility adjacent to or operated warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terin connection with any such wharf, pier, or dock; and wherever the distance between any two such wharves, piers, or docks, measured along the shore line connecting them, is less than 880 yards, an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within 100 yards of such shore fine.

"The areas prescribed by Regulation 13 are, with the exception of a qualified right of passage direct through such areas in public conveyances or on public streets leading to and from a public ferry or on bridges constituting a public thoroughfare through such a barred zone, absolutely barred to German alien enemies, male and female.

"The object of this regulation is to provide adequate protection of shipping and of the docks, piers, wharves, warehouses, elevators, and similar waterfront facilities engaged in the operation of shipping, particularly the shipping of supplies necessary for the prosecution of the war. The protection of this property obviously cannot be obtained without the full co-operation of those owning or operating these facilities, upon whom the responsibility for affording such protection rests equally with the Government.

"In order effectively to enforce Regulation 13, the Department of Justice has from time to time issued instructions to the owners of docks and other waterfront facilities and has put into operation a waterfront pass system. No passes or permits to enter these restricted areas are issued to German alien enemies, male or female. All other persons who for any reason seek access to these docks or waterfront facilities, except when they are bona fide passengers going to or from a passenger vessel as hereinafter stated, are required to have a waterfront pass under the regulations made by the Department of Justice. In certain particular instances the department has approved of pass systems which have been instituted and put into force by owners or operators of waterfront facilities, but such approved pass systems are usually restricted to the employes of such owners or operators, and all other persons are required to have the form of waterfront pass prescribed by the Department of Justice.

"These passes are to be obtained from the United States Marshals except in certain of the larger cities, such as New York and Baltimore, where they may be obtained from the Collector of Customs, who administers the pass system for the Department of Justice. In the operation of the pass system the department has ruled that bona fide passengers are not required to have and present passes to enable them to embark or disembark from passenger vessels, but this ruling does not mean that alien enemies of any nationality are to be permitted upon passenger boats in violation of any of the other regulations of the President's proclamation relating to such persons.

"The owners and operators of the wharves and of the passenger vessels are charged to see that the process of loading or unloading passengers from the passenger vessels is conducted so as to minimize the danger from hostile persons, and that the passengers are required to move without stopping when passing from the dock or wharf which must be used by them in getting to or from a passenger vessel, and that they are excluded from all parts of the dock or wharf not actually necessary for access to or from such passenger vessel."

Hunter College War Rally.

A patriotic rally representing 16,000 college women will be held at Hunter College next Saturday afternoon in aid of war activities of the Associated Alumnae, who have sent five ambulances to France. Dr. George Samler Davis, President of the college, will introduce George Gordon Battle of the General War Work Committee, and Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, who will discuss the war's effect on education of women. There will also be speeches by Mrs. Mary Lease and Miss Grace Parker, Commandant of the National League for Women's Service. The demand for places at the mass meeting has exceeded the capacity of the hall, and no more tickets will be issued.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus or against.*

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J.—In Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Howell<D, L & W RR & Barges.
Woods<Tug Henrico.
Hughes<same.
SS Knutsford Corp<Barber & Co.
Kuhnhold<Deutsch Astral Damps, &c.
Wandell<Tug W P Cahill.
Peterson<Penn RR.
Napoli<Cunard SS Co.
O'Boyle<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Same<Westchester Lighting Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Wootton<Jorgenson, (2.)
Standard-Sanitary Mfg Co<Colwell Lead Co.
Am Chicle Co<Schachter.
Frankel<Irwin & Scott.
Auditore Stevedoring Co<SS Columbia.
Timming<Lighter Key West.
Same<Lighter Edwin.
Clark<Scow C D & I No 8 & CNY.
Erie RR<Tug Downer No 9, &c.
Penn RR<Erie RR.
Barber<Lighter Key West.
Conn Transp Co<SS Seaboard.
Flannery<Tug Greenwich.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Under objection:
G H Gill,
May, Gordon & May.
Adjourned cases:
C L & P R Convery,
Charles Lisser,
Samuel Eisenberg,
Fron P Convert,
Isaac Blanck,
Aaron Sachs,
Elias Resnek,
Aeolian Co<Schubert Piano Co<Schubert Piano Co<Aeolian Co.
Aeolian Co<Doll & Sons.
Travia<Home Helps Mfg Corp.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:15 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Stathpol<N Y C RR.
Kroeter<Erie RR.
Emerson<Hubbard.
Schwertfeger<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Mourandi<Russian-Am Line.
Vulcan Metals<Simmons Mfg Co.
Reid<Morse.
Rigby<N Y, N H & H RR.
Plozin<Bklyn Hts RR.
Gathright<N Y C RR.
Quattrocchi<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Bralonowski<Erie RR.
Drastal<Penn RR.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Garcia<Rockefeller Institute.
Universal Road Mach Co<Voorhies Rubber Mfg Co.
Amer Zinc & Chem Co<W. Wells & Co.
Myrick<Dillon.
Phelps Pub Co<Dillon.
Bentham<Zell.
Fine<Atlantic Coast Line RR.
Imperial Russian Govt <Tenn Copper Co.
US<Beloochistan R W Co.
Aaron Sachs,
Elias Resnek,
B & I Pearson,
Lasker & Levitan,
Morris & Porter,
Motions:
Samuel Mark,
Israel Rand,
Fallsbay, Inc.,
J M Seldenberg,
C T Kelsey,
Max Zeisler,
A J Goldstein,
Schiff & Greenhaus,
Abraham Hellar,
R S Bates,
Leonora Peters,
Lewis Chemical Co,
Hyman Master,
G A Lough,
Apt House Appliance,
Spolter Bros,
Weinberg & Friedman,
Louis Levine,
Tigar & Robinson,
Emmet Queen,
Arnold Greenfield,
Louis Spolter,
Paramounth Cond Milk Co.
US<Horowitz,
Spolter Bros, (3.)
Jewett Bros, (9.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 823, Post office Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Admiralty.

US<200 Cases Tomato Pulp.
Same<500 Cases Tomato Pulp.

COMMON LAW CALENDAR—At 10:30 A. M.

Fuller et al<Thaw.
Hazel Atlas Glass Bros.
Minai as admx<Keri SS Co et al.
Lyoma<So Pacific Co.
Belauckas<Cent RR Co of N J.
Staten Island Bldg Co<Webster.
Scudder as trustee<Curtin.
US<Diemer.
Same<Mosian et al.
Munson<Brown.
Giriaidis<Perpail.
De Santi<Penn RR.
Christianson<Stand Oil Co.
Lasanskini<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Blalonowski<Erie RR.
Drastal<Penn RR.
Graham<Scandinavian-Am Line.
Garcia<Rockefeller Institute.
US<Louis & Irving Yanowitz.
Same<S Lobel.
Same<Louis Geiser.
Same<Orletta Crowell.
Same<Willig DeGrasse
Same<T Callahan.
Same<E J Shields.
Same<A J La Faye, Jr.
Same<F Peterson.
Same<Oscar Nelson.
Sarchese<Lehigh & W Coal Co.
Miles<Edison Storage Battery Co.
Ryan<Aetna Life Ins.
Doyle<Mallory SS Co.
Mulcahy<Bordens Cond Milk.
Barrett<Int M M Co.
Griffin as admr<E I du Pont Nemours & Co.
Fisk Rubber Co<Franciscus.
Hoover<Osborn Mfg Co et al.
Lukcewich<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Pitkin-Holdsworth Worsted<Meislin.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 812, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Criminal.

US<Louis & Irving Yanowitz.
Same<S Lobel.
Same<Louis Geiser.
Same<Orletta Crowell.
Same<Willig DeGrasse
Same<T Callahan.
Davis<Martens.
Same<A J La Faye, Jr.
Same<F Peterson.
Same<Oscar Nelson.
Same<William Casper.
Same<A Muccigrosso.
Same<M H Sklar.
Same<E S Sevastikin.
Same<H J Goldberg & H Siesinger.
Same<G De Cecca.
Same<S Karambelos.
Same<G Buoncore.
Same<T B Hampton.
Same<James Harkin.
Same<R Christiensen.
Same<J Salsitz.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Whiteside Elec & Mfg Co<Whiteside.
Vasa<The Herald Co, Inc.
Harding<Conlon.
Fogarty<Fogarty.
Same<Stange.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Re Drona.
Mid-City Trust & Sav Bank<Assets Realization Co.
Neff<Vandervort.
Beckermeister<Beckermeister.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Bergeman.
Purity Wet Wash Ldy <Eisenhandler.
Re Tappen<Brand.
Re Rose Tailoring Co, Inc, (Bernbaum.)
Jones<Seal.
Corning<Young.
Mastick<same.
Erlanger<Woods.
Both Mercantile Bk of Memphis.
Margulenaky<B H R R
Re Bernstein (Bishop)
Rushmore<Ducasse.
Neuman & Schwiers<Lawrence Canning.
Westcott Exp<CNY.
Adams<Adams.
Knapp<Pratt.
Comean<Wm Bradley & Son.
Moore<Crawford.
Fort Dearborn Nat Bk <Smart.
Bier<Bier.
Epstein<K L I Manure Export Co.
Barlow<Barlow.
Nomikos<Nomikos.
Lane<Bayer.
Danike<Bischoff.
Jahn<Von Novelly.
Stewart<Home Life Ins Co.
Re U S Mtg & Trust Co (Byrne.)
Parker<Christopher Hannevig, Inc.
Harmse<Harmse.
Brandt Bros Bldg Co<J R. Bldg Co.
Blackall & Baldwin<Goodman.
Miller<Miller.
Guar Trust Co<Second Av R R.
Stone<Wilansky.
Perrins<Austin Nichols & Co.
Cassidy<Kalbach.
Tremmel<same.
Connelly<same.
Robt W Hoff Realty<Bradley Cont Co.
Westbrook Co<Bourg.
Kay<U S Elec Galv.
Vitagraph Co of America<Stewart.
Mencher<Zwerdling.
Mascato<Cane.
Levine<Rubin.
Wanamaker<Mitchel H Mark Realty Co.
Mascato<Cane.
Levine<Rubin.
Young<Cedar Const Co.
Riegel & Co<Dunstan of Dunkirk, Inc.
Purl<Perl.
Buckler<Beaver.
Tyrrell Rice Milling Co<Moses.
Royal Card & Paper Co<Metro Lithograph Co.
Seeger<Seeger.
Kirsch & Co<MacDonell Chow Corp.
Beckermeister<Beckermeister.
Golub<Zwirnoff.
Cummins<King Bee Film Co.
Foster<de Leon.
Eitelberg<Success Cone Co.
Fuel Gateway Trust Co.
Atlantic Tile Mfg Co<Luckos.
Hans<Vechey.
Sharp<Samuels.
Title Guar & Trust<Handler.
Oppenheim, Collins & Co<Renehan.
Mutual Prov Assn<Diament.
Uneeda Stm Ldry Co<Turkel.
Edelman<Goldberg.
Silberberg<Goodwin.
Gottlieb<Lewis.
Brilliantone Steel Needle Co of Am<Phonograph Clear House
Wolf<Kent Paper Co.
Meyer<Topken Co.
Culver<Tate Electrolyte<Waterproof Co.
Friederich<Aetna L I.
Thompson<Knick Motors, Inc.
Liebert<De Witt.
Hamlin<Genser.
Hanigan<Gordon.
McGuire<United Elec Light & Power Co.
Cont Ins Co<Abelos.
Debor<Microtustices.
Smolowits<Stevens.
Schlavone<Nassott.
Rashin<Streiman.
Gold<Levow.
Realty Mere Credit Assn<Spencer.
Hirsch<Fox.
Brynhilda Shipping Corp<Fed Oper Co.
Loughman, Inc<Solomon, (2.)
Buchler<Thomashefsky Theatre Co.
Lipschitz<Story.
Harmon<Stines.
Edouard<Vecsey.
Rosenblum Daylight Garage, Inc.
Vollbeding<same.
Hirsch<Landau.
Stanley Jordan & Co<Avri Chemical Co.
Pierson's<Potter.
Newstyle Envelop Co<Grant.
Lawrence<Cowperthwait Co.
Hairmus<Goodwin Litt Corp.
Wolf<Epstein.
Schloss<Foreman.
Sparer<Travelers Ins Co of Hartford.
Kellan<Price.
Liear<same.
Findeisen & Koff Mfg, Inc<Globe Indemnity Co.
Columbia Tr Co<Norske Lloyd Ins. Clear.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

De Ropp<De Ropp.
3d Nat Bk<Graham.
Union Trust Co<Pape.
Buckenham<Mallett.
Millar<Millar.
McCreery Rty Corp<Sadowsky.
Wachansky<Wachansky.
Warren<Warren.
Stehlick<Stehlick.
Patrick<Patrick.
O Billag<O Billag.
Proved causes:
Re Flanagan.
Blackwell<Col Trust.
Mexican Tile Co<State Tax Com.
Semms Magneto Co<Purdy.
Opdyke<Simmons.
Rosenson<Cohen.

PART IV.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Blyr, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wormser<Armour & Co.
Arnstein<Jorgenson.
Jung<Adrian Knitting N Y Waste Paper Co<Lamechloss.
Salomon<Gwenstein.
Meyer & Lange<Diamond.
Martin<Gould.
Levin<Buxbaum.
Carlson<Klasena Park Corp.
Siverstein Cloak Co, Inc<Chertoff.
Greenhut Co<Cooper.
Cohen<Sugden.
Siegel & Barnet<Zubrinsky.
Atwell<Michelin Tire Co.
Liss & Co<Haff.
Rohe & Bro<Erie RR.
Stewart Distilling Co<Conkling.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Buell<Freelick.
Sneider<3d Av RR.
Griffin<N Y Rys.
Crowley<Tartous.
Fitzpatrick<Blood.
Same<Billboard Pub Co, (2.)
Selden<Reimer, (2.)
Haller<NY Rys.
Daly<CNY.
Tesoriere<Bush (2.)
De Perri<Mathiesen.
Rubinstein<Richman.
Ost<Porter.
Poix<Pugh.
Sper<Whitridge.
Downs<Goodman Con.
Von Grimm<Smith, Hauser & Macl, Inc.
Abrams<same.
Brutin<Crawford.
Grotte<NY Rys.
Schneier<C I & B RR.
Gartutt<Grundman.
Mary Chestney<Baumann.
D Chestney<same.
Mark Chestney<same.
Stutland<Lipsohits.
Singer<Greenberg.
Burns<Tartone.
Weissman<Rosenberg.
Schen<Fox Film.
Vezely<Stats.
Lo Giudice<Int R T.
Santer<same.
Brown<Nat Gold Stor.
Linick<Int R T.
Newman<Comm Del.
Welland<Int R T.
Markowits<Gilsey Holding Co.
Reisen<Morrill.
O'Mara<Ajax Truck.
Albina<NY Rys.
Ventura<NY Rys.
E Cohen<Bartelstone.
P Cohen<same.
Assanto<NY Rys.
Joyce<Int R T.
McLarthy<Rosenthal, (2.)
Rosenthal<McLarthy
Curran<Card.
Perr<Elinson.
Seligman<Int R T.
Wenk<N Y Rys, (2.)
Newman<Greenberg.
Finver<Walter.
Jacobson<Edwards.
N Y Rys<CNY.
Silver<Reubenack.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Samuels<Fid & Cas.
Monks & Sons<Renolds.
Renolds<Monks & Sons
Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & C<Nichthauser.
Cohn<Triangle Waist.
Jackson<Fid & Cas.
Rehman & Co<N Y C RR.
Sophian<Fid & Dep Co of Md.
Guar Trust Co<Cobb
North Eastern Const Co<CNY.
Hennessey<Pearse.
McNeill<Shellito.
People ex rel Peristein <Shernoff.
McCutcheon<Boston & Maine RR.
Moore<Kraus.
Topokyan<Western Cartridge Co.
Post & McCord<N Y Municipal Ry.
Quick<Huddleston Marsh Mahogany Co.
Neely<Kernochan.
Crowley<Glascoe.
NY Cent RR<CNY.
Weber<Van Valkenburgh.
Loftus<Devason Burke Liv & Sales Stables.
Seabring Wet W Ldry Co<Metcalf.
Am Autopress Co<Old Dominion SS Co.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Norwood<Bradley Con. Jones<Int R T.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Stern<C I & B RR.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

McNellis<Kramer.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.

McElroy<Harrington (2.)

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Collins<McWilliams.

PART XVIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Mary E Miller,
Peter J McCoy,
Wolf Rosenblatt,
Nellie T Blaine,
Gerard Fitzgibbon,
John B Manning.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.

Thomas Gibney,
Raphael P Schramm,
Amanda M Wells,
Louis Maier.
Agnes R Wilcox,
Isaac Adler,
Heinrich Brandt,
Marian Corey,
Catherine L Dennin,
Katerina Tresna.

Estates of—
Marie R Rogers,
George Persad,
Nathan Jacobs.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hoops<Keystone Oil,
Ratafia<Donnelly,
Liberman<S. Horwitz & Co<Rodstein.
Brown & Bro<Shongood.
Nat Cash Register Co<Keenan.
Rottenberg<Madero Bros, Inc.
Kupler<Mechlowitz.
Glassman<Schwartz.
Gilman<Union Smoked Fish Co.
McNamara<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Weber-Early Co<Hutchinson.
Eiseman & Co<Kugelman.
Salam<Began.
Silver Lunch Co<NY Rys.
Wallach<same.
Tokifsky<same.
Tucker<same.
Tahashnick<same.
Polter<same.
Shapiro<same.
Polunsky<same.
Maruch<same.
Malone<same.
Duadagno<same.
Flax<same.
Bazzone<same.
Simet<same.
Murray<same.
Ginsberg<same.
Stumoh<same.
Rudin<same.
Schneir<same.
Rabinewits<same.
Rizzi<same.
Gerstein<same.
Fleischer<same.
Dicker<Orlone Co.
Shipatska<Lunenfeld.
Goldberg<Levy.
Malfedi<Met Trust Co
Fein<French.
Grismati<1st Amer Natural Ferns Co.
Gray<McGee.
Thaight & Co<Tack Screw Mach Prod.
Weinstein<Goldberg.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Mimen<Weinberger.
Garfinkel<Read.
Lewis<N Y Rys.
Rubencahn<Hechtman.
Peugeot Auto Import<NY Central RR.
Nagengast<Kelly.
Goldberg<Rottenberg.
Stegman<Univ Taximeter Cab Co.
Leary<Pentle.
Healy<Adler.
Blankstein<Gollubier.
Edgerton Aniline Co<O'Neill Bros Co.
Farber<Yeska.
Shalkowitz<Bent.
Ehrlich<Sherman.
Connolly<NY Rys.
Wiggins<Martinson & Nilsson.
Klein<NY Rys.
Newkirk<Sing.
Goldstein<Stone.
Warehouse Merc Co<Marine Metal, &c.
Palzer<NY Rys.
Neubauer<same.
Weiss<same.
Crystal Film Co<Pearl.
Klein<Slabey.
Thompson<NY Rys.
Levine<same.
Gabriel<N R T Co.
Townsweig<NY C RR.
Tessler<Sklamberg.
Racussi<NY Rys.
Lieberman<NY Rys.
Cohen<Cohen.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Braunstein<Greenberg.
Riegel<Pub Serv Tire & Rubber Co.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Kupferberg<New Home Gas, &c, Co.
Gas, &c, Co.
Hampel<Willard Storage Battery Co.
Lee Patti Teatris, Inc<Moschlades.
Seeaneff Mills<Isserson
Heywood, &c Lith Co<Matchless D F Co.
Keye<Int'l Hat Wks.
Am Pile Fabric Co<McLaughlin.
Kaufman<Rappaport.
Katz<Cohen & Millman, Inc.

PART IV.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Molter<Stravitz—Joseph Ullman, Schwartz<Equitable Realty Co.—Peter R. Gatens.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—State & City Realty Co.<Henry L. Goodwin—Harry N. Wessel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Helfant<Windisch.
Seitz<Ebling Brew Co
Waverka<Kantor.
Javitz<Mendelson.
Macchio<Empire Const Secuoa<Manco.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Shapiro<Schwartz.
Trieaner<Trieaner.
Schneider<Schneidar, Kelly<Marinucci.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.

Model Bldg & Loan Assn<Model Bldg Bk.
McRae<Meredith.
Granfield<Taylor.
Rehoe<same.
O'Connor<Tuttle.
Napolitano<Ebling Brewing Co.
Lepanto<Frisch.
Glasgow<Nat Tool Co, Inc.
Dragonnetti<Callan Bros.
Mittleman<Jacobs, (2.)
Utano<Vitaliano.
Rybeck<Union Hwy.
Daly<Int R T Co.
Purcell<Barrett.
Leblowitz<8 Blvd RR.
Same<same.
Donnandy<Canter Pig Co, Inc.
Taub<Wubbenhorst.
Hoffman<Albert.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1,881.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Gavegan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions:

Est—Konrad Fischer.
Minnie Van Roogen,
Henry Auer (or) Henry W. Auer.
Wills for probate:
Joseph Saletan.
Ada A Sandford,
Emily E Rooney,
Maria Lagomarsino,
Ellen Mills,
Annie Handy.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Re Feinberg.

TRIAL TERM—Talbot, J.

Knit Goods Exchange<Krinsney.
Closen<Union Ry.
Zusselman<same.
Sullivan<Booth & Flynn.
Simet<Hoffman.
Edelmuth<Glantz.
Doonan<Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Benedict<Tarbox—Ely Neumann.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Edward A Acker, as sub. Trustee, &c<Emily Blaesius & ano—John A Steinmetz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kaplan<Kaplan.
Moskow<Mitchell.
Dietz<McGlynn.
Smith<Smith.
Falls<Mitchell.
Re Gravesend Neck Road (Renaud.)
S Gandler<Reimer.
Y Gandler<same.
Apitzsch<Hunter.
Rheims<Bender.
Diamond<Guinness.
Seals<Nitro Powder.
Neustadt<Thunig.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co.
Raynor<Raynor.
Guerringue<Makowsky.
Flato<Emsheimer.
Anders<Anders.
CNY<Nuncy.
Kiermaier<Kiermaier.
Greve<Graf.
Schrader<Hintermayer, Jr.
Salzer<Salzer.
Scholes<Scholes.
Lo Cicero<High Grade Provision Co.
Columbia Trust Co<Nassau Hotel Co.
Skloot<Radin.
Friedland<Friedland.
Heumann<Tickle.
Layer<Layer.

PART II.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kaufman<Mooney.
Clarke<Clarke.
Benach<Benach.
Gillespie<Gillespie.
Burns<Prudential Ins.
Jacob<Roth.
Hart<Littie.
Wenckunas<Wenckunas.
Ford<Beck.
Wessley<Germershausen.

Re CNY and block bounded by Elisabeth Pl, Barbadoes Creek, &c.

Ten House Dept CNY<1,885 Atlantic Av.
Anweld<Allen-R Corp.
Bloehm<Bloehm.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 921.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Lazansky, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Darg<B H RR.
Becchiaro<Conti.
Wisinsky<Williams.
Bucheska<Taub & ano
Wilson<Heaney.
Soden<Nassau RR.
Vaughan<Molinelli et al.
Beltrone<Nassau RR.
Lyrett<Sea Beach Ry & ano.
Hyland<Fleischman.
Kalberman et al<Katz
Saperstein<Standard Cigar Stands Co.
Scharberg<NY Con RR
Schmidt<Seeth.
Podolski<N Y Cons RR
Clinton<B H RR.
Curran<Nass RR and ano.
Johnson<CNY.
Carlson<Broer.
Bahrey<Gurlow.
Marcus<Fid & Cas Co of N Y.
Wechsler<Von Rappaport.
Currie<Grossman.
Buscemi<CNY & ano.
Veil<Walter and ano.
Freitag<Nas RR.
Jacobs<Risl.
Granger Co<Universal Machinery Co.
Leide<Elkema and ano
O'Brien<Barber Asphalt Co.
Cirillo<Cuscino.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Holberg<Hoob.
Jamaica Water Sup<NY Mun Ry et al.
Chapman<Blumenthal.
Brillinger<Galas.
Pelkington<Maraden.
Merkle<Rapp, as exor.
MacDonald<Bernhelmer & Schwartz, &c.
Venzel, an infant<Kuehn & Metz.
Wagner<NY & N S Tract Co.
Amsler<Janssen.
Sutter<S M Robins Co & ano.
Hamilton<N Y & N S Traction Co.
Wagner<same.
Kidd<Krainsky & ano.
McMahon, as admx<B Q Co & Sub RR Co.
Rage<Int R T.
Schloff<Herman.
Benes, as admx, &c<Oakes Mfg Co et al.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2,320.

Mulnick<Rosenberg.
Sonnenshine<NY Rys.
Friedman<same.
Menton<Hygrade Wire
Freeman<Portale.
Krueger<Kirsch.
Lederman<Paterno & Son Cont Co.
Glutman<Simon.
Hyman<Horowitz.
Scarpellino<Tannenbaum.
Carrington<Bronx & Bath & Hotel Co.
Miller<Fine.
Osgood<5th Av Coach.
Butler, Inc<N Y & Q Co RR.
Wanamaker<Mann.
Applebaum<Republic Motor Sales Co.
Landes<Kutenkian.
Mayerson Co<Shapiro.
Brasich<Bazdan.
Ind S & 10 Cent Stores<Stone.
Gordon<Barnett, Cohen & Co.
Rads<Roessin.
Preiss<Int R T.
Brown<Miller.
Lipschitz<Flickinger.
Berkowitz<Jacobsohn.
Schmitt<Wagner.
Iaquinto<N Y Golden Star Bread Co.
Newman<Wm Fox Amuse Co.
Dudsinski<Int R T.

Accounting of:
Elijah Taft,
J S Deputy,
John Holton,
Stephen J Smith,
William H Libby,
Isabella Merrill,
James Lamb,
M Lock.

Estates of:
Oftedal Infants.
Sarah Strawberry.
Owen Lovejoy, deceased calendar:
Owen Warnock.
James Pegman.

Policino<Untermyer.
Marchione<Marino.
Blue Bird Motor Co<Sloan.
Gately<Adams.
Keys<Schleich.
Reynolds Garage<Silver Motor Co.
Schirn<Cashen<Bannigan.
Wuestenhoefer<Martens.
Dow & Smith<City of Mount Vernon.
Cereta<Loyal Order of Moose.
Lawrence<John Stanton Brewing Co.
Mont Reliance Ins Co.
Odell<Hallett.

Will of:
Michael Kennedy,
John H Ives,
Andrew Peck,
Charles E Ehler,
Margaret Hoer,
Ernest A Reilert,
Margaret Keane,
Mary A Leveedge,
Sophia Mackwitz,
John H Dick,
M M Lawler,
Owen Lovejoy.

Administration of:
Betty Bridges.

County Court.

PART V.—Campbell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bedson<Byk.
Miller<B H RR.
Alexander<So Bkl Ry.
Finkelstein<Fine, (2.)
Thomas<Haupt.
Levine<Nass El RR.
Fleischman<Cohen Iron Works.
Herman<NY Con RR.
Justingrader Lodge<Berman.

Higher number reached, 791.

Balance of calendar for May 20 will appear May 21.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.

Loefler<Bklyn Hts RR Co et al.
Cotter, as admx<B, Q C & S RR Co et al.
Wuest<Koster.
Krueger<Von Madaler
Armstrong<Mergenthal.
Cillendro<N Y Rys.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down on this call:

Ventiro<B H RR. Schwartzman<Pines Rubber Co.
Gordon<Grady.
Clarke<Stumpf.
Katz<Berger Realty Const.
Peterson<B H RR.
Trimble<NY Cons RR.
Stein<Tulchinsky.
Bergen<Buydam.
Baskin<L I RR.
Milley<Am Trans Co<Vecchione<Rio.
Bendarsky<Devota.
Vitale<Nassau RR.
Katz<NY & Stam Ry.
Dunn<Horton et al.
Levine<Finkelstein.
Moore<Frost.
Gardner<Erie RR.
Rooks<Mayer.
Spinelli<Fakas.

Klenzle, as admr, &c<same.
Dauphin, as admr, &c<same.
Fisher, as admr, &c<Smith Taxi Co et al
1st Nat Bank of Jamaica<Boulon.
Kubilius<Jokubonis.
Krouse<Barre.
Peckham, as admx<Cent RR of N J.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

In the Midst of Million-Share Days

Restraints under which the stock market had been held for more than a year were pushed aside by the rising tide of speculative trading following announcement that the Third Liberty Loan had been well oversubscribed, and almost lost sight of last week as the movement spread and gained momentum. For months, with hardly any reactions, prices had sagged until a condition was reached in which it was perfectly plain that it would need but a small stimulus in the shape of a reawakened demand to start prices upward. The closing of the loan campaign supplied psychological conditions favorable to the inauguration of a new buying movement for stocks which were returning abnormal dividend yields, and luck favored the new market with an absence of unfavorable war news, while domestic conditions were most favorable. It is doubtful if even the large speculative traders who believed the time ripe for a demonstration of confidence had any idea that a bull market could be built up in such a short space of time, and they were made uneasy by the rapidity of the advance, which was not halted by periodic reactions until some of the active issues had moved up from 10 to 20 points. They were surprised at the wealth of bullish news which people discovered once their attention was called to rising prices. The loan was oversubscribed by nearly 40 per cent., the May 1 crop report disclosed a record improvement in the condition of the principal cereal, the shipbuilding program began to produce results fully up to the early expectations, the threatened overturn of the British Ministry was averted, and the hope of an unprecedented increase in railroad rates was held out in a semi-official announcement from Washington.

Each full trading day last week saw more than a million shares done, and the average was maintained through the two hours of the closing session. Such a market draws strength from an ever widening circle of traders, until the proportion of professional operations to commission business is down to the minimum. It creates a better field for the investment banker and quickens business, but if allowed to pass reasonable bounds becomes dangerous by absorbing an undue amount of banking funds. At some point prices will pass the values back of them and set the stage for a slump. It looked at the middle of the week as though discretion had been thrown to the winds by the purchasers of industrial issues which had been marked up without regard to fundamental conditions, but the rise was checked by selling encouraged by those who had helped to get the bull market under way, and a healthier tone prevailed at the end of the week. When traders begin to disregard reasons other than the fact that certain stocks are moving upward no story is too improbable to receive a hearing. An issue which was in popular disfavor at 80 becomes for a brief time the speculative leader around par, and the stocks with established earnings records are neglected in the pursuit after new favorites with nothing to commend them other than the prospect that some one else will buy them at still higher levels. When the movement slows down the stocks that have been footballs of speculation slump off as rapidly as they advanced. A market such as was witnessed last week emphasizes the need for caution.

The Red Cross has become such a vital part of the nation's contribution toward winning the war that neither stockholders nor directors are likely to offer objections to the proposal that corporations having a surplus over their requirements for fixed charges should appropriate this week up to 1 per cent. on their capital stock toward the $100,000,000 fund which the leaders must raise. In the first drive for contributions the leading corporations declared from one-quarter of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent. in special dividends for the benefit of the Red Cross, and the total amounts so declared were included in the reports of the progress of the campaign. For one reason or another a considerable part of this good-will offering never reached the organization for which it was intended. In many instances, undoubtedly, the recipients of the dividends had taken them into account in making direct contributions, while in others there were legal obstacles in the way of turning the checks over. Since then the Legislatures of this State, New Jersey, and Massachusetts have enacted laws authorizing corporations under their jurisdiction to make appropriations up to an amount equivalent to 1 per cent. of their share capital for the benefit of the Red Cross. Inasmuch as it would be difficult, if not impossible, to discover a single company of any size which has not from one to some thousand former employes now in war service, the stockholders can feel that in providing for the Red Cross they are making a direct contribution for the welfare of their own men.

Under pre-war conditions the proposed transfer of practically all of the vessels owned by the International Mercantile Marine to British interests would be looked upon as sounding the death knell of the American merchant marine, but with several hundred new freighters ordered and building in United States yards the transfer is not likely to prejudice the position of our foreign commerce after the war, especially as the vessels are already under the British flag. The time is opportune for this country to correct the mistakes that made her foreign trade almost entirely dependent upon foreign bottoms. To give American shipowners a fair field in the world competition it should be determined whether or not vessels can be constructed here as cheaply as abroad; the classification should be made uniform; restrictive laws covering the employment of seamen revised where they impose obvious disadvantages against ships under the flag of the United States, and the Government's War Risk Bureau continued in some form after the war to provide for insurance which cannot be placed with private companies. In the past the British have been able to control the movements of American-owned vessels because they carried at least a part of the insurance, and the power to make rates is the power to route the risks. Shipping authorities hold that in future the operator should be enabled to place with a Government agency any part of his insurance that he cannot obtain through the regular companies, if he is not to be subjected to control of foreign shipping interests.

LAND BANKS OFFER FARM LOAN BONDS

New Issue to Bear 5% Interest and Be Sold Through Banking Syndicate.

HUGHES INDORSES THEM

Probably $30,000,000 of the Securities Will Be Ready for Delivery on July 15.

The twelve Federal Land Banks are now making loans to farmers at the rate of about $15,000,000 a month, and arrangements have just been made for the sale of Farm Loan bonds through a banking syndicate consisting of Alexander Brown & Sons, Harris, Forbes & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and the National City Company, the group possessing wide distributing powers.

The last issue of Farm Loan bonds was put out at 4½ per cent., but the new offering consists of 5 per cent. securities, the rate having been raised in order to meet present security market prices. The 5 per cent. bonds will be sold to the public at 101 and interest, at which price they will net 4¾ per cent. to the redeemable date (1923) and 5 per cent. thereafter up to redemption or maturity.

The bonds are "instrumentalities" of the United States, and as such are exempt from Federal, State, Municipal, and local taxation, and their tax exemption features are as complete as those of the 3½ per cent. bonds of the First Liberty Loan. The bonds are acceptable by the United States Treasury as security for Government deposits, including Postal Savings funds; and they are eligible for investment by savings banks in twenty-five States.

An indefinite amount of these bonds will be offered, depending upon the operations of the Federal Land Banks, but the understanding is that $30,000,000 will be ready for delivery on or before July 15. The bonds are in denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000.

Ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes has prepared an opinion on the constitutionality of the Federal Farm Loan act, and particularly with respect to the validity of the bonds and the provisions exempting them from taxation. Mr. Hughes says:

My conclusion is that the Farm Loan bonds to be issued by the Federal Land Banks organized and controlled as provided in the Federal Farm Loan Act will be, when duly issued and paid for, valid securities, constituting as declared by Congress instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and that they and the income derived therefrom will be exempt as provided in the act from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation; and further that, with respect to bonds duly issued and paid for under this exemption, it will constitute a continuing exemption which cannot be withdrawn by subsequent legislation.

The previous issue of Farm Loan bonds, which consisted of 4½ per cent. securities, was offered at 100½ to yield about 4.40 per cent. There are now outstanding approximately $160,000,000 of Farm Loan bonds, of which the United States Treasury holds about $50,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 18, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,875,296	53,878,066
Same period a year ago	3,773,270	72,174,257

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	74.22	70.95	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago.	80.24	77.42	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ACME TEA 1st pf	80	80	80	— 8½
200	Adams Express	59½	59½	59½	— 7⅝
1,000	Advance Rumely	16	15¼	16	— ⅝
100	Advance Rumely pf	35	35	35	..
300	Ajax Rubber	60¼	58¼	60¼	+ 2⅛
1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1½	1¾	— ⅛
1,000	Alaska Juneau	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
90,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35½	30	33½	+ 2½
600	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	86	85½	86	+ ¼
600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	86½	85	85	+ 1
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅜
5,500	Am. Beet Sugar	75	73⅝	74	— ¾
10	Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	85	85	..
141,400	Am. Can	50¾	45⅝	48½	+ 3¼
750	Am. Can pf	96¾	96	96	— 1
34,100	Am. Car & Fdy.	81¾	79	79¼	..
200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf	110¼	110	110	— ½
100	Am. Cities pf	10½	10½	10½	..
3,000	Am. Cotton Oil	39½	37	*37	+ ½
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	78	78	78	— 1½
3,200	Am. Hide & Leather	13	13	13½	+ ⅝
9,100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	63½	60	63	+ 3
7,900	Am. Ice	35½	31½	32	— 2½
4,400	Am. Ice pf	53	50	50¼	— 1¾
25,900	Am. International	58½	53	57	+ 3
30,100	Am. Linseed	38¾	34¼	36¾	+ 1¾
1,800	Am. Linseed pf	76	75	76	+ 1
51,400	Am. Locomotive	71¾	66½	67¾	+ ⅞
700	Am. Locomotive pf	100	98	98	— 1½
300	Am. Malting	9¾	8½	9⅝	+ 1¼
2,500	Am. Malting 1st pf	49¾	45½	48	+ 4
57,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84½	81¼	81½	..
200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104¾	104½	104¾	+ 1¼
200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	88¾	88½	88½	..
400	Am. Shipbuilding	144	136	138	+ 1
9,200	Am. Steel Foundries	68	65½	66½	+ 1½
19,200	Am. Sugar Refining	116	112	114	— 1½
300	Am. Sugar Refining pf	113	110	110½	— 2½
70,425	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	129½	119	127	+10½
1,100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	100	97	100	+ 3
8,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	99¼	98¼	98½	..
1,500	Am. Tobacco	170	167	168	..
100	Am. Tobacco pf., new	95	95	95	+ 1
24,100	Am. Woolen	57¾	55	56	+ 1⅛
300	Am. Woolen pf	95	94½	94½	..
1,800	Am. Writing Paper pf	25¾	22½	25¼	+ 2¾
23,500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	19¾	15½	16½	+ 1¼
1,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	49¼	46¾	48	+ 2
125,500	Anaconda Copper	71½	67⅝	68¾	+ ⅝
300	Associated Oil	59	58½	58¾	..
9,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	88	84⅝	85¼	+ ¼
1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	82	81¾	82	+ ⅝
200	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9	9	9	+ ⅛
1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	94½	91	94½	+ 2½
22,700	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	112¾	108¾	111¾	+ 2⅝
700	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	63¼	62	63¼	+ 1¼
391,800	BALDWIN LOCO.	101¾	85½	93¾	+ 6⅞
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100	100	100	+ 1½
40,400	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅞	53½	54⅞	+ 1⅞
1,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	57	54¼	57	+ 2⅝
1,500	Barrett Co.	92¾	90¼	92¾	+ 2½
112	Barrett Co. pf	100¾	100¼	100¾	— ⅛
1,800	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
400	Bethlehem Steel	96	88½	93	+ 5½
273,700	Bethlehem S., Class B	94	86¼	89	+ 2½
2,630	Bethlehem S. S p. c.pf.	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅝
2,500	Booth Fisheries	24¾	23½	23½	— ⅝
6,500	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	45¼	40¾	43¾	+ 3⅝
3,400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	9¾	7⅝	8⅞	+ 1⅜
300	Burns Brothers	134	130	130	— 1½
7,600	Butte Copper & Zinc	10⅜	9½	10	+ ⅝
56,650	Butte & Superior	33½	18¼	23⅞	+ 4⅞
500	Butterick Co.	8½	8	8½	— ⅜
1,900	CAL. PACKING	44⅜	43	43¾	— 1⅜
13,200	Cal. Petroleum	19¼	17⅜	18½	+ ⅝
8,200	Cal. Petroleum pf	55¼	50	54	+ 4¼
100	Calumet & Arizona	71	71	71	+ 1
9,300	Canadian Pacific	150	146¼	146¼	— ½
700	Central Foundry	38½	37¼	37¼	— ¾
500	Central Foundry pf	49	47½	47½	— 1
52,200	Central Leather Co.	72	68¼	69	+ ⅞
200	Central Leather Co. pf.	104½	104	104	..
8,400	Cerro de Pasco Copper	35¼	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
1,200	Chandler Motor	83¾	82	83	+ 1
23,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅝	58½	58¾	+ ⅜
100	Chi. & Alton	10	10	10	+ ⅛
500	Chi. & East'n Ill. pf.	9½	5	9¾	+ 4½
2,200	Chi. Great Western	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
2,400	Chi. Great Western pf	23¾	22	22	+ 1
20,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	45⅝	42	44⅜	+ 2⅜
17,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	75	71¼	75	+ 4⅜
2,100	Chi. & Northwestern	93⅜	93	93¼	+ ⅜
43,700	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	24½	20¾	22½	+ 1⅝
5,200	Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf.	71¼	68½	70¾	+ 1⅞
5,300	Chi.,R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf.	61	59	59½	+ ⅝
15,700	Chile Copper	17½	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
19,000	Chino Copper	47¼	43	44½	+ 1½
400	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L.	37⅞	34	37⅞	+ 3¾
200	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64¾	63½	64¾	+ 3⅝
100	Cluett, Peabody	52	52	52	+ 2
55,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	50½	43½	47½	+ 4¼
1,600	Colorado Southern	22	21	22	+ 1½
100	Colorado South'n 1st pf	49	49	49	+ 2
6,700	Columbia Gas & Elec.	34⅜	33¼	33½	— 1
235	Comput. Tab Record'g.	37	36	37	+ 4½
1,800	Consolidated Gas	91¼	88	88½	— ⅜
800	Con. Inter. Cal. Mining	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4,400	Continental Can	75½	70¾	73	+ 3
300	Continental Can pf	104	104	104	+ 1
200	Continental Insurance	48	48	48	+ 4
124,900	Corn Products Ref.	43⅜	41¼	41½	— ⅝
1,000	Corn Products Ref. pf.	99¼	98¾	99¼	+ ⅝
100	Crex Carpet	50	50	50	+10
112,700	Crucible Steel	74½	69	69¼	— ⅝
300	Crucible Steel pf	91¼	91	91¼	+ ⅝
54,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	33½	31¼	31½	— ⅝
1,600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅞
1,100	DEL. & HUDSON	111¾	107¼	111¾	+ 5
300	Del., Lack. & Western	165	165	165	..
300	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5	5	+ 1⅜
8,500	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	10⅝	8	9¼	+ 2⅜
25	Detroit Edison Co.	106	106	106	..
163,200	Distillers Securities	63¾	59½	60¼	..
1,300	Dome Mines	8⅝	7	7⅞	+ ⅜
100	ELECT. STORAGE B.	50½	50½	50½	+ 1½
500	Elk Horn Coal	26⅞	26½	26½	..
39,100	Erie	17⅝	15½	16⅛	+ ⅞
34,900	Erie 1st pf	35	30¾	32	+ 1½
2,200	Erie 2d pf	24½	21¾	24	+ 2
200	FEDERAL M. & S.	12	11½	12	+ 2⅜
900	Federal M. & S. pf	36½	33½	35	+ 2½
40,700	GASTON, WM. & W.	36¼	33¾	35	+ 1
200	General Chemical	176	175	176	+ 6
300	General Cigar	43	42	42	..
4,700	General Electric	153	145½	149½	+ 1½
30,500	General Motors	128	121	124½	+ 3
1,000	General Motors pf	80¾	79⅞	80	+ ½
2,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	46¼	44	44	— ¾
2,700	Granby Consol.	80	76	78	— ⅝
9,100	Great Northern pf	93¼	91¼	91¼	..
66,800	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	34⅝	31¼	32¼	+ 1⅝
1,600	Greene-Cananea Cop	44	42½	43⅛	+ ⅛
8,125	Gulf States Steel	100¾	86½	*88	+ 7
200	HARTMAN CORP.	41½	40¾	41¼	+ 1⅛
3,700	Haskell & Barker	42	41	41	— ½
650	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	97½	95½	95½	— ⅞
69,850	Inspiration Copper	56⅝	53⅝	54⅞	+ ⅛
17,500	Interboro Consolidated	9	7¾	8½	+ 1
7,800	Interboro Consol. pf	46	40½	43	+ 3¼
3,400	Inter. Agricultural	16⅜	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
4,500	Inter. Agricultural pf.	54⅜	50	50	+ ⅜
400	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	129¾	128	128¾	+ 1½
100	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	110	110	110	+ 1¾
110,400	Inter. Mer. Marine	30½	24¾	30	+ 4¾
329,500	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	104¾	93¾	103¾	+ 9¾
27,400	Inter. Nickel	31	28¼	*29	— ⅞
37,600	Inter. Paper	45½	41¾	42	..
1,400	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped	63½	62¾	63	..
200	Inter. Salt	55½	53	55½	— 4½
100	JEWEL TEA	38	33	33	..
9,600	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	20	16¾	18½	+ 1¾
500	Kan. City Southern pf.	52⅞	51	52⅞	+ 2½
2,400	Kelly Springfield Tire.	46¾	43¾	45½	+ 1¾
25,600	Kennecott Copper	34½	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅝
165	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	92½	92½	92½	+ 2¾
100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	103	103	103	..
37,400	LACK. STEEL	91⅝	86½	88½	+ 2½
600	Lake Erie & Western	10⅝	9½	10	+ ⅛
3,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	18⅝	15⅝	17¼	+ 2⅜
19,700	Lehigh Valley	62	59½	60⅝	+ ⅛
900	Liggett & Myers	180	165	167	— 8
300	Liggett & Myers pf	103	102¾	103	..
200	Loose Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	63	62	62	— ½
600	Louisville & Nashville	117	115	117	+ 3⅝
1,025	MANHATTAN ELEV.	100	98	100	+ 5
100	Manhattan Elec. Sup.	46	46	46	..
2,900	Maxwell Motors	28½	26	28	+ ½
1,100	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	55½	54	54¼	+ 1½
800	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	21¾	20	21	+ 1⅞
100	May Dept. Stores	54	54	54	..
104,700	Mexican Pertoleum	102⅜	96½	99¼	+ 1
200	Mexican Petroleum pf.	94	94	94	+ ⅛
7,800	Miami Copper	30¾	28¾	29⅝	+ ⅝
199,200	Midvale Steel	61	49¾	54½	+ 5
2,400	Minn. & St. Louis, new	11⅝	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
400	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	89	87½	89	+ 1½
5,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	5	5½	+ ⅜
1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	9¼	8½	9	+ ½
52,100	Mo. Pacific	24⅞	22½	23⅝	+ 1⅛
2,100	Mo. Pacific pf.	55½	53¾	55	+ 1
700	Montana Power	68¼	68	68¼	+ ⅛
172	NASH., CHAT. & St. L.	119¾	119¾	119¾	— 1½
3,100	Nat. Acme	33	31⅞	33	+ ⅛
100	Nat. Biscuit	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
11,200	Nat. Conduit & Cable	18	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅜
22,200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	54	51	53½	+ 2⅝
1,400	Nat. Lead	61½	58⅝	58⅝	— 2½
100	Nat. Lead pf.	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
900	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	6	5	6	..
9,500	Nevada Con. Cop.	21⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
2,100	New Orl., Tex. & M.	24¾	21	24¼	+ 3¼
3,000	N. Y. Air Brake	135½	129	132½	+ 2½
88,650	N. Y. Central	75¾	72¼	73¾	+ 1⅜
200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	16	16	16	..
100	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	41½	41½	41½	— ½
2,000	N. Y. Dock	27	20½	27	+ 4½
180,700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42¼	34½	41⅞	+ 7⅜
2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	21¾	20	21⅜	+ 1⅜
300	Norfolk Southern	16½	16	16½	+ ½
6,300	Norfolk & Western	108¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅜
1,100	North American	43¼	42¼	43¼	+ ⅜
10,400	Northern Pacific	89	86¾	87	— ½
800	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	63¼	61⅞	63¼	+ ⅜
46,000	OHIO CITIES GAS.	42¾	39¼	*39½	+ ⅜
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	42	42	+ ½
8,200	Ontario Mining	10½	9¾	10¼	+ ⅜
100	Owens Bottle Machine	60	60	60	..
3,900	PACIFIC MAIL	32¼	30¼	32	+ ¾
400	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	93⅝	92	93⅝	+ 1⅝
11,700	Pennsylvania Railroad	45	43⅞	44⅝	+ ⅝
9,700	People's Gas, Chicago	48	42	47⅜	+ 3⅝
200	Peoria & Eastern	6	6	6	+ 1½
3,400	Pere Marquette	13¾	12½	12½	— ¾
500	Pere Mar. prior pf.	58	57	58	+ 1
200	Pere Marquette pf.	38	35	36	+ 6
100	Pet'bone, Mul'ken & Co.	37	37	37	..
3,400	Philadelphia Co.	29¼	27¼	28½	+ 1½
12,700	Pierce-Arrow	43	40	40½	— 1
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	97	97	97	+ ½
100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	53¾	53¾	53¾	— 6¾
24,900	Pitts. Coal	56¼	53¼	54	+ ⅞
300	Pitts. Coal pf.	83⅞	83½	83½	..
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	93	93	93	..
20,500	Pitts. & West Va.	31¼	29	29½	+ ⅜
1,800	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	70¾	68½	*69½	+ 1⅜
7,910	Pressed Steel Car	62½	61	61½	+ ⅝
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94	94	+ 1
2,800	Public Service, N. J.	104½	98½	104½	+ 6½
1,300	Pullman Co.	119	117¾	117¾	— 1¼
16,000	RY. STEEL SPRING.	58¾	56	56	..
200	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98	97⅞	98	+ ⅛
13,900	Ray Consol. Copper	29¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
359,950	Reading	90¾	86¼	88	+ 1⅜
200	Reading 1st pf.	39	38	39	+ 2
100	Reading 2d pf.	38	38	38	+ 2
100,000	Republic Iron & Steel	98	88½	90	+ 1½
300	Republic Iron & S. pf.	99	96½	99	+ ⅞
4,400	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	87½	79⅞	87½	+ 7⅝
14,300	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	13⅜	11¼	12⅜	+ 1⅜
2,800	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	29	26⅝	29	+ 3
700	St. L. Southwestern	23¼	21⅜	23¼	+ 1½
300	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	40	39½	40	+ 2½
1,000	Savage Arms	80½	77½	80	+ 3½
2,100	Saxon Motor	9⅝	7	8	+ 1
5,800	Seaboard Air Line	8½	7¼	8⅛	+ ⅝
6,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18½	16¾	17⅞	+ 1⅛
1,900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	143½	139	140	+ 3
1,900	Shattuck-Arizona	18	16	17⅜	+ 1⅛
18,100	Sinclair Oil Refining	30⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
6,900	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	66	62⅜	63¾	+ 2⅜
31,500	Southern Pacific	87⅞	84⅝	85⅝	+ ⅛
100	So. Porto Rico Sugar	160	160	160	..
71,600	Southern Railway	26	23	24¼	+ 1½
3,600	Southern Railway pf.	63	61	62	+ 1½
600	Standard Milling	102	100¼	102	+ 2½
200	Standard Milling pf.	81½	80½	80½	+ 1½
59,800	Studebaker Co.	43⅞	37½	41¾	+ 3⅝
100	Studebaker Co. pf.	90	90	90	+ 3⅝
5,800	Superior Steel	45½	43¼	43½	— ¼
14,200	TENN. COP. & CHEM	18½	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
21,400	Texas Co.	159¾	150	156½	+ 6½
900	Texas & Pacific	17½	16	17	+ 1
1,800	Third Avenue	21	17½	20⅞	+ 2¾
68,688	Tobacco Products	63¾	58	58½	+ 3
1,900	Tobacco Products pf.	95	92½	92½	+ ½
300	Tol., St. L. & W. t. r.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
800	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.tr	10¾	9	10¾	+ ⅞
400	Transue & Williams	42	41	42	+ 1⅜
300	Twin City Rap. Tran.	44½	44	44	+ 1½
200	UNDERW'D TYPE.pf.	106	106	106	— 1
400	Union Bag & Paper	80	79	79	..
60,600	Union Pacific	126½	123½	124½	+ 1
1,200	Union Pacific pf.	71¼	70	71¼	+ ¾
3,800	United Alloy Steel	44½	42½	43	— 1½
9,900	United Cigar Stores	94⅝	91	91⅝	— 2⅜
12	United Cigar Stores pf.	103	103	103	..
200	United Drug	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
200	United Drug 2d pf.	79	78	79	+ 1
100	United Dyewood	61	61	61	..
2,100	United Fruit	128	125	127½	+ 2¼
4,500	United Ry. Invest.	10⅜	9½	10	+ ⅜
3,700	United Rys. Invest. pf.	18⅞	16¼	18½	+ ⅜
4,000	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	16⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
400	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	45¼	43¾	45¼	..
100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— 1½
48,900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	134	130	132	+ 1⅝
400	U. S. Ind. Alc. pf.	97

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KNOWN DEAD BY TNT EXPLOSION NOW 56

Thirty-one Persons Are Still Missing—94 Injured in the Hospitals.

FUMES HAMPER THE SEARCH

Brown Smoke Hangs Over Debris of Demolished Plant—Countryside Seared for Several Miles.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 19.—Fifty-six men are known to be dead, ninety-four injured are in hospitals, and thirty-one employes of the Aetna Chemical Company are missing as a result of the nine explosions yesterday that wrecked this company's explosive manufacturing plant at Oakdale, sixteen miles from this city. This report is the result of the day's investigation by State, Federal, county, and city officials, and of the work of scores of men, under direction of Coroner Samuel C. Jamison.

Throughout the night and all day today men were extinguishing small fires in the debris and were bringing out remnants of human bodies. In most cases there was nothing to identify the victim.

While earlier explosions wrecked the plant, the last one, about 6:30, blew the piles of debris clear of the ground and scattered them over more acreage than before, blackening everything beyond recognition.

All day a brown smoke continued to hang over the ruins, considerably impeding the work of the searchers. Its deadly fumes are feared by the rescuers. A slight breeze would lift the smoke would searchers be able to get close to the piles of debris.

For a time the work was impeded further by the thousands of sightseers, who flocked to the scene from the surrounding country. Automobiles blocked all roads to and from the place, and another company of the State Constabulary was rushed in automobiles from Greensburg to establish a greater cordon about the scene of the disaster. The crowds were ordered back, and automobiles were turned back when they had reached within five miles of Oakdale. Later a complete cordon encircled the plant a mile and a half, and only those having business were admitted past the guards.

Thousands of persons streamed into the temporary morgue all day to view the bodies, and it took a special detail of police to keep this morbid element in check. There were many there of right, however, and some identifications were thus made. Pitiful scenes were enacted, and one in particular when Adam Parts, one of the Coroner's workers in the morgue, collapsed, he had found in a bucket a bunch of keys and a penknife which had belonged to his son. The son had been employed in the plant.

The country is desolate for an area of several miles around the plant, where the former green hillsides have been seared and burned by the blasts. The meadows and fields have been seared, and fruit and shade trees have been blasted and denuded of their foliage.

Federal officers, representing the Department of Justice, today ordered the arrest of two men who were photographing the ruins and who were charged by a woman with making seditious remarks.

A special policeman employed by the Aetna Chemical Company arrested two men early today as they were about to hurry away from the plant on a motor cycle. The names and charges upon which these men are held are withheld by officials pending investigation.

Among the identified dead are John K. Lawson, 16 years old, of Brooksville, Fla.; Henry Plenty, negro, of Scottsburg, Va.; Patrick McManus, Fitchburg, Mass.; George Ross, Steubenville, Ohio; J. A. Todd, Alliance, Ohio; Marshall Anderson, China Grove, N. C.; George Christopher, Reynolds, Ga.; H. E. Brillinger, York, Penn., and J. R. Lane, Meadville, Penn.

Miss Meryl Ascleinan, the graduate nurse from St. John's Hospital, who was caught in one of the explosions while doing rescue work, was reported today to be in a fair way to recovery, despite the loss of one leg that was blown off.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended May 18, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	1,216,458	453,709	888,232
Tuesday	1,149,952	408,481	630,448
Wednesday...	1,189,813	746,606	701,116
Thursday ...	1,752,400	1,000,970	748,455
Friday	1,066,662	818,230	1,262,362
Saturday	490,006	246,024	303,785
Total w'k.	6,875,290	3,773,270	4,554,848
Year to date.	58,878,065	78,174,267	67,750,481
BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	$9,287,500	$1,917,500	$3,884,500
Tuesday	9,989,000	2,875,500	4,424,500
Wednesday...	7,278,000	3,663,500	4,463,000
Thursday ...	9,434,500	2,887,000	5,107,500
Friday	6,875,500	3,158,000	5,388,500
Saturday	3,059,000	1,436,000	2,598,000
Total w'k.	$45,903,500	$15,837,500	$25,746,000
Year to date.	541,450,500	427,067,300	423,720,450

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.	May 18, '18.	May 19, '17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$10,933,000	$11,008,500	*$975,500
Government.	35,418,500	4,428,000	30,990,500
State	8,000	....	8,000
City	144,000	151,000	*7,000
Total all...	$45,903,500	$15,837,500	$30,016,000

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

McDonnell & Co. announce that the Poulsen Wireless Corporation has called for payment at 110 and accrued interest until July 1 the outstanding 5 per cent. bonds, due 1950, which amount to $500,000. The common stock will have first claim upon the assets of the company when the bond retirement is completed.

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co. have issued a circular describing the income mortgage bonds, Series A, of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company.

A tabulation describing sixteen leading steel stocks has been prepared by E. W. Wagner & Co.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Forecast:

N. C.—Thunder showers Mon. Tues. fair in w., showers in e.

S. C.—Fair Mon., except showers in extreme n. Tues. fair.

Ga. and Fla.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.

Ala., Miss., and Tenn.—Generally fair Mon. and Tues.

Ky.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers in n. Tues. fair.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon., somewhat cooler in n. and c. Tues. fair.

Mich.—Partly cloudy in w., thunder showers in e. Mon., cooler. Tues. fair.

Ohio—Thunder showers Mon., cooler in n. and at night in s. Tues. fair.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
May 13	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76⅛
May 14	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
May 15	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
May 16	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
May 17	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
May 18	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.75¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—						
High			4.75¼			4.76⅛
Low			4.7545			4.76⅛
Same week last year—						
High			4.7550			4.76⅞
Low			4.7545			4.76½
Year to date—						
High			4.7550			4.7650
Low			4.7514			4.76½
Same period last year—						
High			4.7590			4.77
Low			4.75			4.7643⅝

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
PARIS.						
May 13	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.68⅛	5.69⅛	5.68⅛
May 14	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛
May 15	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛
May 16	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛
May 17	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛
May 18	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛	5.68⅛
Week's range—						
High			5.71⅛			5.68⅛
Low			5.71⅛			5.68⅛
Same week last year—						
High			5.72½			5.71½
Low			5.73⅛			5.72½
Year to date—						
High			5.70⅞			5.68¼
Low			5.73⅛			5.71⅛
Same period last year—						
High			5.68¼			5.67½
Low			5.85⅝			5.84⅜

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
May 13	4.15	4.11	48.25	48.75	9.03	9.03½
May 14	4.14	4.10	48.125	48.625	9.01½	8.99
May 15	4.08	4.06	49.50	50.00	9.01½	9.00
May 16	4.09	4.09	50.00	50.50	9.02	9.00½
May 17	3.80	3.85	50.50	51.00	9.03	9.01½
May 18	3.80	3.85	50.50	51.00	9.04½	9.03
Week's range—						
High	3.80	3.85	50.50	51.00	9.01½	8.99
Low	4.15	4.11	48.125	48.625	9.03	9.03½
Same week last year—						
High	5.12	5.10¾	40.93¾	41.12½	7.00	6.99
Low	5.13	5.11½	40.87½	41.06¼	7.03½	7.02¼
Year to date—						
High	3.80	3.85	50.50	51.00	7.27	8.25
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87½	43.25	9.06	9.04½
Same period last year—						
High	5.00¼	4.99	41.75	42.00	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15¾	40.75	40.81¼	7.11½	7.11

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
May 13	30.875	31.375	33.50	34.00	31.00	31.50
May 14	30.875	31.375	33.50	34.00	31.00	31.50
May 15	31.00	31.50	33.625	34.125	31.25	31.75
May 16	31.00	31.50	34.00	34.50	31.25	31.75
May 17	31.125	31.625	34.00	34.50	31.375	31.875
May 18	31.25	31.625	34.50	35.00	31.50	31.80
Week's range—						
High	31.25	31.625	34.50	35.00	31.50	31.875
Low	30.875	31.375	33.50	34.00	31.00	31.00
Same week last year—						
High	28.45	28.65	29.90	30.10	29.25	29.45
Low	28.20	28.87½	29.70	29.80	29.10	29.80
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	34.125	34.625	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.87½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—						
High	29.00	29.20	30.35	30.50	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.13	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem. Cables.	Rubles, 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles, 500. Bid.	Ask.
May 13	19.45	19.50	15.20	15.10	15.25
May 14	19.45	19.50	15.20	15.10	15.25
May 15	19.45	19.50	15.10	15.25	15.10
May 16	19.45	19.50	15.00	15.15	15.00
May 17	19.45	19.50	14.75	15.00	14.85
May 18	19.45	19.50	14.75	15.00	14.85
Week's range—					
High	19.45	19.50	15.20	15.10	15.25
Low	19.45	19.50	14.75	15.00	14.85
Same week last year—					
High	20.00	20.65	27.90	28.00	
Low	20.00	20.65	27.20	27.80	
Year to date—					
High	19.45	19.50	15.40	15.75	
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25	
Same period last year—					
High	20.05	20.50	29.50	29.50	
Low	19.70	19.75	26.40	26.50	

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	73.00	73.25	116.50	116.75
Low	73.00	73.25	116.50	116.75
Same week last year—				
High	87.25	87.38½	91.50	91.63½
Low	87.25	87.38½	91.50	91.63½
Year to date—				
High	73.00	73.25	116.50	116.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75
Same period last year—				
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	37.75	38.75	37.75	38.25
Low	37.75	38.00	37.75	38.00
Same week last year—				
High	82.25	82.37½	82.25	82.37½
Low	82.25	82.87½	82.25	82.37½
Year to date—				
High	37.75	38.75	37.75	38.25
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75
Same period last year—				
High	82.25	82.375	82.25	82.375
Low	82.25	82.375	82.25	82.375

	SPAIN. Bilbao. Dem. Cab's.	Dem.	Cables.	Kobe. Dem. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	28.20	28.40	52.25	52.85	52.25	52.35
Low	27.95	28.10	52.125	52.25	52.125	52.25
Same week last year—						
High	21.95	22.15	50.87½	51.00	50.87½	51.00
Low	21.85	22.00	50.87½	51.00	50.87½	51.00
Year to date—						
High	28.20	28.40	52.25	52.35	52.25	52.35
Low	27.50	27.75	51.90	52.00	51.90	52.00
Same period last year—						
High	21.95	22.10	50.87½	51.00	50.87½	51.00
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.00	44.19	26.87	26.87
Low	43.14	43.25	26.84	26.44
Same week last year—				
High	43.87½	44.00	26.87½	27.00
Low	43.50	43.62½	26.87½	26.50
Year to date—				
High	46.31	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.83	26.09	26.19
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	26.87½	27.00
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re- new'ls.
May 13	4½	3½	4½	4½
May 14	5	4	5	4
May 15	5	4	5	4
May 16	5½	5½	5½	5½
May 17	5½	5	5	5½
May 18	5½	5	5	5
Week's Range—				
High			5	6
Low			3½	4
Same week last year—				
High			3	3
Low			2	2½
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	2
Same period last year—				
High			4	4
Low			1½	1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 13	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5
May 14	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5
May 15	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5
May 16	5¼@5½	5½	5
May 17	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5
May 18	5¼@5½	5¼@5½	5
Week's range—			
High	5	5	5
Low	5½	5½	5
Same week last year—			
High	5	5	5
Low	4½	4½	4½
Year to date—			
High	5	5	5
Low	5¼	5¼	5¼
Same period last year—			
High	5	5	5
Low	2½	2½	2½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4½

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¼

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....5¾

4 to 6 months.....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Within 15 Days, Incl. Member-Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
4	4	4

Agricultural Incl. Member & Live Stock Paper, Over Collateral 90 Days. Notes. Inel'sive.

Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety days' paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 13	Par	10c	10c	Par
May 14	Par	10c	10c	Par
May 15	Par	10c	10c	Par
May 16	Par	10c	10c	Par
May 17	Par	10c	10c	Par
May 18	Par	10c	10c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
May 13	2½	2½	3¼	277
May 14	2½	2½	3¼	277
May 15	2½	2½	3¼	277
May 16	2½	2½	3¼	277
May 17	2½	2½	3¼	277
May 18	2½	2½	3¼	277

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit.	Fr. Rentes.
May 13	55⅝	96½	58f 75c
May 14	56⅛	96½	58f 75c
May 15	56⅛	96½	58f 75c
May 16	56⅛	96½	58f 75c
May 17	56⅛	96½	58f
May 18	56⅛	96½	58f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
May 13	48¼d	90½
May 14	48¼d	90½
May 15	48¼d	90½
May 16	48¼d	90½
May 17	48¼d	90½
May	48¼d	90½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MAY 18, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$45,903,500	$541,459,500
Same period last year..	15,887,500	427,067,300

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	77.84	77.33	77.84	75.77
Same period a year ago.	88.49	83.27	89.48	83.27

Range, 1918. High.	Low.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
66½	64	1	ADAMS EXP. 4s...	66	66	66	— ½
76	71	10	Alb. & Susq. 3½s...	72	72	72	— 1½
95½	91	28	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	94½	93½	94	+ 1¼
100½	91	3	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	+ 3
100¼	98¾	1	Am. Hide & L. 6s.	100	100	100	— ½
90½	88¾	99	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s..	89	88½	88½	..
83¾	81¾	36	At. T. & T. col. 4s..	82½	81½	82½	+ ½
95¼	90	40	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	94½	92	93	— ½
87	79	5	Am. Writing P. 5s.	84¾	84½	84½	— ½
87	82¾	4	Armour & Co. 4½s..	85¼	85½	85½	+ ¼
83¾	80	30	A., T. & S. F. gen.4s	82¼	81¾	82	— ¼
86	81½	1	A., T. & S. F. cv.4s,'55	87	87	87	+ 2¾
87¾	82	34	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	87¾	85	87¾	+ 3¾
84¾	81¼	11	At. Coast L. 1st 4s..	83¾	83½	83¾	+ ¼
73¾	70	9	A.C.L., L.& N.col.4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¼
95	91	2	A. & C., A. L. 1st 5s	93½	92½	93¼	+ ½
82½	75	5	At. C. L. unif. 4½s..	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ½
101⅜	99½	1	BALDWIN LOCO.5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅝
89½	85¾	32	Balt. & O. p. l. 3½s.	89	88½	88¾	— ¼
78½	76	82	Balt. & O. gold 4s...	78½	77	78½	+ 1½
83½	80	14	Balt. & O. ref. 5s...	81¾	80¾	81¾	— ⅜
76	72	23	B. & O.,P., L.E. & W.	75¼	72½	75½	— ⅜
85	82	23	B. & O.,S.W. Div.3½s	84½	84	84½	+ ½
80	76½	20	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	80	79½	80	+ 1
81¾	78¾	40	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s.	81½	79¾	81	..
98¾	87	2	Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s..	91	91	91	..
99	93½	5	Beth. Steel ext. 5s..	96	96	96	+ 2½
97¼	92¼	67	B. R. T. 5s, 1918....	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
83¾	79½	2	B. R. T. gold 5s....	80¾	80¾	80¾	..
93	89½	13	Braden Copper 6s...	92	91½	91½	..
87¼	82	2	B'klyn Un. El. 5s..	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅝
85½	79	9	B'klyn U. El. 5s,sta.	80	80	80	..
91½	86¾	2	CAN, SO. con. 5s...	91½	91	91	— ⅝
92¼	86¾	1	Cal. Gas & El. 5s..	88¼	88½	88½	+ ¼
97¼	93	10	Cent. Leather 5s....	96¼	95	96	— ½
82	77¾	4	Cent. Pac. ltd. 4s..	80¾	80½	80½	— ½
104	100	2	Cent. of N.J. gen.5s.	103	103	103	+ 1
104	102	1	C. of N.J.gen.5s,reg.	102	102	102	..
83½	80	8	Cent. Pcy. 1st 5s..	83½	88½	83½	+ 1
100¼	96	8	Ches. & O. con. 5s..	96¾	96½	96¾	— ⅜
78	72	2	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s.	78	78	78	+ ½
82¾	76	291	Ches. & O. cv. 5s..	82¾	81	81¾	+ ¼
78½	65½	39	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.	75½	74½	75¾	+ ¼
47½	35¾	4	Chi. & Alton 3½s...	40	41	40	+ 1
84½	80	5	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	83	82½	83	— ⅜
94¾	92	120	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.	94	93¾	93¾	— ¼
93¾	91¾	4	C., B. & Q.,Ill.3½s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
94¾	91¾	4	C., B. & Q., N. E. 4s	94¾	93	93	..
75¼	73	1	C.,B.& Q.,Ill.Div.3½s	75	75	75	+ ¼
100¼	98	1	C., I. & L. ref. 6s...	99	99	99	— 1½
93	87¾	1	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s..	91	91	91	+ 3¼
30	25	10	C. & E.Ill. r. & l. 4s	28	28	28	+ 1
29	22	59	C. & E.I. r. & l. tr.	29	28	28	+ 6
60½	61	21	Chi. Gt. West. 4s...	59½	58½	59¾	+ ¼
70	64¾	21	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s.	69	68	68¾	+ ¼
75¼	71¼	13	C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s	74½	74	74¼	— ¼
80	76¼	4	C., M. & St.P. cv. 5s	78¾	78	78¾	+ ¾
99½	99½	1	C.,M. & St.P.,Dub.6s	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
97¾	97¼	1	C.,M.&St.P.,Wis.V.6s	97½	97½	97½	+ ¾
82	76½	1	C.,M. & St.P. 4½s,'25	81½	81½	81¾	+ 1½
79	74¾	..	C.,M. & St.P. gen. 4s	75	75	75	..
85¼	79½	13	C. & N. W. gen. 4s..	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ 2¾
94½	94½	2	C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933, reg.	94½	94½	94½	— 7
86¼	81¼	1	Chicago Rys. 5s.....	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ 1¼
68½	62¾	81	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68	66½	67¾	+ ¼
77¾	73	3	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	76	76	76	+ ¾
71¾	71¼	1	C.,R.I. & P.ss,reg.	71¾	71¾	71¾	..
67	64	23	Chi. & W. I. con. 4s.	66	65½	66	..
107½	102¾	33	Chile Copper 7s....	105½	103¾	105½	+ ¾
80¼	78	272	Chile Cop. 6s, p. p.	80¾	79½	79¾	+ ¾
63½	59	7	C.,C.,C.&St.L.gn. 4s.	63½	63	63½	..
76	73	20	Col. Industrial 5s...	75	74¾	74¾	— ¼
86	83	5	Col. & South. 1st 4s.	86	85	85	— 1
73	63	16	Col. & So. ref. 4½s..	72	70¾	72	+ ½
102	99¼	26	Con. Gas conv. 6s...	101	100¼	101	+ ½
98¼	95	15	Corn P. R. s.f. 5s,'34	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
88	80½	20	DEL. & HUD. ref.4s	84	82½	82½	— ¼
69	60½	25	D. & R. G. cons. 4s.	66	65	66	+ ½
55¼	48¾	54	D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s	55¼	53	53	— 2½
76¾	72	6	D. & R. G. imp. 5s.	74	72	74	+ 2
71	68	6	D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	71	71	71	+ 3
98	92	5	Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	98	98	98	+ 3
73	62	28	Detroit United 4½s..	73	72½	73	+ ½
77½	73	37	Det. Riv. Tun. 4½s.	77½	76¾	77	..
88	75	255	Distillers Secur. 5s..	87½	86¾	87	+ ⅛
97	97	10	D. & Iron Range 5s	97	97	97	+ 7
57¼	49½	75	ERIE gen. 4s.....	57	54½	54½	+ 1¼
49¼	42	18	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ 1½
56	48¾	231	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	53¾	51½	52¾	+ ¼
49¼	42½	70	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	49¼	47	48¾	+ 1
69	65	9	Erie 1st con. 4s...	67½	67½	67½	— 1½
101	100	1	Erie 1st con. 7s....	101	101	101	+ ⅜
79	75¼	5	Erie,

TRAIN FACTORY MANAGERS.

Columbia to Have a New Course to Aid Industries.

A course in organization and management, to be open to technical men, employed in managerial posts, is to be given next Fall by Columbia University, according to an announcement by the Department of Extension Teaching. The course will be given by Professor Walter Rautenstraugh, consulting engineer at several industrial plants. It will be essentially a study in manufacturing, but will consider commercial questions as well as technical problems.

Professor Rautenstraugh believes that industry and technical schools should co-operate. He thinks industries have failed to profit by scientific discoveries made in laboratories. "I am anxious," he said, "that Columbia University shall be a leader in a movement to carry to our manufacturers every bit of service possible, that our nation may be strong."

He suggested that manufacturers participating should select for instruction the managers of different departments.

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INDORSE AIR MAIL SERVICE.

Aero Club of America Urges Extension to Pittsburgh and Boston.

The Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America has written to Secretary Baker and Assistant Postmaster General Praeger indorsing the plan to extend the aerial mail service and urging the extension of the service from New York and Washington to Pittsburgh and Cleveland and from New York to Boston.

They point out that tests have shown the necessity of giving more extensive cross-country flying training to military aviation students, and that by extending the aerial mail service the students may get extensive experience in that branch of flying.

The letter addressed to Secretary Baker and Assistant Postmaster Praeger is, in part, as follows:

The first four days of aerial mail carrying between New York, Philadelphia, and Washington have shown how absolutely necessary it is to give extensive cross-country flying to our military aviators, so that they may be fully trained when sent overseas. This training should be continued until the aviators become familiar with the topography of the country.

By extending the aerial mail service to Pittsburgh and Cleveland the character of the aerial mail service will assume much greater importance, both from the standpoint of the extensive cross-country flying which it will afford to the military aviators, as well as from the standpoint of the actual figures in time required for the delivery of mail to the manufacturing centres in the Middle West and West.

The addition of an aerial mail route from Belmont Park to Boston is quite logical. This route will be one of the most efficient, because mail for New York and the North arrives at Belmont Park and the route from New York to Boston can be laid directly from that point. This route will also afford valuable advanced training in cross-country flying for our military aviators.

TO ADJUST WAGES IN WEST.

Taft and Walsh on War Labor Board Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Ex-President Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint Chairmen of the National War Labor Board, will leave Washington on Tuesday night on a trip to Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Detroit to adjust industrial disputes.

At Kansas City they will conduct an inquiry, on May 24, into the wage controversy between the Pittsburg & Joplin Railway Company and its employes. The workers had been on strike, but returned to work when they were assured that the National War Labor Board would take up the case and that the company would abide by the board's decision.

They will visit St. Louis on May 25 to adjust the differences of the St. Joseph Lead Company and its employes in the smelter at Herculaneum, Mo. The men were on strike, but went back upon an agreement that the War Labor Board would assume jurisdiction and that its decision would be binding. The controversy has been narrowed by voluntary agreements on all other points, so that it is now confined to the question of wages. The men involved produce one-fifth of all the lead mined in the United States.

A wage dispute exists between the Detroit United Railway Company and its employes, which Messrs. Taft and Walsh will seek to adjust when they visit Detroit on May 27. A similar situation obtains between the Cleveland Railway Company and its employes. That city will be visited on May 28.

In their efforts to effect settlements of these controversies Messrs. Taft and Walsh will act as a section of the War Labor Board.

WAR SAVINGS HONOR FLAGS.

Committee Ready to Distribute Trade Division Recognitions.

The New York War Savings Committee announced yesterday that it was ready to distribute the honor flags in the trade divisions where the quotas of War Savings Stamps have been exceeded or filled before the time set for the end of the campaign. The first flag is to go to Lasher & Lathrop, 29 Lafayette Street, the first firm in the Paper Division to exceed the quota. The flag will be raised on their building today with ceremonies to be attended by members of the committee.

The banner committee among the trade divisions is the Hosiery and Knit Goods Division, which reported that 92.3 per cent. of its quota had been subscribed before April 27, with a total of $138,474 out of $150,000. The drive among the trade committees is in charge of a managing committee headed by William Fellowes Morgan, who calls the committee the "Pioneer Division," in honor of the first American expeditionary force sent to France under General Pershing.

PROFIT IN SUGAR WASTE.

American Company Made $314,324 from It in One Year.

An idea of what is being done by large industrial enterprises in utilizing waste materials is furnished by the annual report of the American Beet Sugar Company. This concern several years ago began converting the pulp which it had previously thrown away into a valuable food for cattle. While for the year ending March 31, 1917, the return from the pulp amounted to $198,022, the net receipts for the succeeding year totaled $314,324, and was more than sufficient to pay the dividend on the preferred stock of the company.

"At Oxnard, Cal.," says the report, "after experiments during the last three campaigns, a plant is being erected at an estimated cost of $123,989 to extract from the water which is now run into the ocean, potash, ammonia, &c., the market value of which has advanced so rapidly during the war. This plant, it is expected, will be ready for operation when the factory begins work the coming Summer, and it is estimated that the profit on its production this year will exceed its cost, and that hereafter, even with peace prevailing, the value of its product will insure continued profitable operation."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 13	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.44¼	1.42⅝
May 14	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.44	1.42⅝
May 15	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.42⅝	1.41½
May 16	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.43½	1.41¾
May 17	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.40¾	1.39¼
May 18	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.40¼	1.39⅝
Week's range	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	1.44½	1.39¼

	May. High.	May. Low.	June. High.	June. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 13					1.45¾	1.42½
May 14					1.40¾	1.43⅝
May 15					1.44	1.41½
May 16					1.44⅝	1.41½
May 17					1.42½	1.40¾
May 18					1.42¼	1.40¾
Week's range					1.45¾	1.40¼

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	June. High.	June. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 13	.75	72	71⅜	70	66⅞	64⅝
May 14	.76¼	74¼	72¼	71⅛	67⅛	65⅛
May 15	.75⅜	74	72¼	71	66⅝	65⅛
May 16	.76⅜	75¼	72½	71¼	67¼	65⅝
May 17	.75⅝	74⅞	71⅞	70⅝	66⅝	65⅛
May 18	.76½	75¼	72¼	71	67⅛	66¼
W'k's rge.	.76⅝	72	72½	70	67¼	64⅜

Provisions.

LARD.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 13	25.25	25.00	..	..
May 14	25.15	24.75	25.42	25.02
May 15	25.07	24.40	25.37	24.70
May 16	25.05	24.52	25.40	24.97
May 17	24.87	24.62	25.20	24.97
May 18	25.00	24.87	25.35	25.22
Week's range	25.25	24.40	25.42	24.70

RIBS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
May 13	23.87	23.65	..	..
May 14	23.80	23.37	24.22	23.83
May 15	23.50	23.10	24.00	23.62
May 16	23.42	22.80	23.90	23.30
May 17	22.97	22.62	23.42	23.17
May 18	23.10	22.85	23.60	23.40
Week's range	23.87	22.62	24.22	23.17

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 13	44.32	44.10	45.00	44.60
May 14	..	..	44.85	43.85
May 15	42.60	42.55	43.42	42.85
May 16	42.55	42.00	43.40	42.15
May 17	42.00	41.80	42.85	41.90
May 18	42.00	42.00	..	..
Week's range	44.32	41.80	45.00	41.90

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
May 13	27.02	26.70	26.69	26.00	26.18	26.15
May 14	26.84	26.00	26.45	25.50	..	..
May 15	25.55	25.00	25.80	24.95	24.66	24.56
May 16	25.80	25.40	25.75	25.18	25.50	25.50
May 17	25.70	25.18	25.62	25.00	25.01	25.01
May 18	26.08	25.00	25.95	24.65	..	..
W'k's rge.	27.02	25.00	26.69	24.65	26.18	24.56

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
May 13	25.95	25.80	25.81	25.21	25.78	25.22
May 14	25.61	24.77	25.50	24.66	24.14	25.00
May 15	24.75	24.00	24.66	23.90	24.33	23.80
May 16	24.92	24.30	24.84	24.20	24.36	24.17
May 17	24.80	24.11	24.69	24.05	24.35	23.92
May 18	24.21	23.80	24.08	23.70	23.87	23.60
W'k's rge.	25.95	23.80	25.81	23.70	25.73	23.60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.08	Mexican	.44
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.14
Bullion	.02	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.06
Challenge Con	.02	Savage	.03
Chollar	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.36	Union Con	.89
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.76¼
Jacket	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.20	Booth	.04
Cashboy	.07	Florence	.12
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Cons	.24
Jim Butler	.77	Great Bend	.03
MacNamara	.22	Kewanas	.04
Midway	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Mispah	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Monarch Pitts	.04	Big Four	.03
Montana	.12	Consolidated	.07
North Star	.15	Union Amalgam	.01
Rescue	.10	White Caps	.37
Tonopah Divide	1.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten	1.55	Nevada Hills	.03
West End	.89	Packard	.36
West Tonopah	.16	Rochester	.50
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.29
Atlanta	.06	United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅝	4⅞	Isabella	4⅞	5⅛
Doctor	3	5	McKinney	5	10
Elkton	4	5	Portland	90	92
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	15½	16
Golden C.	175	177	Vindicator	35	50
Granite	22	30	Rose Nicol.	9½	10½

Charter No. 1290. Reserve District No. 2.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 10th, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$39,137,079.91
Acceptances of other banks discounted		1,994,335.75
Total loans		$41,131,415.66
Deduct: Notes and bills rediscounted	$2,574,650.00	
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date, guaranteed by this bank	1,994,335.75	4,568,985.75
		$36,562,429.91
Overdrafts, secured, $7,699.39; unsecured $267.89		7,967.28
Customers' liability account of letters of credit		20,145.00
Customers' liability account of "acceptances"		1,969,588.84
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		1,026,100.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable		650,000.00
U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged		513,000.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ and 4% unpledged		186,150.00
Liberty Loan bonds, 3½ and 4% pledged to secure U. S. deposits		500,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits		277,285.50
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		120,000.00
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		23,500.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		150,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		4,472,536.83
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection		1,028,107.14
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		1,446,976.56
Net amounts due from banks, bankers, and trust companies		672,001.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,602,940.14
Checks on other banks in the same city		1,018,187.74
Checks on banks located outside of city and other cash items		270,155.52
Redemption fund with and due from U. S. Treasurer		75,305.00
Interest earned but not collected		39,442.23
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps		2,912.00
Total		$53,619,680.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,550,000.00	
Surplus fund	2,450,000.00	$5,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$595,696.46	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	128,769.84	466,926.62
Interest and discount collected and not earned		360,654.81
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		113,000.00
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		48,882.41
Circulating notes outstanding		1,021,700.00
Net amounts due to national banks		1,508,764.23
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies		1,879,206.49
Individual deposits subject to check		33,197,844.78
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		155,069.06
Certified checks		512,315.99
Cashier's checks outstanding		57,805.80
Dividends unpaid		804.50
Time deposits subject to reserve: Certificates of deposit		148,075.41
Other time deposits		219,800.00
United States deposits: War loan deposit account		6,203,100.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		650,000.00
Acceptances executed for customers		2,067,548.37
Acceptances by Foreign Correspondents		20,145.00
Total		$53,619,680.07
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		$2,574,650.00
Acceptances of other banks payable at future date guaranteed by this bank		1,994,335.75

Total contingent liabilities.... $4,568,985.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1918.

[SEAL.] C. MORRISON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
AMBROSE R. ADAMS,
CHARLES A. MUNN,
EDWIN S. SCHENCK,
Directors.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	104,900	420,420	167,025	$116,000
Tuesday	60,950	327,890	200,250	94,000
Wednesday	80,356	338,075	140,815	150,000
Thursday	118,342	383,195	188,330	242,000
Friday	68,970	274,208	133,575	22,000
Saturday	29,712	119,220	85,530	55,000
Total	463,230	1,872,508	916,015	$679,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅜	6½	114,400	*Aetna Explos	16⅜	14½	15	+ ⅛
72	41½	425	*Aetna Ex.pf.,w.i.	72	70	72	+ 4
77	68	1,175	Air Reduction	75½	70	75	+ 5
22	15	50	Am. B. Mfg.Co.pf.	22	22	22	+ 5
18	14¼	800	Br.-Am. Tob. Reg.	18	15⅝	16	+ ¼
18	14⅜	1,400	B.-A. Tob. Coupon	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
30½	19	9,800	*Burns Bros. Ice.	30½	24	24¾	− 1⅜
3¼	2	605	*Car Light & R.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
9½	8½	265	*Carwen Steel	9	9	9	..
116	77	25	*Carbon Steel	110	110	110	− 1
130	100	8,400	Chev. M. C., w.	130	120	125	+ 5
1¼	1	6,900	*Cuprite Em. Sul.	1¼	1	1⅛	..
2¼	½	16,500	*Cuprite Sulphur.	1⅝	½	⅝	− ⅛
41⅞	25	1,050	Curtiss Aero	36	34½	34½	− 1⅜
4⅜	2	1,087	Emerson Phon	3	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
39¾	33	25	*Freeport Tex. Su.	34	34	34	+ 1
95	77½	550	*Gillette S. R.,w.i.	95	91	95	+15
40½	35	100	Holly Sug. Cor	35	35	35	− 5
19	12¾	3,400	Keystone T. & R.	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
84	65	100	*S. S. Kresge	65	65	65	−17
6	2⅝	3,870	*Lake Tor. Boat	6	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
47	42	1,150	*Lima Loco., new	46½	44	45¼	+ ¾
3¾	3⅜	2,300	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
1	⅞	37,900	*Maxim Munitions	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
19	14	700	N. Y. Transp.	14½	14¼	14⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	2	1,800	Nor. A. P. & P.	3¼	3⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
44	43	300	Penn. Seb. S. vtc.	44	43¾	44	..
3¾	2¾	1,200	*Poca.-Logan Coal	3¼	2⅝	3¼	−⅛
15¼	10	12,900	*Poulsen Wireless.	15¾	11½	15⅞	+ 4⅜
40½	31	300	*Rep. Mot. Trk.	34	32	34	+ 3
17⅜	14⅜	1,200	*St. Joseph Lead	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	43,200	Smith Motor Trk.	2⅛	2	2⅛	− ⅛
13½	8½	5,300	*Standard Motor	13½	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅜
20¾	11⅜	17,000	Submarine Boat	19½	17½	17¾	− ⅛
5	4	9,800	*Thlogen Co. of A.	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
96	80	998	*Todd Shipyards	96	90	94	+14
1	1/16	1,500	Triangle Film Co.	⅝	1/16	1/16	− ⅛
30⅝	19⅛	7,600	*United Motors	26⅝	23	23⅛	− ¼
3	1⅛	6,750	*U. S. Aircraft C.	3	1½	2¼	− ⅛
3	1	52,500	*U. S. L. & H.	3	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4¼	21,100	U. S. S. S. Co.	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅜
11⅞	6¼	54,000	*Wright-M. Air.	11⅞	10	11	+ 1

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

17⅜	11¼	100	Anglo-Am. Oil	12	12	12	+ ⅛
100	98	15	Buckeye Pipe L.	98	96	96	+ 1
36	36	15	Crescent Oil	36	36	36	− 3
192	180	85	Ill. Pipe Line	189	187	188	− 1
385	300	65	Ohio Oil	344	338	340	+ 2
500	418	58	Prairie Oil & Gas	495	490	495	+10
279	265	10	Prairie Pipe Line	275	275	275	− 4
95	95	10	S. W. Penn. P. L.	95	95	95	− 8
310	310	10	Solar Ref.	310	310	310	..
277	214	20	Stand. Oil of Cal.	217	216	216	− 1
335	335	10	Stand. Oil of Ky.	335	335	335	+45
579	510	80	Stand. Oil of N.J.	554	548	553	+ 6
285	214	488	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	278	268	278	+11

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

1/16	⅛	1,600	*Allen Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
16	6	31,800	*Am. Ventura Oil.	15	10	15	+ 2
1⅛	1/16	20,500	*Barnett O. & G.	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
33	20	34,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil.	24	21	24	+ 2
8¾	6	9,500	*Cosden Oil	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
10¾	10¼	500	Dixie Gas	10¾	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
7	6	1,600	*Elk Basin Pet.	6¾	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
..	..	900	*Elkland O. & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
16	8	39,650	*Esmeralda Oil Co.	12	11	12	..
4	2½	5,900	*Federal Oil	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	..
5	2⅜	35,000	*Glenrock Oil	4	3⅜	4	..
7½	3	4,520	*Hanover O. & G.	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
61	39¼	14,400	*Houston Oil	61	44½	57½	+10⅜
14⅜	12⅜	800	*Inter. Petroleum.	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
5½	1⅜	68,000	*Island Oil & T.	4¼	3¼	4¼	+ ½
⅝	¼	450	*Kansas Utah Oil.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
¾	⅜	28,400	Kenova Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1	⅛	2,000	*Kinney Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
14	11	4,900	*May's Oil	14	11	14	+ 1
24½	17½	7,500	Merritt Oil Corp.	23½	21¾	23¼	+ 1
1⅜	⅜	11,000	Met. Petroleum	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
134	87	33,000	*Midwest Oil	106	100	103	− 3
1⅜	1	8,500	*Midwest Oil pf.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
119	96	7,615	*Midwest Ref.	119	108	115	+ 6½
3½	1⅜	3,100	*Mineral Wells Pet	3½	2⅜	3	+ ⅛
44	39	2,800	*N. Y. Chino Oil	44	42	44	..
⅜	⅜	2,000	*N. Y. Okla. Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	− 1/16
89	36	29,200	*Northwest Oil	65	61	64	..
8½	3	31,000	*Oklahoma Oil	3½	3	3½	..
16	8	1,000	*Oklahoma Oil pf.	8	8	8	− ⅛
8	6¼	28,100	Okla. P. & R.	8	6¼	7⅛	+ 1
11¼	2¼	63,200	Okmulgee P. & R.	7¼	5¼	6⅜	− 1⅛
40	21	32,000	Omar Oil & Gas.	35	23	35	..
5⅝	5	4,235	*Penn.-Ky. Oil	5¼	5	5⅛	..
86	17	62,400	*Queen Oil	115	11	15	−10
½	⅛	42,250	*Rice Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1⅜	⅜	2,100	*Royal Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10	8	24,200	*Sapulpa O. & R.	10	8½	9¼	+ 1
1¼	⅝	11,200	*Sequoyah O. & R.	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
2½	1⅜	7,800	*Stanton Oil	2	1¾	1⅞	..
10	9¼	200	*Stockton Oil	10	10	10	..
1⅜	†78	58,000	*Texana O. & R.	1¼	†85	1	− ⅛
23	3½	103500	*Tuxpam	7⅛	4	4¼	+ ⅛
1/16	1/16	22,000	*Un. West. Oil	1/16	¼	1/16	..

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¼	⅞	12,800	*Un. West. Oil new	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	3½	3,400	*Victoria Oil, new	4¼	4	4⅛	− ⅛
3¾	3	100	Wayland Oil & G.	3	3	3	− ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1/16	1/16	13,200	Alas.-Br. C. M.	1⅜	40	43	+ 1
55	50	2,950	*American Mines	55	54	55	+ 1
¼	⅜	8,900	*Am. Tin Tung.	⅛	⅜	1/16	..
13	7	10,800	*Atlanta	8⅛	7	7	− 1⅛
6	2½	2,100	*Aurora Sil. M.	6	5¼	6	+ ⅛
1¼	⅜	11,600	Bid Ledge C.	⅛	⅜	1/16	− 1/16
6	3	2,000	*Booth	4⅛	4	4⅛	− ⅛
63	41	53,700	Boston Montana	67	54	58	+ 2
1⅝	1/16	700	*Bradshaw Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
⅜	1/16	8,000	Butte-Detroit	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
1⅜	1/16	3,600	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1	1	− 1⅛
58	40	11,700	*Caledonia Min.	43	40	41	..
1½	1	14,000	Calumet & Jero.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1½	5,800	Canada Copper	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19	3¼	7,600	Cashboy	10	8½	8½	+ 1⅛
1¼	442	4,500	*Cerbat S. M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2½	1⅜	700	*Coco River Min.	2¼	2	2⅛	− ⅛
2½	1⅜	6,700	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	2¼	1⅜	2	− ⅛
7⅜	5	20,400	Cons. Cop. Min.	7¾	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
⅝	122	770	Cons. Homestead.	1/16	⅛	⅛	− 1/16
2¾	½	2,275	*Copper Valley	1½	1	1	− ⅜
5¾	4¼	3,500	Cresson Gold	4⅞	4¾	4¾	..
72	55	18,000	El Salvador Sil.	72	67	72	+ 6
1/16	1/16	59,625	*Emma Copper	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
1⅜	⅛	16,100	*Eureka Cr. Mg.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ 1/16
2⅜	1⅜	200	First Natl. Cop.	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
40	35	1,000	*Fortuna Cons.	35	35	35	− 3
1⅛	½	1,500	*Globe Dom. Cop.	⅝	½	⅝	+ 1/16
⅛	1/16	5,480	*Golden Rule Mine	⅛	1/16	⅛	+ 1/16
1⅛	1/16	3,600	Goldfield Cons.	⅛	1/16	⅛	..
5	3	5,000	*Gold Merger	3	3	3	− ⅛
10	4⅛	2,160	*Great Bend	1⅛	4	4	− 1
⅛	⅜	1,500	*Green Monster	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
5	2⅞	3,200	Hecla Mining	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
20	8	56,900	*Int. Mines	14	12	13	− 1
1/16	1/16	3,300	*Iron Blossom	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
1/16	1/16	4,300	*Jerome Verde	⅛	1/16	1/16	..
⅜	⅛	7,050	*Jerome Pres. Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛	− 1/16
90	55	23,600	*Jim Butler	80

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALPACA Wanted.—Will buy large quantity white alpaca. Call Stuyvesant 2771.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Also serges, velours; reasonable prices and terms. Orchard 5468.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Poplins Wanted. M. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

CAMBRICS, Nainsook, Lawns Wanted.—Gramercy 4856.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—Navy and dark blue; quantity no object; spot cash. Chelsea 9714.

CLOTH Wanted.—Bolivia, F. & H., Evora material, all shades, or any other F. & H. materials; will pay cash. Greeley 2877.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing large orders on cotton plushes in children's and intermediate coats; only those having own material. 122 West 27th; 8th floor.

COATS wanted. — Jobbers; ready to place stock orders on snappy cloth coats; call with samples. 120 West 27th, seventh floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing Fall orders. Call morning, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples. Call mornings, 9 to 11, and 4 to 6, 3d floor, 10 East 33d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders; call all week. Fourth Floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Plush; jobber placing orders. Call with samples, 137 West 25th; 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at better grade, Fall line. 121 West 28th St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats; serge cloth. 11 West 25th.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Jullliards, quality 653, 36-inch, all colors; also Stevens or Priestley's wool plush. Hanauer & Arnstein, Madison Square 1868.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Two-tone, wide wale, green and burgundy; also chevriots. Mad. Square 2844.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—We are open for voiles, poplins, repps, nainsooks, and gabardine. Lester Heilbronner Co., Boston, Mass.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All descriptions. Call between 12 and 2, 7th floor, 44 East 23d.

COTTON KHAKI Wanted.—Also drills and 24-60 bombasine. Room 26, 2 West 15th.

COTTON PLUSHES Wanted.—All grades, any quantity; all colors. Ritter Bros. Greeley 4876.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—27 and 54 inch, all shades. Chelsea 9055.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—All Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DELHI Wanted.—A. W. Co., Spring shades; will pay cash; price must be reasonable. Gramercy 1661.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; must be snappy; furnish own styles; ready to place large orders; your or our goods; pay cash. Phone for appointment only. Greeley 624.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jersey, satins, serges, taffetas; will place stock orders on snappy samples; your material or we furnish ours. 22 West 16th, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing orders on Fall dresses; we furnish materials, bring own samples. H. A. R. & Co., 3d floor, 22 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers open for quantity taffetas, georgettes, crepe meteors, for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Fall models, satins, taffetas, serges. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 36d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silk dresses jobs for cash. 8th floor, 35 West 31st.

FUR TRIMMINGS Wanted.—Jobber wants all kinds of fur trimmings. 298 Church St., 1st floor.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Below market, for cash. Freedman, 27 Univ. Pl. Stuyvesant 1194.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 38th St.

JERSEY Wanted.— Open for jersey, all colors. Monarch Dress, 6 West 32d.

MACHINES Wanted.—Singer Zigzag 107 W1; must be good condition. Stuyvesant 4504.

MIXTURES Wanted.—3400, Fischer Kennedy, all colors. Madison Square 7425.

NORMANDIES Wanted.—Bochmann, all colors; cash. Madison Square 7083.

PANAMAS Wanted. — Whitman's 227; also buntings and kersey. Room 26, 2 West 16th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Cotton plushes, all colors; any mill. Farragut 2770.

PLUSH Wanted.—Blumenthal's Hudson seal, Rashkind & Soloff. Madison Square 1508.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, $4; pompom, reindeer, and plum, $4.90. Madison Square 8777.

PLUSHES Wanted. — All makes. Madison Square 1504.

POMPOM Wanted.—K 544, 13000, 11050, and other velours; Kerami and other plushes. Gramercy 1807.

POPLIN Wanted.—American or Stephens, for cash. Hast, Farragut 9752.

SATINS Wanted.—All shades, Skinner's, any quantity. Madison Square 2138.

SATINS Wanted.—Black, open for quantity. I. B. Kohn, 30 East 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay net cash for any quantity of 888 at $3.20; 54289, $2.75; 9, $3.10; 104, $2.90; 6234, $2.95; 3350, $2.90; 1464, $3; 7120, $2.75; 6801, and other Amoskeag serges; also broadcloth and velours at $3.75; will only buy large quantities. Call or phone Hyman Cohen, 38 West 21st. Chelsea 9808.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash 1,000 pieces serge below market price; following styles: 54289, 104, 99, 538, 7120, 11438, 6234, 3250, and others. Call or phone Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 3452.

SERGES Wanted.—For spot cash; immediate delivery; any standard number; storm or French; any quantity up to 1,000 pieces; write immediately full details. R 58 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—580 yards tan and rookie 519 serge; $2.75 net cash. Mad. Sq. 1797.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120, for cash, Chelsea 1896.

SILKS Wanted.—Any kind, small or large lots. Pressman & Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av. Madison Square 8887.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Will pay cash for Fall shades. Chelsea 890.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Fall shades; any quantity. Farragut 9805.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — All colors; any quantity. Phone Franklin 778.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Fall shades; spot cash. Vanderbilt 4239.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Madison Square 1380.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade suits. Call with samples, all week, 48 West 26th St., fourth floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers looking at suits; will furnish cloth. Room 1114, 84 West 32d St.

SUITS, COATS, WAISTS, DRESSES Wanted. —Cash; better grade. National. Franklin 2412.

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES Wanted.—High-grade; for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4133.

SUITS Wanted.— Navy, serge; Spring styles; immediate. Younger Bros., 803 5th Av.

THIBETS Wanted.—All kinds of ¾ goods; also 6-4 cotton warp serge. Stuyvesant 2676.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Black and all colors; must be Worall dyed. Mad. Sq. 7746.

WAISTS Wanted.—Our waist buyer, Miss Lillian Hafner, will be in our New York office, 364 5th Av., care Oscar Abel, Tuesday, May 21, on jobs in silk and cotton waists.

WHIPCORDS, SERGES OR OVERCOATINGS Wanted.—Forest green, small, large quantities. E 49 Times.

WHIPCORDS Wanted.—U. S. Marine, heavy or light weight. Address, stating price and quantity, E 48 Times.

WOOLENS Wanted. — All descriptions disposed; service $10 yearly; no commission. Piece Goods Service Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with a large equipment of power machines wants work on men's soft collars; best references. S 135 Times.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—Contractor with a large equipment of power machines looking for work; can do cutting. S 184 Times.

RELIABLE contractor equipped for military novelties in a position to solicit additional business; can make spiral puttees, blankets, wristlets, &c. S 186 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEADS.—For sale, job of jet and metal beads, also nail heads. North American Sales Co., 396 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

BOLIVIA. - Germania, 24 pieces, Fall shades; also burellas, heavy weight velours and botany, 60-inch broadcloth. Farragut 985.

BROADCLOTH, VELOURS, AND SERGES.—Botany and F. & H., all shades, $3.65; Botany 5816 and 5856, all shades; Brightwood 4868, American 6234, 7120, 4408, Stevens 3850; poplins, Brightwood 4768; Saxonia 940, all shades; Gera gabardine 10536, all shades; Strouks sibelline, 50 inches, navy, brown, black, $2.55; Cittoqueches and Tyconey, all shades. Phone Chelsea 2620. Ask for Ehrlich.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 50 inches, a good assortment of colors, $2.25 cash; also serges at a reduced price. Mad. Square 3175.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, burella, W. F. X., ¾ goods, poplins, velours, and V. S. L. Madison Square 2945.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all desirable colors; price reasonable. Farragut 585.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H. and 315, all shades, reasonable. Madison Square 2047.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Serges; reasonable prices and terms. Orchard 5468.

BROADCLOTH, Botany 315 black Amer., clay poplin. Farragut 2616.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Kerseys.—Large assortment; off price. 118 West 27th, top floor.

BROCADES, silk finish, fancy colors; 35 pieces; bargain. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9680.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds, D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOAKINGS, ¾, 300 pieces; good variety. S. Kaplan, 20 West 25d St.

COATEES.—50, to close out cheap. A. Greenhaus & Co., 36 West 17th.

COATINGS.—McKanney's 1010, B 1007, 014 C, Herbet Golden 9000, Bachman's Phibet 49-1. Bender & Snyder, 1,128 Broadway. Farragut 2078.

COATINGS, 50 pieces heavyweight, ¾, suitable for coat, 50c.; velours, heavyweight, all wool, colors, 25 pieces 6-4, $3.75. Madison Square 1597.

COATS.—High-grade flapper and juniors' coats for jobbers, catering to better trade; Fall lines ready. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 38d; also Avery Hotel, Boston, May 20, 21, Room 711.

COATS, SUITS AND CAPES, 400 on the racks, in velours, velvets, and Fisher & Kennedy tweeds, and other wanted fabrics. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Wonderful styles, better grade coats for jobbers only; popular prices. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS. — Closing out all Spring goods; now at our new home. Talbot Co., 39-41 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS. — Jobs, Spring; poplin, serge, best style; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Plush fur-trimmed advanced styles; velours and broadcloths. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—1,000, all wool, velours, 6-14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

CORDUROY Juilliards, 613, 36-inch; 2,500 yards; 75c. G 168 Times.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink batiste and white lingerie at prices below market. York Textile Co., 44 West 25th. Farragut 5804.

COTTON GOODS.—Best quality Jap crepe stripes, assorted colors, 30 inches wide, 55 pieces. Chelsea 5294.

COTTON GOODS.—42-inch Trouville Linene and 40-inch plaid voiles to close out cheap. Gramercy 3004.

COTTON GOODS.—100 pieces Burton's crepe sport goods below market. Spring 7350.

COTTON SPORT GOODS.—Have few cases for sale. Beck's, 40 West 20th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread; immediate delivery. Superba Silk Mills, 104 6th Av. Chelsea 8785.

DEVONSHIRE RENFREW.—Gray and white, for cash. Phone Madison Square 8741.

DRESSES.—Children's wash dresses for immediate delivery; large quantity; from price $5.50 per dozen; wire for samples. Riverside Waist and Dress Co., Riverside, N. J.

DRESSES. — Large variety of gingham dresses; exclusive styles and patterns, low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price, first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—500 Georgette, taffeta and crepe de chine, in latest styles, to close out at a price. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb N. Nussbaum, 31 West 29th.

DRESSES.—850 attractive styles, voiles, Palm Beach, linen, to close, any quantity in jobs, cheap. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, Anderson, ginghams, voile; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta, Georgette, and satin; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosnlak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reduction. Call 5th floor, 15 East 26th St.

DRESS GOODS.—Serges, fancy mohairs, and other dress goods, by out-of-town jobber. Call Franklin 1784.

DRESSES.—Stout, white, colored, and plaid voile at half price. Stout Dress Co., 9 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Wash, 1,000 high grade; sacrifice. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 36d.

DRESSES.—Silk and cotton foulards, at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th.

FICHUS, Italian.—5,000 in stock for immediate delivery; all quantities; also French, English, and American; 50 off list. Arthe, Levy & Bernhard Co., 37 Union Sq. W.

GABARDINES.—10,000 yards very fine fancies and run out of mill. Tel. Mad. Sq. 2015.

GEORGETTES.—40-inch, $1.12½; all colors; immed. del. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

GINGHAMS in stock for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114- 5th Av.

GINGHAMS.—Advance and Progress, 150 pieces; price below market value. Chelsea 9714.

JAP SILK.—8 M. M. natural, 50 pieces. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 187 West 25th.

JERSEYS.—Wool jerseys, silver-twist, $9.00 per yard. Farragut 2840.

KERSEYS.—American 15020; also 5 pieces of Sidney Blumenthal, ruvliut plush; Beaver, 10 pieces of brown, 27 inch wide. 8 East 12th St., 8th floor.

KHAKI.—Kool white and colors to close at a price; silk jersey, Ostend, 55-inch, all colors, to close at a price; also silk-and-wool poplin, all colors. Lewis, Mad. Sq. 6390.

KHAKI KOOL, Mullinson, $1.50 per yard; all new shades. 106 West 26th, 5th floor.

KHAKI CLOTH.—Ten pieces, all wool; also 16 pieces poplin; reasonable. Chelsea 8846.

LINENS.—45-inch white and colored linens for immediate delivery. Gramercy 3004.

MIXTURE.—Fisher Kennedy Fall shades; 1 piece as is, $2.85 net. Greeley 6942.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—10 pieces, to close out; navy, gray, and rookie. A. Greenhaus & Co., 36 West 17th.

PERCALES. — Excellent shirting patterns. Barclay 8095.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette plushes for sale; also heavyweight velours, 844, 13046, 15020; also Thomas F. Shaw, 643. Louis Weinstein, 40 West 27th. Farragut 9635.

PLUSH.—Chase's wool plush, velour, brown, black, green, and navy, $3. net. H. Latner, 236 5th Av.

PLUSH.—Fur effect; suitable for coats and trimming; below market. Spring 7350.

POMPOM.—0816, velours, heavy and light weight; poplin. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit and skirt trade; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq., 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—54289 at $2.75, 623 at $2.90, 47116 at $2.85; will sell on 10 days' time. Marion Dress Co., 2 West 33d St.

SERGES.—100 pieces 54289, 3655, 7301, reasonable prices. I. Edison, 38 East 31st. Madison Square 6063.

POPLINS AND SERGES, 90610, 6077, 4768, 227, and leading numbers in broadcloths. Farragut 8545.

POPLINS.—Serges, velours, broadcloths; all grades; large quantities; very reasonable. Greeley 4376.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.25; immediate del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SATEENS.—Three cases sateens, reasonable. 29 West 21st, third floor.

SERGES.—Garfield 528, $2.90; Gera 10526, 10680, 7008; also Clifton 4002. Farragut 3653.

SERGES.—3850, $2.85; 809, $3.05; 7120, 54289, 9411; navies; cheap. Gramercy 1587.

SERGES.—Andrew 1464, 50 pieces navy and black; also 888. Madison Square 7985.

SERGES.—Lorraine 3662, navy, poplin, Brightwood 4880, navy. Yale, 9803 Mad. Sq.

SERGES.—Gera's, W. F. X. 6122. J. Winnitt. Chelsea 9775. 18 West 27th St.

SERGES.—4040, $1.96; W. F. X., $2.80; 1855, $1.07½; other bargains. Farragut 3525.

SERGES.—Gilbert 8200, American 6234-9700-0896, velours; all colors. Spring 96.

SERGES.—104-99-7120, navy. J. Glickman, University Pl., 124. Stuyvesant 1812.

SERGES.—Navy, 25 pieces, 11433, $3; 104, $2.95; 1464, $3. Madison Square 1820.

SERGES.—54289, 6122, 1464, 8200; reasonable; for cash. Gramercy 5150.

SERGES, broadcloth and imitation Persian lamb for sale. Farragut 9282.

SERGE.—Will sell for cash 50 pieces navy 0936, sponged. Farragut 5173.

SERGES.—04, 2375, 8, 7301, 6301, 41-1, 41, 102, 2698, 2654. Spring 9142.

SERGES, 54289, 4408, 7120, 104, 99, 6234, all navys. Phone Farragut 2082.

SERGES.—W. F. and 4800, $2.25 net cash. Telephone Morningside 4517.

SERGES, 0936, American navies and black, $3.25. Madison Square 1557.

SERGES.—54289, 270, 104, 285, 10628, 280, all net cash. Farragut 4192.

SERGES, 54289, 85 pieces, all navy; also 16 pieces poplin; reasonable. Chelsea 8846.

SERGES.—54289, 85 pieces, all navy; cash. Madison Square 4173.

SERGES, 90, 11433, 00700, American, and 104. Call Lenox 1385.

SERGES.—11433 navy, $2.95 cash. S. Simon, 137 West 27th.

SERGES, 7120, 104, 99, for spot cash. Chelsea 6442.

SERGES, 623, 4408 navy, reasonable. Farragut 287.

SERGES.—1,500 yd. cotton serges, 36 inches, navy 168; also lot of 50 odd pieces for skirting; serges, blue, brown, black, and fancy mixtures; could be looked at piece of business, 117 Bleecker St. Louis Kupferman, Spring 6962.

SERGES.—528 Garfield, $2.90; 104, $2.90; 4408, 4060, $1.55; 4056, $1.65; 227 poplin, $1.10; 1059 Selden, $2.85; Pna, $1.75; 288, $1.90; 4832, $2.35; 4703, $2.85; Selden poplin, $2.40; 5402, $2.90. 41 West 26th, eighth floor.

SERGES, 623, 1464, 54289, 7120, 6801, 54321, W. F. X., Lorraine 3655, S. R. W., S. S. G. L. 1210, poplins Meyer Jolls and 174, reasonable. Copland & Appalbaum, 26 East 21st, Room 503.

SERGES.—11433, $3.12½; 538, $3.07½; W. F. X., $2.70; 519, $3.15; 228, 43; 1464, $3.10; 00610, $3.15; 800 Lorraine, $3.40, net, 30 days; choice assortment of colors. Gramercy 3916.

SERGES.—104, $3; 7120, $2.87½; 623, $3; 519, $3.15; 11438, $3.07½; 707, $2.40; 3138, $2.75; 4703, $2.87½. M. Weinstein & Co., 401 4th Av. Madison Square 4030.

SERGES.—4122, 53 pieces; 7301, 24 pieces, all navy; Amer. herse; 15020, colors, 24 pieces; Metcalf kersey, 22-oz., colors, 58 pieces. Madison Square 9420.

SERGES.—54289, 7120, 104, 4862-F, 2300 and 772 poplin; also imported Venetians and velveteens. Treves & Schack, 460 4th Av. Madison Square 7527.

SERGES, velours, broadcloths, poplins, &c., to the cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES, broadcloth, velours, heavy and light weight; also single width velours, standard makes; price very reasonable. Mad. Sq. 8174.

SERGES.—7614, black, $2.40 net 30 days; M. F. L., $2 net 10 days. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Sq. 1878.

SERGES.—154, 289, 788, 6234, poplins 90810, P. P. L., F. I. & H. Poiret twills, velours, D. D. L., 884 plus. Goldberg, Farragut 90.

SERGES, 54289, mostly navy, 29 pieces, $2.75; 9 blacks and navy; Dunmore's men's wear navy, 50 pieces. Room 1807, 220 5th Av.

SERGES.—1210, 9080, C. C. G., and C. B., immediate delivery, net 60 days. T. J. Gillen, Gramercy 6063, 315 4th Av.

SERGES.—American 6234, 50 pieces; Juilliard's 54289, short lengths, 65 pieces. Eagle Textile Co., Farragut 2491.

SERGES, Poplin, Velour, and Kersey.—Well-known makes at low prices. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

SERGE, 6234, 80, 104 navy, Bobsen's plush 884, American medium weight velour; all colors. Madison Square 2491.

SERGES.—1464 Andrews, 9056 Gera, 8802 Jamestown gabardine Gera. Call after 10:30. Farragut 9878.

SERGES.—528, 554, 3850, 7120, 7512, 54289, 704, navies only; cash. Madison Square 8294. Mr. Shapiro.

SERGES.—7120, 7512, 54289, 100 pieces each; kersey, broadcloth, velours, at a price. Gramercy 6047.

SERGE.—54289, twenty-five pieces, price, $2.85; also other French serges. Phone Farragut 409.

SERGES.—100 pieces navy broad head 40100, 42 inches, bargain, spot cash. Hertog, Chelsea 7914.

SERGE.—6120, $2.65; 54289, $2.80; 538, $3.519, $3.25; 1464, $3.25; 809, $3.20. Gramercy 8200.

SERGES.—54289, 11433, 1210; Saxony poplin; close out cheap. Strauss, 104 Eldridge St.

SHANTUNGS.—Men's and women's wear, just received by shipment. Mad Sq. 6260.

SHIRTINGS.—Large quantity of 36-inch dark Oxfords and light khaki shirtings. Call at the Lester Co., 216 Green St.

SILKS.—1,000 yards Summer foulards, &c., special price. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

SILK SKIRTS, $2.75 to close out, cheap. Nivel, 151 West 26th.

SILKS.—Piece dye satins on To Sans, to close out. Greeley 929.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.35, in quantities. Ford, 140 West 36th.

SKIRTS, discarded wool samples, to close at large reduction. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—100, cheap to close out. A. Greenhaus & Co., 36 West 17th.

SUITS.—600 serge and poplin suits; good assortment, colors, and sizes; cheap for cash. Joseph Kreinik, 29 West 30th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Closing out our best styles; all latest colors and sizes. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS AND COATS, one hundred, better grade, sell cheap. Isidore Levy & Co., Inc., 148 Madison Av.

SUITS.—150 cloth, taffeta, and jersey suits to close out at a price. Crescent Cloak Co., 36 West 25th.

SUITS.—350 cloth suits, and 250 silk suits to close out. A. S. H., 1,140 Broadway, 5th floor.

SUITS to close out. W. Philips & Co., 143 West 28th St.

SWEATER YARNS — 5,000 pounds merino, 7-2 ply cones, crimson, navy, rose, oxford, Copen; bargain. Becker. Madison Sq. 9380.

TAPE.—1,000 gross white cotton stay No. 8, immediate delivery. Spring 7350.

TRICOTINES, all shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6294.

TWEEDS, quantity; 54-inch wool tweeds; reasonable. Third floor, 29 West 21st.

VELOURS.—Have from 65 to 70 pieces of 13045 American in all desirable shades. Call Madison Square 7617.

VELOURS.—Have a quantity of American velour in all styles; good assortment, reasonable. Chelsea 9664.

VELOURS.—Reasonable; Fall shades, 0860, American. Madison Square 1520.

VENETIANS.—32 inch; imported. W. V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av.

VELVET.—Cheney, chiffon, silk back, all colors; 94 net. Yale, Madison Square 9662.

VOILE.—White, colored, and plaid to close out. Stout Dress Co., 9 West 20th.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voile, to close out in quantities only; jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SATINS, 36-in., ivory, flesh, $1.07½; immed. del. M. Marks Co. Mad. Sq. 9380.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9-$36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOL JERSEYS.—Suits, $11.50. M. Hurowitz, 109 West 26th.

Contracts Offered.

Manufacturer with Government contract on making overalls, finding business overtaxed, has work to give out. Mr. E. Heller, care of United Cotton Goods Exchange, 396 Broadway. Franklin 5682.

CONTRACTORS wanted for a high-grade line of satin, Georgette, and taffeta dresses; high-grade models only. 12 West 31st St., third floor.

CONTRACTORS wanted for silk dresses with snappy styles. Rosenhinck & Green, 350 6th Av.

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TENTS. — All styles and sizes. Columbus Mfg. and Supply Co., 530-532 9th Av.

Help Wanted.

ACCOUNTANT wanted by firm of certified public accountants; senior of experience with well known firm; permanent position. O 222 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—A large Philadelphia women's wear store, doing a business of over $3,000,000, requires the services of a thoroughly experienced, first-class advertising manager; department store experience desirable; must be a man of broad business experience; to the right man is offered a splendid opportunity to connect with a live house; state full experience with former firms and enclose samples of work if desired. Apply to Blauner's, 832 Market St., Philadelphia.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, (female,) with or without stenography; apply by letter in own handwriting, stating experience, salary, references. Clay Adams Co., 100 5th Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER (female) to take full charge cloak and suit house; one with previous experience in this line preferred. P 196 Times.

MILLINERY BUYER.—Stewart's of Philadelphia require the services of an experienced buyer for popular-priced millinery; excellent opportunity for hustling, wide-awake woman; state full experience with former firms. Apply to "Stewart's," 1,027 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; Royal typewriter; state experience and salary. Z 332 Times Annex.

TYPEWRITER. — Experienced, competent, (male,) wanted; Remington; $20. P 184 Times.

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MANAGER SALESMAN, expert figures; 20 years' experience ribbons, bathrobes; available now; moderate. L 93 Times.

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BROCADES, silk finish, fancy colors; 35 pieces; bargain. Mayflower, Mad. Sq. 9680.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds, D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOAKINGS, ¾, 300 pieces; good variety. S. Kaplan, 20 West 25d St.

COATEES.—50, to close out cheap. A. Greenhaus & Co., 36 West 17th.

COATINGS.—McKanney's 1010, B 1007, 014 C, Herbet Golden 9000, Bachman's Phibet 49-1. Bender & Snyder, 1,128 Broadway. Farragut 2078.

COATINGS, 50 pieces heavyweight, ¾, suitable for coat, 50c.; velours, heavyweight, all wool, colors, 25 pieces 6-4, $3.75. Madison Square 1597.

COATS.—High-grade flapper and juniors' coats for jobbers, catering to better trade; Fall lines ready. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 33d; also Avery Hotel, Boston, May 20, 21, Room 711.

COATS, SUITS AND CAPES, 400 on the racks, in velours, velvets, and Fisher & Kennedy tweeds, and other wanted fabrics. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., 11 West 32d.

COATS.—Wonderful styles, better grade coats for jobbers only; popular prices. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

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SERGES.—104-99-7120, navy. J. Glickman, University Pl., 124. Stuyvesant 1812.

SERGES.—Navy, 25 pieces, 11433, $3; 104, $2.95; 1464, $3. Madison Square 1820.

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SERGES, broadcloth and imitation Persian lamb for sale. Farragut 9282.

SERGE.—Will sell for cash 50 pieces navy 0936, sponged. Farragut 5173.

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SERGES, 54289, 4408,

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Beautiful property, consisting large, modern house, fully furnished; grounds; large garage; excellent roads; near camps. Flushing, G 155 Times.

New Jersey.

Montclair.—Beautiful furnished home for rent in Montclair; seven rooms; $100 monthly; entirely redecorated inside and out; furnished completely with new furniture; garage attached; garden, 50x140-foot plot; from June or July 1 for one year; new gas range, with hot water heater; steam heat; all conveniences and improvements, including telephone, electric light, &c.; occupied and open for inspection; references required. Apply real estate agents or D. I. T., 9 Gardner Place, Montclair, N. J.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, N. J.
Two cottages, furnished, nine rooms and bath, twelve rooms and two baths. C. N. Chaplin, Mount Arlington, N. J., or A. H. Lamson, 180 5th Av., New York.

New York State.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.—EIGHT-ROOM FURNISHED BUNGALOW, TWO BATHS, EXTRA LAVATORIES; SLEEPING PORCH, TELEPHONE, ELECTRICITY; OPEN FIREPLACES, POOL TABLE, MOTOR BOAT, ETC.; EXCELLENT TENNIS COURT; 125 FT. FRONTAGE ON LAKE; RENT $1,000. H. M. HAYS, TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 8180.

Artistic bungalow, on Lake Champlain, six rooms, bath, large piazzas, fine woods; near Burlington; $300 season. Van Patten, 112 East 17th St., New York City.

New Hampshire.

IN JACKSON, N. H.—To let, furnished, for season, house; 9 master's rooms, 3 servants' rooms, servants' dining room, 5 baths; 5 open fires; electricity, furnace; ice-house, tool house; 3 acres; piazzas 3 sides; swings, fly screens. Apply to K. C. Baldwin, 59 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills.—Summer residence, 11 rooms, bath; garage; hot, cold running water; elegantly furnished; heart of mountains; reasonable rent; particulars E. Hallenbeck, Ringville, Mass.

Summer Homes Wanted.—Furnished.

Summer home wanted, 6 rooms and bath, furnished, all improvements; north shore, L. I., one hour from N. Y., near bathing and boating; rent for season not more than $350. 79th, 218 East.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 811.—Attractive fully furnished 3 rooms; front apartment and piano. Meeker, or janitor.

26TH, 187 EAST.—Three rooms and bath, completely furnished in mahogany; $50 monthly; June 1 to Oct. 1. Inquire Ferguson; references.

33D, 164 EAST, (Apartment 5.)—To sublet, furnished, four rooms, bath; modern. See janitor.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Five room and bath furnished elevator apartment on roof; unobstructed outlook ease, west, south; private balcony; June to October; can be seen afternoons this week between 4 and 6, except Saturday; references required.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 3 unusually large, cool rooms, 2 baths, in private house; exclusive; Murray Hill section; Summer or longer; references.

40TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath, for four months. Hubbard.

58TH TO 100TH ST.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 6-7 rooms, 2 baths, $90-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 43 EAST.—Seven rooms, two baths; light, airy; handsomely furnished. Plaza 7875.

56TH, 47 EAST. — Furnished mahogany house, throughout; 7 light, airy rooms or less.

60TH ST., 139 EAST.—For rent, furnished apartment; 5 rooms and 3 baths, until Oct. 1. Apply superintendent on premises.

72D, EAST.—Furnished 7-room apartment, $100 month; immediate possession. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

81ST, 75 EAST, (Corner of Park Av.)—To sublet, furnished, 6 light, cool rooms and bath. Phone 9838 Plaza before 12, or write G. W. Angell, 61 East 65th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12 to $15; one room, bath, $10.50 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St..

FOR RENT, unusually well-appointed apartment in gentleman's private house, consisting of three rooms and bath; best location in Murray Hill section; references given and required. Murray Hill 728.

GRAMERCY PARK, 34, (corner 20th.)—Housekeeping apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; maid's room; southern exposure; delightfully cool; very attractive; park privileges; adults. S. Hall, Superintendent.

LEXINGTON AV., 865, (near 40th.)—Entire attractive floor, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Phone Murray Hill 7436 week days.

MADISON AV., 699.—Unusually attractive floor of 4 rooms, light and airy, beautifully furnished in mahogany and chints; will rent furnished at unfurnished price, $125 per month, until October; immediate possession. Call mornings Plaza 1357. Wallace.

MADISON AV., 680, (The Southern.)—Tower apartment, two bright, airy rooms, bath, beautifully furnished, until Oct. 1; meals served; immediate possession; low rent responsible tenant; shown any time. Apt. 28. Tel. Plaza 4867.

MADISON AV., 173, (near 34th.)—Two rooms and bath, June to October; rear, quiet, elevator. Murray Hill 7075.

MADISON AV., 1,427, (99th, Lorraine.)—Beautifully furnished 5-room suite; all conveniences; $75.

MADISON AV., 780.—Two rooms and bath. Mrs. O'Kane's apartment, Plaza 6958.

PARK AV., 993, (Corner 84th St.)—Large, airy 10-room apartment, 3 baths, well furnished, modern building, to rent June 1 for Summer months; $250 a month. Apply Town and Country, 8 West 40th St., or on premises.

PARK AV., 993, Apt. 1 E.—Going abroad, sublet 10-room, 3-bath apartment, beautifully, completely furnished; June to October; $250 monthly. Telephone 4057 Lenox.

PARK AV., 1,000.—Five-room apartment; handsome; use of everything; unusually large rooms; excellent ventilation; very cool; $125. Lenox 9487.

PARK AV., (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3348.

SMALL apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, June 1 to Oct. 1; privilege renewal; select neighborhood, cool, attractive; moderate. Telephone before 10 morning Rhinelander 3724.

TO RENT, furnished, June to October, very comfortable 8 rooms; Lenox section; no children; very moderate rental. For information apply Suite 17, 616 Madison Av., 10:30-11:30 A. M. Plaza 1470.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

8TH, 17 WEST.—Seven-room apartment, large living room, open fireplaces, third floor; no elevator; handsomely furnished; $90.

9TH ST., 9 WEST.
Two rooms, bath apartment, sublet to Oct. 1; service; special Summer rates.

117TH, 207 WEST.—Three rooms and bath, ground floor; modern apartment house; southern exposure; large windows; June 1; $35.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

117TH ST., 58 WEST.—1 bright rooms, bath; artistically furnished. Apt. 1S.

16TH, 115 WEST.—3-room housekeeping apartment, all outside rooms, facing street; attractively furnished, electric service; rent $70 per month until Oct. 1; will consider renting for Winter. Apply Apt. 3F or Supt.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

39TH ST., 54 WEST.—Two-room apartment, kitchen; complete. Inquire Phippa or Supt.

40TH, 4 WEST.—Decorator's studio apartment, 3 rooms and bath; unusually attractive furnishings; immediate occupancy; can be seen daily, 9 to 5. Phone Vanderbilt 2242.

44TH, 49 WEST. — Beautifully furnished three-room apartment with bath; excellent closet room, maid service, electricity, and piano; light and airy all outside rooms. Mrs. Riley, Iroquois Hotel.

44TH, 236 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractively furnished apartment, June to October; cool and central; seven rooms and bath, or part, to bachelor.

45TH, 341 WEST. (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchennettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6205.

47TH, 4 WEST.—Attractively furnished 2d floor, bath, kitchenette, if desired; large spacious rooms, ideal for bachelor, couple, or professionals; electric elevator.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, completely furnished; 2, 3 rooms, baths; $80 up, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson Mce. Merrill Co., 9 E. 44th.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,), handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50TH, 214 WEST.—At subway; exceptionally attractive, completely furnished 5-room apartment, $60.

51ST ST., 245 WEST, ADJACENT BROADWAY.—Elaborately furnished 2, 3, 4 rooms, bath; high-class fireproof elevator building.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, large room and bathroom; also single room.

56TH, 206 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Attractive apartment for one month or longer; three rooms and kitchenette; reasonable. Alexander.

58TH, 200 WEST.—A well-furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, from June 1 to Oct. 1.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3 room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 22 WEST.—2 or 3 room apartment, newly furnished, kitchenette, refined surroundings.

72D, 128 WEST.—Live outdoors; most interesting small apartment; charmingly furnished; selected private roof garden; see and appreciate; bargain. Apartment 8. Columbus 3395. Mason.

78D-BROADWAY. — SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, LINEN, DISHES; COMPLETE. WEIL, 170 WEST 78D.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Suites, $10, $15, $25; artist studio, 18 feet skylight, north; private bath, steam, electricity; $100 month.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive three large rooms and bath; electricity, telephone, steam heat, high class house; $100 monthly.

80TH ST., 219 WEST.—Corner apartment, five rooms, furnished; for Summer, $75 monthly.

81ST, 265 WEST, (near West End Av.)—Comfortably furnished eight-room apartment to sublet from June 15 to Sept. 15; every convenience; reasonable rental. See Superintendent.

83TH, 1 WEST. — Four large, light rooms, bath; housekeeping; newly furnished; exclusive; every improvement; lease to October; references required.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Well furnished, large, cool room; private bath, electricity, parquet floor, refined home; also bed sitting room.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Seven rooms, piano, linen, silver if desired. Call or phone 5614 Schuyler.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, lavatory, telephone; also small hall room.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high-class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

92D, (Near Central Park West.)—Two outside rooms, bath; furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; light, airy; reasonable. Phone Bryant 7879.

93D, 69 WEST.—Seven outside rooms, completely furnished, below rental; $75. O'Neill.

96TH, 206 WEST.—Artistically furnished, 5 sunny rooms, piano, elevator; cars convenient. 3B.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Front and back parlor, private bath, lavatory, telephone; also nicely furnished smaller room.

98TH ST., (Corner West End Av.)—6 rooms, 3 baths; four months or more; beautifully furnished; seen by appointment only. Phone Riverside 790.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Completely furnished 1, 2 room suites, baths; suitable light housekeeping.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartment; sublet very reasonable. Apply on premises or office, 215 Manhattan Av., or phone Academy 1467.

104TH ST., (West of Broadway.)—Apartment handsomely furnished, 7 rooms and bath. Telephone Academy 1227.

106TH, 61 WEST.—Seven light rooms, elevator, for Summer; references; $60. Bloch.

106TH, 107 WEST.—"L, Capitol," 1611 Academy 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

110TH, 220 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished five rooms, all front; now till Oct. 1. Apt. 52. Academy 137.

113TH, 517 WEST.—A few apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms, wonderfully furnished, carefully planned and executed; complete in every detail, including silver and linen. Telephone Morningside 8240. w

116TH, 438 WEST.—2d floor front, overlooking Columbia University; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette. Inquire Apt. 1.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room apartment, kitchen; southern exposure; elevator; or sublet attractive 7 rooms; reasonable. Reynolds.

120TH ST., 2 WEST, COR. 5TH AV.
6 rooms and bath, elevator apartment to sublet; all large, light rooms, and all modern improvements; rental $45 monthly; may be seen any day before 1:30 P. M. Apply apartment 79.

122D, 508 WEST.—SIX ROOMS, FRONT; ALL IMPROVEMENTS NEAR DRIVE; REASONABLE; WILLING TO SELL. APT. 3A.

122D ST., 521 WEST, (Apt. 2J.)—Furnished apartment, four rooms.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchenette, attractively furnished; subway. Apt. 52.

136TH, 615 WEST.—Four rooms, newly furnished, modern apartment, adjoining Riverside Drive; couple preferred; $65; highest reference required.

141ST ST., 600 WEST.—Corner apartment, 6 light rooms, nicely furnished; sublet. Call Saturday, Sunday, Monday. Audubon 7122.

141ST, 529 WEST.—Unusually attractive, high-class six-room apartment, near Broadway.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished; piano, Victrola, elevator apartment; sublet Summer months; references required. Ishler.

150TH ST., 539 WEST.—Four rooms, bath; June 1; season or year; completely furnished; daily 2 to 6, or appointment. Apt. 43. Audubon 9162.

150TH, 400 WEST.—Six rooms, elegantly furnished, overlooking park; reasonable rent. Apartment 23.

150TH, 615 WEST.—Couple having high-class apartment, will share with congenial party. Barrett.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 8099.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly, completely furnished; phone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.
Attractive Summer offerings. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, agent, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments, Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613 5th Av. bus stops at door.

ATTRACTIVE west side apartments at attractive prices. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th. (Broadway.)

BROADWAY, 2,754.—Suite, with kitchen privileges; phone and electricity. Hegemer, Academy 2185.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 225.—Six rooms, furnished apartment; opposite Central Park; no children; reasonable rent. Telephone Cathedral 9433.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 883, (6 South.)—Richly furnished apartment to let, beautiful view over Central Park; rent reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370, (corner 97th.)—Exceptionally good 4-room apartment, with kitchen, to sublet furnished, until Oct. 1; possession at once; can be seen any time.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407.—To sublet, for Summer, large 7-room apartment, facing Central Park, furnished; $75 monthly. Riverside 8477.

CENTRAL PARK, (1 West 92d.)—High-class, cool, commodious, 9 rooms, under unfurnished rental. Phone 942 Riverside. Allen.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th St.)—Cool single room, bath adjoining, high-class apartment, private Christian family; subway and Riverside bus 2 minutes. Phone Morningside 1388.

CLAREMONT AV., 25, (Near 116th Broadway Subway.)—Sacrifice seven or eight rooms; three rooms overlooking Columbia; delightfully cool; completely furnished; piano. 4834 Morn. Ernst.

CLAREMONT AV., 35, (near Columbia.)—High class 7 rooms, 2 baths; Summer rates until Sept. 15; long lease if desired. Inquire Superintendent, premises, or C. A. Baldwin, 115 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY furnished four-room apartment to sublet in Washington Heights section; reasonable rent. Phone St. Nicholas 9250, Apartment 42.

IN WEST 70S.—Two large, handsome rooms; fireplace; bath; exclusive neighborhood; service included; furnished or unfurnished. Phone 1144 Greeley.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50.—Elegantly furnished or unfurnished 5-room apartment facing Morningside Park to sublet; ground floor. Spitz.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Seven beautifully furnished rooms at low rental for Summer; strictly high-class, fire-proof building; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; Steinway grand piano; sublet October, $125, or share with couple per agreeable arrangements. Further information Morningside 1178.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, Apartment 116.—Five outside rooms, all light, 11th floor, overlooking Columbia; can renew lease; $110 monthly to October.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431, (corner 115th.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, fully furnished; facing river; immediate possession. Morningside 3390. Apt. 5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Attractive furnished apartment; 8 exposures; 6 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable. Call after Monday noon. Apt. 1 N.W.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Great bargain to some one desiring 6-room furnished apartment; artistic and beautiful.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—Ideally cool, spacious, luxurious ten rooms, three baths. Col. 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Ten and eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SMALL KITCHENETTE apartment, well furnished; reasonable. Phone Morningside 2306-M.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON, (628 West 227th.) — Housekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished; two, four bedrooms; verandas, lawn, garden.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 87. — Attractively furnished five-room apartment, opposite Polo Grounds, to sublet; convenient to "L," bus, and subway. Mrs. Charles E. Barton, 87 St. Nicholas Place.

THREE ROOMS, KITCHEN, AND BATH.
Attractively furnished.
$100 MONTHLY AND UP.
Includes complete hotel service,
maid service, gas, electric light, linen, &c.
Coolest and one of the best neighborhoods in New York; two blocks from subway and L; ½ block from bus.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
307 West 98th St. Tel. Riverside 6100.

TWO-ROOM apartment, beautifully furnished, piano, downtown; sublet October. Morningside 1178.

WEST END AV., 420, Corner 80th St.—Cozily furnished apartment; 4 rooms, with hot water, bath, and kitchen; very reasonable.

WEST SIDE APARTMENTS,
97TH STREET, NO. 66 WEST.
2-room apartments, furnished for housekeeping; gas and electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold water, day and night elevator service, telephone in each apartment; convenient to elevated, surface cars, subway, all 5th Av. bus lines, and directly opposite Hudson tubes; must be seen to be appreciated; rents $30, $32.50 and $40. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Three and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required. L 71 Times.

Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK WEST, 186.—Choice elevator apartment, overlooking park and city; eight rooms, two baths. Mrs. Allin. South 8676W.

Unfurnished—East Side.

177TH, 201 EAST.—Three large light rooms, entire floor; $20. Janitor 199.

49TH, 47 EAST.—Unfurnished apartment, 4 large rooms, kitchenette, bath. Plaza 1034. Moderate.

57TH ST., 59 EAST.—4 rooms, bath, kitchen; electric lights; all improvements; $65.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Three rooms, all modern; reasonable rent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments. $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

26TH ST., 254 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment being artistically decorated; electric lights, hardwood floors; 4, 5, 6 rooms and bath; $42 up.

49TH, 228 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Sublease elegant 4-room apartment; ground floor; all light; electricity, hot water. Call after 11 A. M.

50'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Apartments, all sizes, $65-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studioliving rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

63D, 28 WEST.—One, two rooms; special concession for Summer. Superintendent on premises.

70TH ST., on Lexington Av.—For Summer months, six all outside rooms; very desirable neighborhood; rent $75. Alonzo Kimball, 955 Lexington Av.

73D ST., 102 WEST.—Apartments, new building, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; rents range from $50 to $150. Apply Agent on premises.

80'S, WEST.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $110; also 90's, 5-6 rooms, $85. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70. Janitor.

85TH, 101 WEST, ("Brockholst.")—Eight rooms and bath, $900.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Apartment six all outside rooms; elevator, telephone; convenient location.

90TH, 259 WEST.—High-class 3 room and bath apartment; suitable for doctor.

605 WEST 111TH ST.
6 rooms and bath.
$960 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

112TH ST., 542 WEST, Apt. 2C.—9 rooms, foyer, 3 baths; reasonable. Apply superintendent.

414 WEST 121ST ST.,
Five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; near Columbia University; $55 to $70 month. Apply premises, or L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St.

141ST, 622 WEST, (Apt. 6A.))—Sublet 6 outside rooms, 2 baths.

157TH, 550 WEST.—Six large, outside rooms, fireproof house; subway station at door; busses pass; river view. Apt. 93.

164TH, 601 WEST. — Beautiful four-room apartment to sublet; river view.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful eight-room apartment to sublet; modern building.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (in 60s.)—To sublet, unfurnished 7-room apartment; exceptionally large rooms; all outside. Telephone Columbus 2177.

CLAREMONT AV., 182.—5-6 rooms; electric, telephone; near Drive; $37-$45.

CONVENT AV., 280.—Leaving city; extraordinary 4 rooms; high-class house; pool; best section, Heights; subway, "L," bus; furnished or unfurnished; sacrifice. Apt. 85.

CONVENT AV., 41, (Apt. 4D.)—Attractive six-room apartment to sublet; large, airy rooms; all conveniences; elevator; rent $65; call any day from 10 to 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456.—To sublet, apartment, six large rooms, two baths; concession, to October. Apartment 3A.

THE KINGSLAND,
838 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (158th St.)
3, 4, and 5 room apartments. Apply to Supt. on premises, or Rosman Realty Corp., 118 Manhattan St.

WEST END AV., 498.—Eight-room apartment; reduced rent until Oct. 1; can extend lease. Call week days, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WILL sublet whole apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, unfurnished, until Oct., 1919; $1,300 per annum; or two or three rooms and private bath, furnished or unfurnished, $60 to $75 monthly. Munger, 344 West 71st. Phone Columbus 7375.

Brooklyn.

PRESIDENT ST., 1,589. — Up-to-date four rooms; all latest improvements; beautiful location. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Phone East New York 2459.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, to sublet or lease, superior modern six or seven room furnished housekeeping apartment, located between 40th and 80th Sts., Park, and 5th Avs., from Sept. 15. M., 8 157 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium room; upright piano; private house. Telephone 4065 Stuyvesant.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, small, attractively, newly furnished; private bath, electricity, telephone.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; gentlemen; $7.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Desirable double and single rooms, private baths; references.

37TH, 125 EAST.—Delightful room, kitchenette, private bath, furnished; $25-$50; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; cosy room, running water, telephone; references.

58TH, 83 EAST.—Delightful 2 rooms, private floor, bath, electricity; for gentlemen only.

62D, 24 EAST.—Room and bath; 2 rooms and bath; parlor floor; for doctor's suite; high-class; bachelors only.

63D, 37 EAST.—Large, light rooms, electricity; Summer rates. Plaza 2328.

64TH ST., (135 Madison Av.)—Large rooms, private bath; excellent location; telephone; $8; small rooms, $3-$3.50.

65TH, 44 EAST.—Select furnished rooms with private baths in large, airy, sunny house with roof garden, to rent by week or month during Summer.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 10, (overlooking East River.)—Two parlor rooms adapted to light housekeeping, sleepers; private neighborhood; $8 weekly; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 421, (near Grand Central Terminal.)—Large and small rooms, newly decorated, nicely furnished; also two-room apartments; rent furnished or unfurnished; reasonable prices.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,848.—Single room, neatly furnished; excellent location.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large, small rooms; running water; musical studios by hour.

West Side.

97TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large rooms, with private baths, French windows, electric light; references.

117TH, 144 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for gentlemen or business women; private family; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; overlooking Park; high-class house; references.

43D ST., (between Broadway and 6th Av.)—1, 2, 3 rooms, all comfortable, in first-class French, private hotel; from $7-$15 per week. Inquire at Maurice, 107-109 West 43d St.

47TH, 8 WEST.—8d floor, large front room and bath; attractively furnished; electric, elevator.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Attractive large rooms in quiet home.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; telephone; Summer rates, $7-$8-$9; small rooms, $3-$3.50.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity, elevator; also single room; references.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room, all conveniences.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; large room with bath, kitchenette, electricity; reasonable; reference.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large bedroom, private bath; also suite; gentlemen; references.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Comfortable room, near bath; electricity, telephone; references; breakfast optional.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.) — Desirable room, one, two gentlemen. Apt. 6G, Circle 2131.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; electric light; runnink water; reasonable.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished; cool, light.

68TH, 75 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; reference; $4. Town.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Front basement for light housekeeping. Columbus 8826.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house.

68TH, 59 WEST.—Large room, private bath; private family; gentleman only; reference.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; newly furnished; refined surroundings; references.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Bright, airy, comfortable, large room, modern conveniences; refined surroundings; private.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, southern exposure, electricity; private home.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two large, magnificently furnished rooms, private bath; fireplace, electricity, telephone; exceptional residence; breakfast optional; maid service.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Attractive large room, extension bath; modern, cool; reasonable.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Small, comfortable room, near bath; electricity, private house; gentleman preferred; reference; 1,242 Columbus.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, large, airy front room; private bath; electricity; near park.

73D, 140 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE AND TWO ROOM, PARLOR-FLOOR, KITCHENETTE SUITES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

73D ST., 139 WEST.—Attractive newly furnished front room, twin beds, electricity, running water.

73D, 145 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway, elevated; reasonable.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath, telephone; southern exposure.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; double or single; board optional.

73D, 242 WEST.—Medium-size room; large enough for two; references.

73D, 111 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house; large, small, bright rooms, bath.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive medium and small rooms, running water. Columbus 8927.

74TH ST., 3 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, in private residence; breakfast optional.

74TH, 161 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms in private house; near subway; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Alcove parlor, running water, electricity; medium, adjoining bath; reasonable; exclusive.

75TH, 181 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; connecting; southern exposure; running water; electricity. Ross.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Splendid large rooms, with bath; reasonable for permanent persons; references.

75TH, 159 WEST. — Attractively furnished large room, adjoining bath; electricity; also small.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; southern exposure; exclusive house; maid service.

75TH, 148 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also room, running water.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also light housekeeping room and basement.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium room, running water; also hall room.

76TH, 133 WEST. — Immaculately clean rooms; private baths, electricity; kitchenette privileges; references; telephone.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath, also medium adjoining; electricity, parquetry; reasonable.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; also small room.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; beautiful, large, cool rooms; private baths, electricity.

77TH, 146 WEST.—Well furnished living studio; private bath; Steinway piano; reference required.

77TH, 113 WEST. — Exceptionally beautiful back parlor; kitchenette if desired; other rooms.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private bath; newly decorated; cleanliness assured.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Two attractive rooms, bath, closets, private house; references; $5 and $8.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor; piano; also attractive room, connecting bath; reasonable.

78TH, 106 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; kitchenette privileges if desired.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful large room, bath, 2d floor, small room; telephone, electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and single rooms; $2.50 to $10; telephone; reception room.

80TH, 106 WEST.—Very attractive rooms, private baths; kitchenette optional; maid service; telephone.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; one single; electricity, telephone; references.

80TH ST., 226 WEST, Apt. 6.—South outside room, suitable 1 or 2; piano.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large and medium beautiful rooms, $5 to $8; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Front, facing park; bath, closet, electricity; $6; private home; gentlemen. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 20 WEST.—IN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR'S HOME; EXCEPTIONAL ROOMS; ABUNDANT HOT WATER; REFERENCES.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, with, without private bath; electricity; conveniences.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor suite, large room, private bath; every convenience; gentlemen, references.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Beautiful, light, airy room; running water; adjoining bath; gentleman, couple.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single, double, connecting rooms, near park, elevated, subway.

84TH, 38 WEST.—Large, southern front room, running water, bath same floor.

86TH, (2,833 Broadway.)—Front parlor and bedroom suite, handsomely furnished, running water. Summer.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single room; unusual parlor floor, back parlor, private bath, kitchenette.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Desirable second floor suite or separately; refined surroundings; owner's home.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; running water; kichen privileges. Ross.

85TH, 58 WEST.—Large front room, living studio, kitchenette; electricity; 'phone; $9.

87TH, 120 WEST.—Single or double rooms, running water. Telephone 3460 Schuyler.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Cool, airy, desirable front suite; elevator; refined surroundings; immediate possession; Summer rates. Apartment 61. Schuyler 6359.

86TH ST., (533 West End Av.)—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; phone; subway; "L."

86TH, 206 WEST.—Charming room, rose and ivory, kitchen privileges; Summer rates. Nash.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath, large closets; reasonable.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large, light room, convenient to bath; private family. Wader.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Splendid large rooms, adjoining bath; breakfast; high-class house.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Large southern room, private bath; also rooms, bath adjoining.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; light housekeeping. Riverside 7702. Davis.

90TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive room and bath; all modern improvements; gentlemen only; references.

91ST, 38 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished large room; electricity; $9. Also single.

92D, 30 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath, beautifully furnished, electricity, telephone; small rooms.

93D, 270 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also parlor floor, two large rooms, private bath, furnished, unfurnished, telephone.

93D, 36 WEST.—Comfortable room, running water, electric light, telephone, private family. Seaman.

93D, 31 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; phone, baths.

93D,

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The New York Times

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Agents Wanted	50c
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Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
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HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS WANTED.
FROM 17 TO 35 YEARS;
NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED;
Hours 8:15 to 5:15 daily, Saturday 12:15. Clean, light work on Paper Patterns. Pay $8 while learning; experienced girls earn $15 to $18.
MR. MERRILL,
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
84 HUBERT ST., 4TH FLOOR,
3 blocks north of Franklin St. Station 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS,
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics (high school graduates preferred) to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. Good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week, half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS
to do light messenger work in offices; must be 16 years of age; $6 start.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS,
SALARY START.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
EASY WORK.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
THOMAS J. LIPTON,
149 FRANKLIN STREET.

GIRL
Bright and accurate for clerical work; steady position.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 WEST 23D ST.

GIRLS, 16-21, for stock work and order filling in large mail order house; good salary; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement. Bellas-Hess Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS TO STAMP ENVELOPES;
SALARY $8 A WEEK.
APPLY 854 4TH AV., 15TH FLOOR.

GIRL for general housework. Mrs. S. E. Mittitzky, 130 Wadsworth Av. Telephone 6900 St. Nicholas.

GOVERNESS and nurse, competent, for two children, ages 5 and 7; must sew; city references required. Apply Monday, 9 to 10, Kahn, 161 West 86th.

HEMSTITCHERS ON LADIES' COTTON WAISTS; STEADY WORK; HIGHEST PAY. ROSENTHAL BROS. CO., 44 WEST 28TH ST.

MAID wanted, personal, good wages, to go to Chicago; must be experienced seamstress; personal references required. 22 West 76th, Monday from 12 to 3.

MODELS. MODELS.
STYLISH YOUNG LADIES
In showroom; must be perfect 36; good pay, steady. Max M. Schwarcz Co., 141 Madison Av.

MODEL, good looking; must be at least 5 feet 7 inches, slender, 36, with regular features, for photograph. Apply Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th.

MODEL, 16-YEAR SIZE, HIGH CLASS MISSES' DRESSES; PERMANENT POSITION. SCHARLES & DEUTSCH, 7 EAST 37TH.

MODEL for coats wanted; perfect 36. Louis Weinstein, 40 West 27th St.

NURSE wanted, in doctor's office, residence; previous experience and reference. 119 West 71st, apartment 2B.

NURSE for two months old infant; references required. Morris, 260 West 104th.

OFFICE AND CLERICAL WORK.—Young ladies, (16-21,) in large mail order house, for filing, bill checking, and complaint work; also beginners; experience unnecessary; school graduates preferred; steady employment; excellent opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

OFFICE work, commercial or high school pupils; pleasant surroundings; experience unnecessary; opportunity for advancement; start $9 week. Call Tuesday, 10 A. M. 1. H. Blanchard Co., 418 West 25th.

OPERATOR on power machine; experienced young lady on fine art goods; good position open for right party. Johnson, Cowdin & Co., 40 East 30th St.

SALESLADIES.—Two young women of good personal appearance possessing the ability to approach the better class of business people selling high-class illustrated weekly magazine; short hours; liberal commission arrangement. See Mr. Croft, Room 1808, Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week commission; salary second week; permanent; Suite 2588, 15 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN, experienced; also demonstrators, to represent high class toilet line; out of town; highest salary paid; references required. Call between 11-1, Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 28th.

SALESWOMEN, experienced on gowns; position permanent; good pay. Bernard, 531 6th Av.

SALESWOMEN for high-class photographic studio; earn $10 daily; commission and extra bonus. Savoy, 500 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER
wanted by large manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity; half day Saturday.
ELJUR MOTOR LIGHTING CO.,
BLOOMFIELD ST. AND RIVER FRONT,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, who can do clerical work and look after a small switchboard in an institution; pay $80 a month, with board and room. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, efficient stenographer, typist; neat and quick; salary $17 start; hours, 8:45-5:30. Runkel, 451 West 30th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Moderate salary to start, but excellent chance for girl who can make good. Carbolineum Co., 34 Greene, 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER, competent young lady, general knowledge of office routine; salary $18. Illustrated Art Novelty Co., 137 East 25th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE, BY LARGE BRONX MANUFACTURER; NO BEGINNERS. M 331 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS—Experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including car fare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. T 302 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS, dictaphone operators, and stenographers, we have several excellent openings in our various departments; lunch furnished; office located in Jersey City, six minutes from Cortlandt St., New York, via Hudson Tube; hours 9-5; 1 P. M. Saturday; state age, education, experience, and telephone number. A. G. H., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

TYPISTS
we have a number of vacancies for rapid and accurate typists; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th.

TYPIST on Underwood billing machine; neat and rapid; salary $12; hours, 8:45-5:30. Runkel, 451 West 30th.

YOUNG WOMAN as bookkeeper, with knowledge of typewriting. Globe Mfg. Co., 820 West 48th St.

YOUNG LADIES.—Good penmen and quick at figures; good opportunity and congenial surroundings; salary $50 per month; state age and experience. E 7 Times.

YOUNG LADY for general office work; experience essential. Reo Motor Car Co., Inc., 150th St. and Gerard Av. Mr. J. Watt.

YOUNG LADY with knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography. Reo Motor Car Co., Inc., 150th St. and Gerard Av. Mr. J. Watt.

VOUCHER CLERK with steamship or public service corporation; experience preferred; references required. Apply, own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, and salary desired. L 58 Times.

WAITRESS, experienced, references, for women's club; sleep out. 158 East 40th.

WAITRESS.—Good pay and bonus. Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN WANTED

To sell to automobile and truck owners a necessary patented article costing only $1.50 and selling on sight; liberal commission; exclusive territory may be had in New York and New Jersey.

Particularly anxious to enlist women who, for reasons arising out of the war, want to add to their income by working in their spare time.

Call between 9 and 12 A. M.
BINKERD & COMPANY,
51 East 42d St.,
Room 425. Vanderbilt 5887.

WOMEN OF MATURE AGE WANTED TO ACT AS PACKERS AND CARRIERS; MUST BE STRONG AND HEALTHY; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WOMAN.—Cleaning and pantry work. Apply Monday, Cushman, 50th St. and Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG WOMEN

wanted to train for positions as automatic telegraph operators; $40 to $45 monthly, payable weekly, during training period of from six to ten weeks, with immediate increase to $50 and $60 upon graduation; permanent positions with advancement; both day and night work. Apply between 9 and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG WOMEN, bright, polite, to adjust complaints over the telephone, to work for Red Cross drive; good pay; day workers, also night workers needed; experience in operating switchboard not necessary. Apply in person today, Monday morning. Ask for Mr. Heitman, Red Cross Headquarters, 1,456 B'way.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Good position open in large manufacturing concern for general office work; chance for advancement. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. H. R., 29 Times Bronx.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of employes' lunch room; must have high school education and domestic science training; salary $12 week to start. O 204 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 527 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y. and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Most practical course you can take. Only school that gives you actual experience in filing and fits you for expert position. Individual instruction. Day and evening classes. Fee moderate. New classes about to begin. Register today. NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St., Telephone Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y. Individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSE.
Three months individual instruction.
Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

$12
this week, Day and Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884.
Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

ATTENTION GIRLS, LADIES.
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 119 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more?
Capt. O'Brien School. 112 East 23d.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—Applications ready, truant officers, female attendants. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, west side, American, $15; good openings daily.
FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 W. 42D.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, numerous desirable position; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

LANG AGENCY, Suite 604, 115 Broadway.—Immediately, stenographers, typists, Elliott-Fisher, clerical.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers; register free. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau; 489 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTING worker wanted as assistant in audit office of public utilities corporation; applicants must have had a thorough bookkeeping training and be qualified to shoulder responsible work; salary will be governed by demonstrated ability. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, whether married or single, salary expected and references. Auditor, P. O. Box 50, Westchester, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, by large iron and steel manufacturers, young American or British accountant, senior calibre, preferably with practical office experience, accustomed to preparation of financial statements; must have education, energy, and initiative; excellent opportunity; salary $175-$200 monthly. O 217 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

A LARGE PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S WEAR STORE, DOING A BUSINESS OF OVER THREE MILLION DOLLARS, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING MANAGER. DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE; MUST BE A MAN OF BROAD BUSINESS EXPERIENCE; TO THE RIGHT MAN IS OFFERED A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH A LIVE HOUSE; STATE FULL EXPERIENCE WITH FORMER FIRMS, AND INCLOSE SAMPLES OF WORK IF DESIRED. APPLY TO BLAUNER'S, 833 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN to introduce entirely new advertising plan for leading New York newspaper; no house-to-house canvassing; dealers only; good salary and large commission; steady position; quick promotion for earnest hustlers; supported by big advertising; if you want to earn bigger wages, write what you have done and ask for immediate interview. P 158 Times.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT.
Large manufacturing company, located near New York City, has a good opening for an assistant to purchasing agent; prefer competent man, over 31 years, familiar with mill supplies; in replying, give full particulars of past and present employment, and salary expected. T 28 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL OFFICE MAN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVE AND CAPABLE YOUNG MAN EXEMPT FROM DRAFT. CALL MONDAY, ORTEIG MOTOR CO., 101 WEST END AV.

BLACKSMITH, with knowledge of acetylene welding; good opportunity to learn automobile repairing. Reo Motor Car Co., 150th and Gerard Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, draft exempt; only capable and accurate bookkeeper; old established real estate firm. Address, own handwriting, stating age, salary and references, box 31, Station G, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a Jersey City company; a young man with good education and accounting ability; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address M 898 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ABOUT 24, MUST RESIDE IN BROOKLYN. ADDRESS BOX 43, 1,606 ST. JAMES BLDG., NEW YORK.

BOYS, colored, 16 to 18, for office and sample room. good opportunity to willing worker. Call Room 501, 221 Fourth Avenue.

BOY, American, by New York Stock Exchange firm; state age, references and salary expected. A 214 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14 to 17, in office of corporation; experience unnecessary. T 369 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in shipping room; no experience necessary; good chance for advancement. Austin Walker Sales Co., 215 4th Av.

BOY in law office. Apply by letter only, stating age, salary and qualifications, Room 1814, 27 William St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.
Must be 16 years or over, for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $10; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS.—In mailing department of large grocery house in Jersey City; 5 minutes from Hudson Terminal Building; good chances for advancement; to boys qualifying for this position we will pay carfare to and from work; lunch furnished free; must have reference and be neat appearing. R. H. F., P. O. Box 229, New York City.

BOYS wanted, between 16 and 19 years of age, to start with old-established house offering commercial training in the steel line; experience not necessary, but must be ambitious and quick to learn; high school graduates preferred; moderate salary to start, but early advancement and excellent future; state age, education, salary expected. O 200 Times Downtown.

BOY
in showroom of furniture manufacturer; opportunity for neat, intelligent lad, preferably with some office experience. We will devote himself to interests of the concern. Write, stating salary and particulars, C. A., 104 Times.

BOY.—Bright, industrious, efficient, obliging, honest, neat appearance, and polite little boy for busy law office; one with previous office experience preferred. Apply at once, ready to go to work, Room 1312, 299 Broadway.

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN wanted in dress-stuff laboratory; good opportunity to learn the trade and become salesman. Address F. P., P. O. Box 994, N. Y. C.

BOY
for office in large embroidery house; chance for advancement. Losb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d St.

BOY, 17 or 18, to do clerical work in large publishing house; hours 9-5; half day Saturday. P. F. Collier & Son, 416 West 13th St.

BOY, about 17 years old, for New York office of manufacturing company; state experience and salary. V 279 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, in retail hardware store; hours 8 to 6; wages to start $6. L 296 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, useful, who is willing to make himself generally useful around a gentleman's country residence, cleaning windows, porches, making fires, help in butler's pantry. N 830 Times Harlem.

CABINET MAKERS.
High wages.
GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS;
ON GOVERNMENT WORK.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR to drive Ford delivery truck. Kleinschmidt Magnesia Co., 323 East 65th Street.

CHEMIST.—American; gums, oils, pigments; supervise manufacture; permanent position; write full details. S 182 Times.

CHIEF MECHANICAL AND DESIGNING DRAFTSMAN FOR CHEMICAL APPARATUS.
An excellent opportunity awaits the right man. Call Room 1414, 501 5th Av.

CLERKS.
Young men, neat appearance, in service department of large electrical concern, experienced in handling correspondence.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CLERK,
experienced in checking freight and express bills; also have knowledge of routing, tracing, &c.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

COLLECTORS wanted, men familiar with Jersey City preferred; must be able to furnish best of references, be beyond draft age, have good personality and personal appearance; experience preferred, but not necessary. Address M 397 Times Downtown.

COAL PASSERS;
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED: DESIGNERS, DETAILERS, AND TRACERS EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. Z 306 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN
wanted; experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN.
Engineering, structural, architectural, mechanical and piping draftsmen wanted for work in vicinity of Philadelphia; write stating age, experience, salary expected and when available; give references. Mr. Bryant, 40 Globe Bldg., Boston, Mass.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced men on machine design work; must be American citizens whose records will bear the closest investigation; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address, Z 335 Times Annex.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT.,
30 TRINITY PLACE.

DROP FORGE HAMMERMEN wanted at once; good wages; piece and hour work. Apply Lakeside Forge Co., Erie, Penn.

ELECTROTYPING.
Several strong boys 18 or over to learn electrotyping trade; good pay while learning.
THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Streets.

ELEVATOR RUNNER.—Middle-aged man, with reference; easy position; $12 week. Superintendent, 142 West 44th St.

ENGINEER WANTED; STATE EXPERIENCE. P 197 TIMES.

ESTIMATORS.—Wanted, first-class estimators for steady work; only men of experience that have commanded salaries of $40 per week or more need apply; correspondence treated confidentially. Z 310 Times Annex.

EXPERT ENTRY CLERK—Correct figurer; plain penman. M 342 Times Downtown.

FIRST AID MAN, experienced in industrial plant; must be first-class. Duesenberg Motors Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOREMAN wanted, experienced in sewer construction; pay 60 cents per hour or better, time and a half overtime, double time for Sundays. Apply by letter or telegram to A. C. Linberg, Thompson-Starrett Company, Nitro, W. Va.

FOREMAN experienced on production work in metal stamping concern; must have principally experience in handling men and get out production; apply at once. Duplex Co., 429 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

FUR DRESSER.—Experienced; capable of taking full charge of plant; good opportunity; state experience fully. R 55 Times.

FUR DYER.—Man, capable of taking charge of plant. Write, giving full details, R 55 Times.

GAUGEMAKERS
WANTED;
48-HOUR WEEK
AND OVERTIME.
BRADEN MFG. CO., INC.,
135 THIRD STREET,
NEAR 6TH AV.

GLASS PAINTER for flesh; church windows; $1,800 a year; also drapery and ornament painters; only those experienced in this particular line need apply; send sample and full particulars to 7,900 Lincoln Drive, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Penn.

HALLMEN and elevator operators, (white;) average wages, $75 month; men between the ages of 18 and 45, draft exempt; high-class apartment houses; night work; neat appearing and willing to work and attend to duties. S. S. L., 134 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FABRICATED STEEL SHIPS AT NEWARK, N. J.

ERECTORS, CAULKERS, AND CHIPPERS. } PNEUMATIC TOOLS.
HEATERS (AIR FORGE).
HOLDERS-ON or BUCKERS-UP.
PASSER-BOYS.
REAMERS AND DRILLERS. } PNEUMATIC TOOLS.
RIVETERS (PNEUMATIC); piece work.
BOLTERS-UP.
BOLTERS-UP HELPERS.
SHIP FITTERS.
SHIP PACKERS.

A chance to be one of the boys over here, helping the boys "Over There," and to live close to the heart of the Metropolitan District, with its varied activities; living accommodations are good; transportation facilities are good; good wages; fair treatment; a long job.

DON'T WRITE. IF YOU CAN DO THIS WORK, COME.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE SUBMARINE BOAT CORPORATION, AGENTS U. S. S. B. EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION, NEWARK BAY SHIPYARD, NEWARK, N. J., OR
22 EAST 22D ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.,
OR
BRANCH OFFICE,
9-11 FRANKLIN ST.,
NEWARK, N. J.

INSTRUMENT MAKER.
First class men only; high rates, good location; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS.
Young men with two or more years of high school training, some knowledge of chemistry or physics, wishing to take up work in electrical laboratory or with excellent opportunities, both to learn and advance rapidly.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

MACHINE
and
TOOL DESIGNERS.
LOCAL FIRM ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LIGHT MACHINERY AND INSTRUMENT WORK IS IN NEED OF SEVERAL HIGH-GRADE MEN TO DESIGN TOOLS, JIGS, AND GAUGES FOR INTERCHANGEABLE MANUFACTURE; ALSO ONE MAN TO DESIGN AND DETAIL LIGHT AUTOMATIC MACHINERY; MUST BE AN EXPERT; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. D. T. M., 96 TIMES.

MACHINISTS.
JONES & LAMSON.
BULLARD AND ENGINE LATHE HANDS.
MILLING MACHINE AND LARGE SLOTTER HANDS.
VISE HANDS AND PLANER HANDS.
MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO CLOSE MICROMETER WORK AND ABLE TO WORK FROM BLUE PRINTS.
STEADY WORK TO COMPETENT MEN.
55c PER HOUR
OR MORE, ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE AND SERVICES.
DO NOT APPLY IF NOW WORKING ON GOVERNMENT WORK. MUST BE CITIZENS.
R. H. HOE & CO.,
2 SHERIFF STREET, CORNER GRAND.

MACHINISTS AND DIEMAKERS.
First-class, experienced machinists in up-to-date manufacturing plant; good wages; steady work.
AMERICAN EVER READY WORKS,
Thompson Av. and Orton St.,
Long Island City.
ONE CARFARE BY SUBWAY OR ELEVATED TRAINS.

MACHINISTS.
First-class, experienced machinists in various departments, accustomed to close, accurate work; steady position and good pay guaranteed by old-established firm. Apply
HIMOFF MACHINE COMPANY,
40 Mills St., Astoria, L. I.,
Opposite East 92d Street (New York) Ferry.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around machinists, bench and lathe hands; steady work, with good working conditions.
Apply by letter or in person to Mr. McCully, 8th St. gate entrance, Edison Lamp Works of General Electric Co., Harrison, N. J.

MACHINISTS.
First class all around man only; highest wages paid. Apply West 95th St. Dock, N. Y., American Can Co., Edgewater, N. J.

MAN wanted who has been in service as valet and who can do plain cooking and housework for bachelor in an apartment; mention in application for position by whom last employed; reference required. Address Z 206 Times Annex.

MAN, A-1, to run ball-bearing grinder. Production Cutter and Tool Co., New Haven, Conn.

MARINE DRAFTSMEN,
BY SHIPBUILDING COMPANY IN NEW ENGLAND. POSITIONS OPEN FOR FIRST-CLASS MEN IN STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL AND PIPING DIVISIONS OF HULL DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS Z 338 TIMES ANNEX.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.
An excellent opportunity awaits the right man. Call Room 1414, 501 5th Av.

MESSENGER for a bank; must be over 16 years of age; best of references required; salary $400 per year. G 136 Times.

MILLWRIGHTS,
WITH SHAFTING AND HEAVY MACHINE SETTING EXPERIENCE; WE OFFER GOOD WAGES AND FAIR TREATMENT TO THE FIRST SIX MEN WHO APPLY. PHONE, WRITE, OR CALL, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 7 A. M. TO 6:30 P. M.
BABCOCK & WILCOX,
BAYONNE, N. J.

MILLWRIGHTS;
MUST HAVE OWN TOOLS;
CITIZENS ONLY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT. — Good stenographer and typist; some experience composing own letters required; good salary to start, rapid advancement. O 258 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Good stenographer and typist; some experience composing own letters required; good salary to start; rapid advancement. O 257 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, ABOUT 18, MUST RESIDE IN BROOKLYN. ADDRESS BOX 27, 1,606 ST. JAMES BLDG., NEW YORK.

OFFICE BOYS.—Good openings for bright boys of 17; commercial or high school pupils preferred. Call Tuesday 11 A. M. I. H. Blanchard Co., 418 West 25th.

OFFICE BOYS, sixteen, bright and willing, large publishing house; good chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., third floor.

OFFICE BOY, bright; willing to work for advancement; good opportunity for right boy. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th.

PACKER
experienced in dry goods, steady work. Apply Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27-33 West 23d St.

PATTERN MAKERS, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Moulders wanted; no labor trouble; modern plant, located small city on Hudson River, where living expenses are moderate; good wages. Gifford-Wood Co., Hudson, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PARCEL POST young man, 18; learn; care this department. M 843 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN
to sell to automobile and truck owners a necessary patented article costing only $1.50 and selling on sight; liberal commission; exclusive territory may be had in New York and New Jersey.
Call between 9 and 12 A. M.
BINKERD & CO.,
51 East 42d St.,
Room 425. Vanderbilt 5887.

SALESMAN wanted immediately, a first-class salesman and organizer for New York City, northern New Jersey, and Long Island, by company doing $20,000,000 per annum; $150 per month salary, with full commissions, also $25 weekly expense; also man wanted for New York City exclusively on different basis; call Monday morning, 9-9:30. Mr. Waddell, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Our sales campaign has been brought right up to the minute and we require wide awake men to keep abreast of it; store and exhibit work; no canvassing; must have some selling experience, good appearance, and education; if you believe you can qualify apply at once; drawing account and commission. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 238 4th Av., New York City. Mr. Wegner.

SALESMAN.—City salesman to introduce new, quick selling merchandise to dealers; attractive salary and commission; backed by extensive newspaper advertising; rapid advancement; permanent position; ambitious men desirous of increasing their present earnings write immediately for interview; state experience. F 154 Times.

SALESMEN.—I want two clever, active specialty salesmen to work in New York and outside territory among business people on exclusive proposition: this is a high-grade illustrated weekly magazine; arrangement on commission basis that will give you immediate money. See Mr. Croft, Room 1808, Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—Gentlemen of good address, familiar with the financial district and wishing to make a permanent connection in circulation department of a leading New York financial paper. See Mr. Courtland, Room 1808, 220 West 42d St., 9 to 11 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Big money based on liberal commission.

SALESMAN.—High class securities; if you have qualifications that make a salesman, there will be a profitable earning for you by taking up our exceptional proposition; we show splendid results by others; you can do the same; references required. Interview by appointment. Tels. Vanderbilt 3609. commission basis.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced salesmen of good personality and aggressiveness to represent a patriotic society; fine opportunity for the right men; no books to sell; liberal commission. L. E. Stearns, 54 West 45th, sixth floor.

SALESMAN, active, intelligent, between 30-40 years of age, to sell unusual lines, city and country, old established firm; drawing allowance and carfare paid. Samuel Spiro, 44-60 East 23d St., Room 1017. Apply Monday.

SALESMEN (3), experienced flavoring extracts and spices, calling on wholesale grocers, bakers, confectioners, and hotels; main or side line; drawing account; excellent opportunity. O 287 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, American, experienced, for high class up-to-date novelty, to cover Eastern district; must be well recommended and of good personality; state full particulars with salary expected. F 264 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—War has depleted our force and we can use two good salesmen for city and out-of-town; in reply state age, education, and experience; drawing account and commission. "Opportunity," 98 Times.

SALESMAN.—By an established ribbon manufacturer; one who can handle five and ten cent trade preferred; permanent position; state salary expected. Ribbons, T 16 Times.

SALESMEN for high-class article; experienced specialty salesmen only; state selling experience; liberal commission. G 431 Times Annex.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK; one thoroughly experienced to take complete charge of large department handling both domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. F. E., 298 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING-ROOM ASSISTANT WHO IS ACCUSTOMED TO ANSWER TO ADVANCE. J. L. TAYLOR, 698 BROADWAY.

SHOP HELPERS ON STRUCTURAL AND TANK WORK; ALSO SEVERAL SKILLED MECHANICS; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; ADVANCEMENT. EARL C. MAXWELL CO., 119 13TH ST., BROOKLYN.

SOLICITORS for high-class photographic studio; earn $10 daily; commission and extra bonus. Savoy, 500 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, exempt from draft; ambitious, accurate, young man, as assistant to general sales manager, large manufacturing house in Bronx; one having position wishing to better himself preferred; reply, stating religion, experience, past or present employment, salary. D. P. W., 76 Times.

STRUCTURAL DESIGNERS.
Experienced designers in structural steel, concrete and wood wanted for work in vicinity of Philadelphia; write, stating age, experience, salary expected and when available; references. Mr. Bryant, 40 Globe Bldg., Boston, Mass.

SUPERVISORS wanted by a large corporation; a number of high-class supervisors to handle day and night shift of from 100-300 men, engaged in munition work; must have had previous experience in handling men; applicants should be 25-35 years old, in good health, preferably with college education along engineering lines; salary $175-$275 per month, depending on qualifications; applicants should be fully qualified to supervise, education, and preferably inclose photograph. Z 315 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE ORDER CLERK.—Young man to receive orders for advertisements by telephone; must be quick and accurate; hours, 5 P. M. to 12 P. M., except Saturday, 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. Address, stating age, references, phone number, and salary expected. Y 329 Times Annex.

TOOLMAKERS, MACHINISTS, JIG FIXTURES AND GAUGE MAKERS; BEST OPPORTUNITIES FOR GOOD WORKMEN; ON U. S. BROWNING MACHINE RIFLES; DAY AND NIGHT WORK; 12½ PER CENT. BONUS PAID MONTHLY ON ALL MONEY EARNED; PLENTY OF PROFITABLE OVERTIME; 10 PER CENT. EXTRA BONUS FOR NIGHT WORK. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON, STATING AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES WANTED,
COLT PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.,
MERIDEN, CONN.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only; high rates; good location; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small changeable work; only men with experience need apply.
BIJUR MOTOR LIGHTING CO.,
FACTORY TERMINAL BUILDING,
Bloomfield Street and River Front,
Hoboken, N. J.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS.—First class. Robidoux Machine Co., 20 Fulton St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in lamp testing laboratory; chance to learn elements of electricity; salary, $10 to start with; good opportunity for advancement. Write, stating in detail age, education, experience. Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. M. D., 236 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN wanted to assist in office; must be good at figures; have reference. Call Levi Sondheimer & Co., 22 W. 19th St.

YOUNG MAN—Sell dry goods; no commission. Address, stating age, salary desired, M 845 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN,
with two or more years of high school training, some knowledge of chemistry or physics, wishing to take up work in the electrical laboratories, with excellent opportunity both to learn and to advance rapidly.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN, exempt from draft; must have good education and business ability; splendid opportunity for the right man; state age and previous experience. Z 357 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, beginning bottom, working himself to salesman, dry goods line. M 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, in sample room, lace curtains; state experience and salary. L 126 Times.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

$12
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884.
Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

MACHINIST trade, practically; laths, blueprints; $35, call Monday, School, 4 West 126th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AMESBURY classy roadster, practically new; electric starter, generator, lights; on demonstration trial allowed; must sell; cash or time. Best Shoe Store, 402 East 149th St.

BUICK 1918 6-passenger touring; run about 4,000 miles. Morton W. Smith Co., 19 West 44th St. Murray Hill 1138.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,760 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 8, absolutely perfect mechanically, new rubber; no dealers. Wheeler, Riverside 7382.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; good condition. McGill, Opera House Garage, 146 West 39th.

CADILLAC, 1914, five-passenger, good condition. Grecier,

RED CROSS SLOGAN IN WILSON'S SPEECH

Give Freely, the Plea of 100,000 Workers Who Begin $100,000,000 Campaign Today.

APPEAL TO CORPORATIONS

Every Home, Office, and Trade to be Canvassed—1,000 Booths on City Street Corners.

More than 100,000 Red Cross workers will begin today in a city bright with American flags and Red Cross flags to collect for the Second Red Cross War Fund. With an organization even larger in numbers than that which carried on the last Liberty Loan campaign and a program hardly less elaborate, the Red Cross leaders were confident yesterday that they would realize the prediction of Cleveland H. Dodge, who said in his introduction of the President at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday night that he believed the $100,000,000 minimum would be oversubscribed by 50 or 100 per cent.

Red Cross workers will swarm in all parts of the city. Committees will canvass every office and every workroom in the business sections, while thousands of women will make the house-to-house canvasses in the residential sections. One thousand booths at populous street corners will remind passersby of their duty to subscribe to the "second line of defense" of the Allies. Countless meetings will take place daily in city parks, at churches, in homes and in clubrooms, forums and public meeting places of every kind.

Red Cross leaders were jubilant yesterday over the immense impetus which had been given to their campaign in this city and all over the nation by the President's action in marching at the head of the Red Cross parade and by his stirring appeal to the nation in his speech at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Many penetrating phrases from his speech will be reprinted and circulated by the hundreds of thousands in New York City. The Committee on Corporations of the Red Cross drive has adopted as the basis for its intensive campaign of the business district the following words from his speech:

Sentiment from Wilson.

"My friends, a great day of duty has come, and duty finds a man's soul as no other kind of work can ever find it. May I say this: The duty that faces us all now is to serve one another, and no man can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men among us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough—I am old enough—to remember men who made fortunes out of the civil war, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That was a war to save one country—and this is a war to save the world. And your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You can't give anything to the Government of the United States; it won't accept it. There is a law of Congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the Government will accept is a loan and duties performed; but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross."

The following letter has been sent by William Boyce Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, to all corporations in New York City:

To All Corporations in Greater New York:

The President of the United States has appointed a War Council of the American Red Cross to raise funds for relief in the war and has designated the week beginning May 20 as the period in which the funds needed shall be raised.

The Committee on Corporations Campaign is, therefore, asking you to consider the question of making a suitable contribution to the war fund and is sending you a pamphlet dealing with the legal right and moral duty of all American corporations to make liberal subscriptions.

The matter is discussed by eminent American lawyers—the Hon. Charles E. Hughes and the Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien. They have both taken the broad ground that the winning of the war is essential to the life of every corporation in the United States; that the American Red Cross is an important agency in winning the war, and that since it is the duty of a corporation to protect its very existence it is its duty to support the American Red Cross.

The States of New York and New Jersey have passed laws by which this right and duty to support the Red Cross is written into statutes. But above and beyond the question of statutory permission arises the obligation imposed by the national welfare. This, broadly stated, is the position taken by the man whose opinions are given in the inclosed pamphlet.

So clearly set forth is this view the committee feels that comment is superfluous, and urges generous support to the appeal which is now being made. It is made to all corporations in Greater New York in confidence that the response will be universal and immediate.

I beg to quote as follows:

President Wilson says: "The American Red Cross * * * is recognized by law and international conventions as a public instrumentality for war relief."

The Hon. Charles E. Hughes says: "The question is not one of permitting the use of corporate moneys for what are or may be called 'worthy objects' outside the corporate enterprise, but for the maintenance of the very foundation of the corporate enterprise itself."

The Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien says: "No earthquake or plague * * * in its disastrous effect, can be compared with our defeat in this war. The enormous expense which a single day's unnecessary duration of the war involves must be distributed among all the various property interests of our country in one way or another. No interest can avoid contributing its share."

Richard V. Lindabury of New Jersey, in writing to a client, says in part: "The corporation is the creature of the State and could not survive its destruction. If the property of the company * * * were attacked it would have a clear right to expend its funds in its defense. Its right to do so at the instance of the State and in connection with the Government is not lessened by the fact that the attack begun on a foreign shore has not yet reached this city." Yours very truly,

WILLIAM BOYCE THOMPSON,
Chairman Committee on Corporations Campaign.

Atlantic Division's Plans.

The Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross sent out the following description of the entire program in the territory of the Atlantic Division:

"Approximately 500,000 men and women will begin work tomorrow in the second $100,000,000 war fund campaign of the Red Cross in the territory of the Atlantic Division outside Greater New York, it was announced yesterday at division campaign headquarters, 44 East Twenty-third Street.

"These workers will range all the way from Gerhard M. Dahl, Chairman of the Second War Fund Committee and Vice President of the Chase National Bank of New York City, to solicitors in the smallest villages in the three States—New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

"Every household will be visited in a house-to-house canvass, every factory and office worker will be asked to subscribe, and every farmer, farmer's wife and child will receive a special appeal. The farmer will be asked to give an amount equivalent to the yield of an acre of land.

"Red Cross films will be shown in virtually every theatre in the division. Red Cross speakers, including scores of Canadian officers and others just back from the front, will tell of the work the Red Cross is doing in Europe.

"The division outside Greater New York has been asked to raise one-tenth of the entire fund, and, in the opinion of Mr. Dahl, it will go well over its allotment.

"Some noteworthy quotas are: The Oranges, $800,000; Montclair, $275,000; Newark, $750,000; Englewood, $180,000; Jersey City, $200,000; Red Bank, $125,000; Troy, $175,000; Albany, $250,000; Amsterdam, $100,000; Bridgeport, $300,000; Hartford, $400,000; New Britain, $'15,000; New Haven, $300,000; Waterbury, $350,000, and Stamford, $115,000.

"The personnel of the Atlantic Division War Fund Committee, of which Mr. Dahl is Chairman, follows:

"George P. Schmidt, Vice Chairman; C. A. Coffin, Forrest F. Dryden, A. B. Leach, Donald McDonald, Isaac M. Ullman, Charles H. Simmons, A. I. Esberg, J. H. Gannon, Executive Secretary; Edward A. Norman, Assistant Secretary; C. C. Michener, Campaign Manager; A. T. Tamblyn, Chairman Speakers' Bureau, and Walter C. McMillan, Chairman Advertising Committee.

"New York State and New Jersey are divided into districts. The former has five districts, the latter four. Donald McDonald is the War Fund Chairman for New York, with headquarters at Albany; A. B. Leach is Chairman for New Jersey, with headquarters at Newark, and Colonel Isaac M. Ullman heads the campaign for Connecticut. His headquarters is in New Haven."

For the Industrial Canvass.

In addition to the canvass for direct contributions from corporations, a large organization has been formed for an industrial canvass of all employes in factories, offices, and business places. C. A. Coffin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric Company, is Chairman of the Industrial Campaign, with main headquarters on the twentieth floor of the Equitable Building. Gerald M. Curran is the Executive Secretary and the following are Vice Chairman: Mercer P. Moseley, D. W. Cooke, William E. Taylor, Ray Palmer, James Breckenridge, and Theodore H. Spratt. The Chairman of the teams in different lines which will be separately canvassed are as follows:

Automobile Trades—Emlen S. Hare.
Art Dealers—Roland F. Knoedler.
Banking—Mercer P. Moseley.
Belts—Charles B. Stretch.
Brewers—Arthur G. Freeland.
Building Trades—Paul Starrett.
Chemical Trades—Samuel M. Fairchild.
Children's Dresses—Philip Blaskopf.
Housefurnishings—Joseph F. O'Gorman.
Coal, Ice, and Wood—R. H. Williams.
Corsets—George Mayer.
Decorators—Nelson S. Clark.
Department Stores—Horace A. Saks.
Dry Goods—J. P. Stevens.
Electrical—A. K. Baylor.
Express Companies—B. D. Caldwell.
Food—E. F. Bushnell.
Foundries—A. K. Baylor.
Furniture—Edward B. Boles.
Furs—Charles S. Porter.
Government Employes—Byron R. Newton.
City Government—Mayor John F. Hylan.
Hardware—George H. Richards.
Hats and Caps—Truly Warner.
Hides and Leather—Louis J. Robertson.
Hotels—Walton H. Marshall.
Insurance—F. H. Ecker.
Jewelry—Harry Lester.
Laces—William B. Wilson.
Gloves—Robert Martin.
Fixtures—A. K. Baylor.
Light, Heat, and Power—Frank Smith.
Machinery—A. K. Baylor.
Medical Profession—Dr. F. R. Oestler.
Mining—Philip Boyer.
Men's Clothing—William Goldman.
Neckwear—George L. Close.
Millinery—M. Zaretsky.
Film Industry—A. K. Baylor.
Cotton Exchange—Webb Floyd.
Notions—Henry F. Samstag.
Paints—A. K. Baylor.
Paper Box—Frank H. Otis.
Paper Manufacturers—John G. Luke.
Laundries—Joseph G. Wallach.
Petroleum Oils—R. D. Benson.
Public Accountants—Howard B. Cook.
Printers—Roy W. Porter.
Musical Instruments—Mark P. Campbell.
Real Estate—W. L. de Boet.
Rubber—James Newton Gunn.
Steamship Companies—Alfred G. Smith.
Railroads—Frederick D. Underwood.
Shoes—Frank B. Flagg.
Silks—J. F. Stevens.
Leather Goods—William C. Rath.
Storage—John H. Lynch.
Transit—Frederick D. Underwood.
Telephone—O. D. Street.
Telegraph—Newcomb Carlton.
Theatrical—Marcus Loew.
Tobacco—G. G. Allen.
Toilet Preparations—G. A. Pfeiffer.
Umbrellas—Willis M. Follmer.
Underwear—J. H. Emery.
Women's Wear—Herbert S. Martin.
Dresses—Morris Weiss.
Neckwear—Leo Lewek.
Woolens—James A. Knapp.
Yarns—J. P. Stevens.
Advertising—Francis A. Adams.
Barbers—Joseph B. Schusser.
Lumber—J. F. Murphy.
Commercial Agencies—Charles E. Meek.
Public Service—Charles S. Harvey.
Restaurants—William F. Healy.
Clubs—Louis J. Rousselot.
Tailors—Charles F. Wetzel.
Wines—H. E. Bowne.
Poultry and Game—August Sils.
Confectionery—Frank de K. Huyler.
Wholesale Bakers—John F. Hildebrand.
Bakers—Frank P. Hill.
Postal Telegraph—Edward Reynolds.
Produce Exchange—W. H. Kemp.
Maritime Exchange—R. Rios.

Rally at Liberty Bell.

One of the centres of the drive in New York will be the Liberty Bell in City Hall Park, where Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, will speak at noon, followed by E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe, and a number of other speakers and entertainers.

The Red Cross booth of the Stage Women's War Relief in front of the New York Public Library will start its drive tomorrow afternoon, with speakers, singers, and entertainers, including Miss Rachel Crothers, Miss Maggie Teyte, Ruth Draper, and Minnie Dupree, William Kelly, Ada Patterson, Joseph R. Grismer, Elisabeth Marbury, Grace La Rue, Joseph Bickerton, Grant Mitchell, and the Police Glee Club. Officials of this committee are Mrs. Linzee Blagden, Mrs. Joseph R. Grismer, Mrs. Alice Fisher Harcourt, and Mrs. Mitchel Hall. Girls will collect from the crowds at the Library.

Red Cross concerts will be held daily at the home of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at 677 Fifth Avenue. Singers at the first concert this afternoon at 3 o'clock will be Clarence Whitehill, Marcia van Dresser, George Barrere, Paul Kefer, and Carlos Salsedo. Mr. Whitehill will sing "America" at the first concert. A score of other opera stars and well-known singers have volunteered their services for the concerts, which will be held through the week.

The big Red Cross Field Day at the Polo Grounds will be held on Monday a week from today. A number of prizes for fungo-hitting, speed in circling the bases, and other baseball feats will be awarded at the game on that day.

George W. Wickersham and George Gordon Battle will speak at noon tomorrow from the steps of St. Paul's Church, at Broadway and Vesey Street. Other noted speakers will talk to crowds there on successive days at noon.

Church bells and factory whistles, sounding in unison, will count up the millions collected at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and at the same hour on succeeding days, while the big Red Crosses stationed at Broadway and Houston Street and at Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street will move uptown one block for each million collected.

The cloak, suit, and skirt industry has organized for a drive to collect from every section of the trade under the leadership of a committee composed of Max Meyer, Ben Erdman, William Dann, Paul Prager, William H. Hoar, Roger W. Allen, John M. O'Connor, and Joseph Hans.

As a Builder of Morale.

The Red Cross has issued a small book called "This Side of the Trenches" for use during the drive. This says in the introduction:

"This message is that, despite the huge quantities of machinery and munitions, despite the billions of dollars, despite the millions of tons of ships that are being poured into this terrible venture, the real factor in deciding the war will be something that cannot be manufactured, something that cannot be measured, something that cannot even be seen. More vital than airplanes, more important than machine guns, tanks, submarine chasers, or high explosives is the quality of the spirit of the men in the trenches and on the ocean. When the French and British were retreating to the Marne in the first weeks of the war, when the French were deluged with the terrific rain of steel that accompanied the German drive toward Verdun, when the British and the Canadians underwent the tortures of the first gas attacks at Ypres, the issue was not how many miles of territory would be yielded or held, but whether the courage and confidence of the troops would endure. The real defeat of the Germans lay in their inability to break the spirit of the defenders of France and Belgium.

"Military men call this spirit morale. It has been defined as 'the moral pulse of armies,' and it is said that since before the days of Julius Caesar the skill of every great commander has depended chiefly upon his ability to feel and appreciate this intangible thing. It is morale that enables men to endure hardships, hunger, and pain, to face death again and again, and yet to keep on fighting. It springs from the spirit of the individual soldier and sailor. As long as he continues to be cheerful and to feel confident of himself and his officers, so long does the morale of the army and the navy continue to be strong. Let but one man become discouraged, let but one man worry, and he will become a drain upon the vitality of all those who are fighting near him. That is why the soldier with a buoyancy of spirit is more valuable to a regiment than a squad of sharpshooters. That, moreover, is why the Red Cross is one of the most important factors in the winning of the war, for it is the knowledge that all is well this side the trenches, in the United States, that will encourage a man to fight with the best that is in him."

Anzac Appeals for Red Cross.

An appeal for the Red Cross was made yesterday at the Bronx Union Young Men's Christian Association, 470 East 161st Street, by Signaler Thomas Skeybill, one of the original Anzacs who fought at Gallipoli.

After describing the aid and comfort furnished by the Red Cross to the wounded men and how it helped to uphold the morale of the soldiers, Signaler Skeybill urged the 500 persons who had gathered to hear him to make the utmost sacrifice for the Red Cross.

"Wear your old clothes," he urged. "The boys in the trenches have got to wear them, and they are as good as you are. Cut out your entertainments and holidays. Live simply and eat simply, and remember that each of you is enlisted in this war and must make sacrifices."

The speaker graphically described the contrast at Gallipoli, where he and so many of his comrades were wounded, and where they had no comforts of the Red Cross with present-day conditions, where Red Cross workers attend to all the wants of the wounded in a comparatively short time.

"In those earlier days we had an excuse for the absence of Red Cross comforts," he declared. "You have no excuse today, for the mistakes of the past must be your lesson for the future."

There was no sale of seats in connection with the President's appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House at the opening of the Red Cross drive on Saturday night. The seats were complimentary and went in the main to active workers, members of the Red Cross and liberal contributors to its work.

SALVATION ARMY AID PLEDGED TO RED CROSS

The following statement was issued yesterday by George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, in relation to the recent drive for the war fund of the Salvation Army:

"The Salvation Army war fund has reached the figure of $275,000 and is still going. We confidently anticipate that the final amount will not be less than $300,000. For this splendid result Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the army, asks me to express their hearty thanks and gratitude to the generous people of New York and to the workers whose unselfishness and devoted efforts have made possible this signal achievement.

"Miss Booth begs me to assure the public, and especially the contributors, that every dollar of this money will be carefully and economically expended and that an accurate audit by skilled accountants of all receipts and disbursements will be kept and published. The Salvation Army zealously guards its reputation for making a dollar go as far as any other like organization.

"But although Commander Booth and the other members of the army are profoundly grateful for this aid to their overseas war work for the American soldiers, gratitude is also due from all the friends and relatives of our boys in France to the Salvation Army for the assistance, comfort and cheer which is given to our soldiers there.

"President Wilson, Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, General Pershing, and many others have testified to the excellence of the work. The men and women of the Salvation Army have greatly helped and will continue to help our troops in the trenches of France and Flanders.

"The people of this country did not know the extent and character of the war work of the Salvation Army until they were informed and educated by this campaign. Now that they have this knowledge they will appreciate the fact and will be ready for the next call. As the number of our soldiers in France increases, the demand upon the Salvation Army and its responsibilities grow greater. We count confidently upon the men and women of America to support this work, to increase their contributions as the need increases, and never to fail in their loyal aid to our own boys at the front.

"The expenditure of the fund already raised will justify the confidence which has been placed in the Salvation Army and will give a basis for subsequent appeals. Commander Booth asks me to urge every friend of the Salvation Army to join, heart and soul, in the Red Cross campaign of this week. Orders have been given that the men and women of the army shall devote their most strenuous effort to the good cause.

"The success of the Salvation Army appeal is a most favorable omen for the Red Cross drive, and the workers of the Salvation Army will spare no effort for the success of the Red Cross campaign."

PRAYERS FOR RED CROSS.

Pleas for Success of $100,000,000 Drive Heard in Many Churches.

Red Cross prayers and sermons were heard in all Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Bronx churches yesterday. In the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and in several Presbyterian churches women members of local Red Cross units were stationed in the vestibules, and the estimate last night of gifts secured in this way ran to thousands of dollars.

In the Second Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson, had just returned from visits to more than twenty cantonments. He spoke first of the Red Cross and the Saturday parade, and then of what he had seen of boys in the cantonments.

"The striking thing to me about the Saturday parade," said Dr. Watson, "was the great superiority of the women over the men as marchers. I saw hardly a line of men who were more than stragglers, while the women without exception were alert, marched in almost perfect order, and had life which the men lacked.

"Beyond all praise are most of the things I saw at the cantonments. Out of more than a score of cantonments I found only one where the feeling of the men was unsatisfactory. At all of the others the spirit is admirable. It is simply amazing to see the splendid way in which men put up with inconveniences without grumbling, and how universally they are willing to go to the front without a murmur and with the heroism that is supposed to have been the exclusive quality of knights of old. The only complaint I heard was about the delay in getting at the throats of the Huns.

"America would not give too much if we gave half of our possessions to make such boys comfortable. The debt we owe them is simply beyond our ability ever to pay. The Red Cross $100,000,000 is a mere tithe of our debt."

CALLS FOR WOOL AUCTIONS.

Davison Notifies Governors of Mr. Wilson's Red Cross Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Chairman Davison of the American Red Cross today sent telegrams to the Governors of each of the States notifying them that President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson have suggested that the clipping of wool from the White House sheep be divided into portions and one sent to each State to be sold at auction for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

"President and Mrs. Wilson," says the telegram, "have presented to the American Red Cross the shearing from the White House sheep with the request that this wool be auctioned in each State during the Red Cross War Fund campaign week for the benefit of the fund. They have suggested that we ask you as Governor to receive mail and telegraphic bids from your entire State during this week. Each State will receive approximately two pounds of wool, to be known as White House wool. In order to stimulate activity in the bidding you will please arrange for the publication in your State papers each morning of the bids received during the preceding day, with the names of the bidders.

"We are asking the Chairman of the Red Cross chapter in your capital city to place the Red Cross organization at your service in any way you may desire. Wool will be sent special delivery, and we hope will arrive before the close of campaign. The total amount secured from all States will be turned into the War Fund as the President's fund."

This telegram in condensed form has been sent by cable to the Governors of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines and to the Governor of Alaska. George E. Scott, Assistant General Manager of the Red Cross, has instructed the managers of the fourteen Red Cross divisions to facilitate the auctioning of the wool in every way possible.

ROOSEVELT GIVES LIMIT.

If All Your Money Is in Liberty Bonds, Give Bonds to Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking at three meetings in the Red Cross drive in Nassau County, told his audiences today that no citizen should consider that he had done enough for the Red Cross or for the soldiers of the American army if he stopped short of self-denial. When his appeals for the Red Cross were applauded loudly the speaker said jocularly that those who applauded should give once to the Red Cross and that those who did not applaud should give twice.

Introducing Colonel Roosevelt at the meeting in the Garden City Hotel tonight, Bishop Burgess of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island referred smilingly to the controversy with Postmaster General Burleson, and said that if the Colonel's letters failed to get through the mails they might be dropped on the Capitol by an airplane service to be built up by Nassau County citizens with recruits from the flying fields. In beginning his speech Colonel Roosevelt referred to the humorous tone of Bishop Burgess, but he said Postmaster General Burleson was beginning to realize the seriousness of the controversy.

Colonel Roosevelt repeated his assertion that the United States ought to declare war against "all of Germany's vassal states." He said that the country was false to itself and to every pledge unless it saw the war through with Armenia freed from the menace and power of Turkey. He said he had been asked about his assertion that no man was doing his utmost for the war unless he were in the army or navy if he were of fighting age, and particularly what he thought the fighting age ought to be.

"The fighting age is between 16 and 70," he added, "and any man who is able to go ought to leave a decision upon his acceptance or rejection to the military authorities. Everybody has to do something and that something his utmost, to win this war."

At Port Washington Colonel Roosevelt said he knew what the Red Cross was doing for the soldiers, for his own son had been wounded and cared for by them. "And what they have done for him they are doing for thousands of other boys. It is up to you to see that they continue to do it."

The Colonel again dubbed the war an "exclusive affair," and regretted that he had not been allowed to take an army to France. "If I had been allowed to raise a volunteer army," he asserted, "I would have made a special point of recruiting German-born Americans, thereby proving there is only one kind of an American—a loyal American."

W. Bourke Cockran, who preceded Mr. Roosevelt, urged unflagging support of the war, because, he said, it represented the forces of truth arrayed against the unchristian doctrines of the War Lord.

Colonel Roosevelt shared honors with an Armenian General, Mesrop Newton (Khan) Azgapetian, who spoke of the wonderful work of the Red Cross in his country, and expressed the hope that some day Armenia would be able to repay America for the great work of this country.

In concluding his speeches at Lawrence and Port Washington, as well as his speech here, Colonel Roosevelt said: "It is no excuse for any citizen who is asked to give to the Red Cross to say: 'I haven't anything to give. I put all my money in Liberty Bonds last month.' That excuse is not acceptable. If you haven't anything else to give, give the Liberty bonds. Those bonds would be doing a double duty in the winning of the war!"

O'CONNELL AIDS RED CROSS.

Cardinal Asks Americans to Heed Appeal Generously.

BOSTON, May 19.—An appeal in behalf of the American Red Cross and in support of its nation-wide drive for $100,000,000, which begins tomorrow, was issued by Cardinal O'Connell. The Cardinal's statement follows:

"Testimony of the highest order from France and Italy gives us all the fullest assurances of the marvelously efficient work accomplished by the American Red Cross Society. Just as long as this war lasts that great work of mercy will be absolutely indispensable. Without its touching, tender, and helpful assistance our brave boys would be in a sad and sorry plight indeed. We cannot even contemplate such a possibility.

"The Red Cross is such an absolutely necessary concomitant of our army at the front that the same patriotism must stand behind both the army in the fight and the Red Cross in merciful service.

"No true American can possibly fail in the solemn duty of this hour toward our boys who fight so gallantly and the noble forces of mercy which stand ready to aid them by deeds as valorous as they are generous.

"No one with a heart can hear the appeal ringing today throughout the country and refuse to respond to it generously and substantially."

Play Raises $155,000 for Red Cross.

The total amount raised for the Red Cross by the three performances of "Out There" given at the Century Theatre on Friday and Saturday was about $80,000. Of this sum $40,000 was raised by the first performance, $4,500 at the Saturday matinee, and $15,500 on Saturday night. The receipts for the first week of the tour, eight performances, amounted to about $155,000. The company will remain on tour two more weeks.

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$250 to $1750

A real money-saving opportunity for those who expect to purchase cars during the coming season.

Curtailment of production and other conditions adversely affecting the industry will steadily tend to stiffen prices. All the remaining cars other than Hudsons, taken in trade, are offered as listed.

Touring Models

1913 Cadillac Touring, painted; good condition.	$250	1917 Mitchell Touring, good mechanical condition.	$575
1914 Chalmers Touring, a bargain.	$300	1917 Mitchell Touring, wire wheel equipment.	$575
1915 Lozier Touring, 6 cyl.; repainted.	$350	1915 Overland Touring, an economical car.	$575
1915 Lozier Touring, 4 cylinder; powerful car.	$350	1916 National Touring, a speedy type.	$590
1916 Jeffrey Touring, in fine shape.	$425	1916 Cole Touring, should be snapped up.	$725
1916 Studebaker Touring, A desirable model.	$500	1917 Crow-Elkhart, chummy roadster type.	$650
1917 Jackson Touring, a late model.	$575	1915 Marmon Touring, a desirable car.	$775

Closed Cars

1915 Cadillac Limousine, worth close inspection.	$1100	1914 Minerva Town Car, a fashionable foreigner.	$1750
1917 Chalmers Limousine, a rare bargain.	$850	1916 Mitchell Sedan, very nice body.	$675
1916 Hupmobile Town Car, an attractive job.	$925	1916 Overland Town Car, a comfortable job.	$600
1918 Lexington Sedan, an up-to-minute model.	$1200	1915 Overland Coupe, good value.	$625

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EVERY time "ready-mades" boast they are "hand-tailored," it reminds me of the upstart, who brags he is a "gentleman." Custom Tailoring, like mine, being journeyman hand-tailored in whole, not just in spots, scorns to make capital and compliment of such things.

For $25 to $50, exactly what you pay for stiff-and-stodgy "ready-mades," I give you rich custom-quality woolens, genuine custom hand tailoring; my body-gracing custom fit; my thoroughbred custom style; my personal attention. You deal with the Captain, not a deck-hand.

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P. S.—*Liberty Bonds are an investment. Helping the Red Cross is a duty.* Arnheim Axioms

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Probably in the vicinity of 45th St. and Broadway, small black enameled pin, bordered by pearls; gilt design on black enamel, and letters "I. T. K.;" initials on back "C. A. L;" reward. P 124 Times.

LOST—Three diamond rings and a wedding ring, in or about Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, May 10. Finder will receive handsome reward by phoning Plaza 1740, Room 1156.

LOST—$200 reward, no questions asked, return diamond and platinum bracelet; lost Nassau Hotel, Long Beach, May 14. R. H. Loeb, 317 West 89th St.

LOST — Friday night, on Century Theatre Roof, diamond bar pin of platinum; liberal reward. Miss E. Agnew, 28 Church St., Paterson, N. J.

LOST—Silver mesh bag on Sunday in Central Park, upper part of West Drive; liberal reward. Return to Cowperthwait & Sons, 21st St. and 3d Av.

LOST—Diamond monogram, initials "D. P. B.," between Biltmore and Hotel Lorraine, Friday, May 17; liberal reward. Address D. P. B., Hotel Lorraine.

LOST—Thursday night, Marquise diamond dinner ring, ruby in centre; return Hurley, 326 West 45th; reward.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, in Bronx Park, physician's bag and instruments; reward. Tel., Morningside 4382.

LOST—Bill fold containing $300, draft card, &c., between Columbia University and 50th; liberal reward. Carrigan, 880 7th Av.

LOST—Between 110th St., 61st St. West, photos of dog; reward. French, 6 W. 66th.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for gold mesh bag lost Saturday night in "Paradise." Return to Manager, Reisenweber's.

WILL PARTY WHO TOOK MY MITCHELL CABRIOLETTE AUTOMOBILE FROM 17 BATTERY PLACE ON SATURDAY BE KIND ENOUGH TO AT LEAST RETURN HANDBAG WHICH WAS UNDER REAR DECK. THIS BAG CONTAINS PAPERS AND MEMORANDA OF NO VALUE TO ANY ONE BUT MYSELF. SHIP BY EXPRESS, COLLECT IF NECESSARY. J. P. WAGNER, ROOM 2655, 17 BATTERY PLACE, N. Y. C.

$1,000 REWARD.
No questions asked. Return silver jewel box, monogram F. O. D., and contents; lost April 29. Proportionate reward for return of part of contents. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$350 REWARD. (No Questions Asked.)—Return diamond and platinum flexible bracelet, 46 diamonds; lost between 34th and 42d Sts., May 16. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

REWARD.—Please return bag containing rings, lost Sunday. Mitchell, Hotel Montague, Brooklyn.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Black Scotch terrier, Tuesday night; reward. Return to 150 East 60th.